THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

9:08 A.M.	The President, accompanied by Mr. Albert Bradley and Mr. William Robinson, departed the Augusta National Golf Club to motor to Bush Field.
9:30	Arrived at Bush Field.
9:35	President airborne for Washington, D.C., accompanied by: Mr. Albert Bradley Mr. William Robinson Mr. and Mrs. Sig Larmon Hon. James C. Hagerty General Howard Snyder Mrs. Ann Whitman Captain Olive Marsh Sgt. John Moaney Mr. James Rowley
11:17	The President and party arrived at MATS Terminal, and the President departed immediately for Walter Reed Hospital by car, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons and Hon. James C. Hagerty
11:46	President arrived at Walter Reed and was met by Major General Leonard Heaton. (The President visited with Secretary Dulles -- Hon. Allen Dulles and Mr. Jerry Greene were also present)
12:31 P.M.	President and his party left Walter Reed Hospital.
12:50	President arrived at the White House, and went directly to his office.
12:52 - 12:57	Major John Eisenhower
12:54 - 12:56	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:57	President went to the Mansion.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1959

2:26 P.M.	The President returned to the office.
2:28 - 2:31	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:32 - 2:35	Mr. William J. Hopkins
2:32 - 2:47	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert E. Merriam
2:48 - 3:05	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. David Kendall
3:05 - 3:17	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
3:18 - 3:24	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:25	The President and Hon. James C. Hagerty departed the White House to motor to the District of Columbia Red Cross Building
3:29	Arrived at the Red Cross Building. President was greeted by Mr. James Lambie Special Assistant in the White House Office Hon. Gordon Gray
3:30 - 3:40	The President addressed the 15th Annual Washington Conference of the Advertising Council, Inc. (he was introduced by Mr. Gray).
3:41	The President and Mr. Hagerty departed the Red Cross Building to motor to the White House.
3:45	The President arrived back in his office.
3:45 - 4:45	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:47 - 3:48	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:02 - 4:25	(Hon. Christian Herter) OFF THE RECORD
4:45 - 4:55	Major John Eisenhower
5:07	The President went to the Mansion

MORE

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1959

7:25 P.M. The President departed the White House to motor to the Mayflower Hotel, accompanied by
- Mr. Aksel Nielsen
- Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
- Hon. James C. Hagerty

The President said goodbye to Mr. Nielsen and continued on to the Statler Hotel.

7:32 The President arrived at the Statler Hotel and was greeted by
- Senator Thruston Morton, newly-elected Chairman of the Republican National Committee
- Mrs. Clare Williams, Assistant Chairman, Republican National Committee
- Hon. Meade Alcorn

Proceeded to the Continental Room to attend dinner given by Republican Women's National Conference

Invocation delivered by Dr. Edward L. R. Elson

7:45 Dinner began. Following is a list of those at the Head Table:
- The President
- Hon. Meade Alcorn, Retiring Chairman, Republican National Committee
- Hon. Thruston Morton
- Mrs. Clare B. Williams
- Hon. and Mrs. Robert B. Anderson
- Hon. and Mrs. Neil H. McElroy
- Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Summerfield
- Hon. and Mrs. Fred Seaton
- Hon. and Mrs. Ezra Taft Benson
- Hon. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss
- Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell
- Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Flemming
- Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.
- Hon. and Mrs. Wilton B. Persons
- Senator and Mrs. Everett M. Dirksen
- Senator and Mrs. Barry M. Goldwater
- Cong. and Mrs. Charles A. Halleck
- Cong. and Mrs. Richard A. Simpson
- Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton
- Congresswoman Marguerite Stitt Church

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1959

Continuation of list of those at the Head Table at the Dinner of the Republican Women's National Conference:

Congresswoman Florence P. Dwyer
Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers
Congresswoman Edna Simpson
Congresswoman Catherine May
Congresswoman Jessica McCullough Weis
Miss Bertha S. Adkins
Rev. and Mrs. Edward L. R. Elson
Mrs. Meade Alcorn
Mrs. Thruston B. Morton
Mrs. Peter Gibson
Mr. and Mrs. Spencer T. Olin
Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers

Following the dinner, Mrs. Clare Williams introduced Hon. Meade Alcorn who spoke briefly and then introduced Hon. Thruston Morton, newly-elected Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who made a few remarks.

Then, Mrs. Williams introduced the President.

9:45 - 10:00 ADDRESS by the President to the Seventh Annual Republican Women's National Conference.

10:03 The President and Hon. James C. Hagerty departed the Statler to motor to the White House.

10:06 Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:45 - 9:58 A.M.	The President was in the office.
10:00 - 10:05	President walked to the 1st tee and spoke with: Mr. Albert Bradley Mr. Sig Larmon
10:06	Returned to the cottage.
11:07	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Augusta National Golf Club to motor to the Reid Memorial Church for Sunday services.
11:12	Arrived at Reid Memorial Church
11:15 - 12:15 P.M.	The President and Mrs. Eisenhowerattended services. Rev. Charles H. Gibboney delivered the sermon.
12:16	President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Reid Memorial Church to motor to Augusta National Golf Club.
12:23	Arrived at the Club.
2:40 - 3:40	The President played 9 holes of golf (in the rain) with: Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Billie Jo Patton (Mr. Albert Bradley accompanied them around the course).
3:43	Presiddnt returned to the cottage.

(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:20 - 8:52 A.M.	The President was in the office.
9:25 - 12:35 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. Albert Bradley Mr. W. Alton Jones Mr. Sig Larmon
2:23 - 3:48 P.M.	The President worked in his office.
6:40 - 7:25 P.M.	The President met with: Hon. Allen Dulles Mr. Jerry Greene of State Department

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:07 A.M.	The President departed his cottage via Golf Cart and motored to his office.
8:30	The President left his office and went to the practice green.
8:49 - 12:02 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. Robert Woodruff Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. William Robinson
12:06	The President returned to his cottage.
12:23	The President departed his cottage via golf cart and motored to his office.
12:29 - 1:10	The President met with the following members of the Republican Nominating Committee in his office: Mr. Ray C. Bliss of Ohio Mr. G. Harold Alexander of Florida Mrs. C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois Mr. Richard F. Cooper of New Hampshire Mr. Ted Dalton of Virginia Mr. Harry Darby of Kansas Mrs. Rae C. Hooker of Michigan Mr. Wellington D. Franklin of Montana Mrs. Webster Todd of New Jersey Mrs. Neal Tourtellotte of Washington State (Hon. James C. Hagerty present for this appointment)
1:10	The President, Mr. Hagerty and the above-named group departed the President's office and walked to his cottage.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1959 **AUGUSTA, GEORGIA**

2:31 - 2:35 P.M.	Stills and newsreel photos were taken of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower and members of the Republican Nonimating Committee at the Club.
2:40	The Committee departed the Club and the President and the First Lady went to the cottage.

(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:04 A.M.	The President walked to his office.
8:45	The President returned to his cottage.
8:50 - 9:23	The President practiced golf on the practice tee.
9:24 - 12:30 P.M.	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. Richard Garlington Mr. William Robinson Mr. Barry Leithead
12:32 P.M.	The President went to his cottage.
2:35	The President went to his office.
3:55	The President returned to his cottage.

(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1959

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

8:45 A.M.	The President walked to his office.
9:10	The President departed his office and walked to the Pro Shop.
9:25	The President returned to his cottage.
9:47 - 10:22	The President went to "Par 3" Course, teeing off at 9:49 and playing 9 holes of golf alone.
10:22	The President was joined by Mr. Clifford Roberts at the 9th hole and they looked over the course together.
10:40	The President and Mr. Roberts went by golf cart to the Club House.
10:50	The President went to his office.
11:00	The President returned to his cottage.
1:15 P.M.	The President left his cottage and went to Bobby Jones' cottage.
1:30	The President went to the practice green and practiced golf.
1:50 - 5:08	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. Robert Woodruff Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. Clarence Schoo
5:15 - 5:45	The President practiced golf.
5:46	The President returned to his cottage.

(No further activity this date)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1959

7:55 A.M.	The President arrived at the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz
8:02 - 8:50	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:50 - 9:03	Hon. David Kendall
9:06 - 9:18	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:18 - 9:30	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:30 - 9:55	(Hon. Neil McElroy) (Mr. Richard Bissell) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
9:55 - 10:18	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:18 - 10:27	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:30	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal to fly to Augusta, Georgia
10:47	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed MATS Terminal aboard the COLUMBINE entoute to Bush Field, Augusta, Georgia.
12:43 P.M.	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at Bush Field in Augusta and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club, arriving there at 1:12 p.m.
1:35 - 2:04	The President practiced golf on the practice green.
2:05 - 5:31	The President played 18 holes of golf with: Mr. Clifford Roberts Mr. William Robinson Mr. Byron Nelson
5:45	The President returned to his cottage.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1959 **AUGUSTA, GEORGIA**

6:35 - 6:55 P.M.	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower toured the 10th, 14th and 15th and 16th holes at the Augusta National Golf Club via golf cart
6:55 - 7:58	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were at the Jones Cottage where they visited with: Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jones Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodruff Mrs. Clarence Schoo
	(No further activity this date)

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Mrs. Whitman

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U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman April 13, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Augusta, Ga.

Tuesday, April 7, 1959

10:30 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal, arriving there at 10:40 am.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party departed MATS Terminal at 10:47 am aboard the Columbine enroute to and arriving at Bush Field, Augusta, Ga. at 12:43 pm.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Bush Field at 12:50 pm and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club, arriving there at 1:12 pm. (For further details, see Protective Survey Report submitted by SA Short).

1:20 pm Secretary Hagerty departed main gate, having arrived with Presidential Party.

1:35 pm The President went to the practice green and practiced golf there and at the putting green until 2:04 pm.

The President, Messrs. Clifford Roberts, William Robinson and Byron Nelson teed off from the 1st tee at 2:05 pm and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:31 pm. The President returning to his cottage at 5:45 pm.

5:00 pm Mrs. Howard Snyder departed club, returning at 5:51 pm.

6:09 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman departed club, having arrived with Presidential party.

6:35 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower toured the 10th, 14th, 15th and 16th holes via golf cart, returning to the Jones Cottage at 6:55 pm, where the President and First Lady were met by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodruff and Mrs. Clarence Schoo.

7:58 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower returned to their cottage.

No further activity this date.

Wednesday, April 8, 1959

7:34 am Mrs. Ann Whitman entered club.

8:07 am Secretary Hagerty entered club.

8:30 am Captain Olive Marsh entered club.

8:45 am The President walked to his office. At 9:10 am the President departed his office and walked to the Pro Shop, returning to his cottage at 9:25 am.

9:30 am Secretary Hagerty departed club.

9:32 am Mrs. Howard Snyder departed club.

9:47 am The President proceeded to "Par 3" Course, teeing off at 9:47 am and completing 9 holes at 10:22 am, playing alone. The President was joined by Mr. Cliff Roberts at the 9th hole and looked over course.

At 10:40 am the President and Mr. Cliff Roberts proceeded to the Club House via golf cart. The President proceeded to his office at 10:50 am and returned to his cottage at 11:00 am.

10:36 am Captain Olive Marsh departed club.

11:05 am Mrs. Howard Snyder entered club.

1:15 pm The President left his cottage and proceeded to Bobby Jones' Cottage. At 1:30 pm the President went to the practice green and practiced golf.

At 1:50 pm the President, Messrs. Robert Woodruff, Ellis Slater and Clarence Schoo teed off from the 1st hole and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:08 pm.

The President practed golf from 5:15 pm to 5:45 pm, at which time he returned to his cottage.

2:00 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman departed club.

2:30 pm The First Lady departed the Club and motored to the Old Government House, Augusta, Ga. for a tea given in her honor, returning to the Augusta National Club at 3:40 pm.

3:13 pm Mrs. Howard Snyder departed club, returning at 4:53 pm.

3:40 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman entered club, departing at 5:58 pm.

No further activity this date.

Thursday, April 9, 1959

7:35 am	Mrs. Ann Whitman entered club.
8:04 am	The President walked to his office, returning to his cottage at 8:45 am.
8:20 am	Captain Olive Marsh entered club.
8:50 am	The President went to the practice tee and practiced golf. At 9:24 am, the President, Messrs. Dick Garlington, William Robinson and Barry Leithead teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:25 pm, the President returning to his cottage at 12:30 pm.
9:10 am	Secretary Hagerty departed club
9:15 am	Mrs. Howard Snyder departed club, returning at 11:15 am.
10:03 am	The First Lady, accompanied by Miss Rose Woods, departed the Club and motored to the Daniel Victory Shopping Center, Augusta, returning to the Club at 12:15 pm.
10:25 am	Captain Olive Marsh departed club.
12:25 pm	Captain Olive Marsh entered club, departing at 12:50 pm with General Howard Snyder.
2:35 pm	The President went to his office, returning to his cottage at 3:55 pm.
4:50 pm	General Howard Snyder and Captain Olive Marsh entered Club, Captain Marsh departing at 4:55 pm.
5:05 pm	Mrs. Ann Whitman departed Club
	No further activity this date.

Friday, April 10, 1959

7:38 am	Mrs. Ann Whitman entered club.
8:07 am	The President departed his cottage in his golf cart and motored to his office. The President proceeded to the practice green at 8:30 am. The President, Messrs. Robert Woodruff, Ellis Slater and William Robinson teed off from the 1st tee at 8:49 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:02 pm, the President returning to his cottage at 12:06 pm.
8:40 am	Captain Olive Marsh entered club.
8:43 am	Secretary Hagerty entered club, departing at 9:03 am.

10:35 am Captain Olive Marsh and Mrs. Howard Snyder departed Club, returning at 1:00 pm. Captain Marsh departing Club at 1:05 pm.

12:23 pm The President departed his cottage via golf cart and motored to his office.

12:29 pm Secretary James Hagerty and the following members of the Republican Nominating Committee entered club and proceeded to President's office for a meeting:

Ray C. Bliss, Ohio
G. Harold Alexander, Florida
Mrs. C. Wayland Brooks, Illinois
Richard F. Cooper, New Hampshire
Ted Dalton, Virginia
Harry Darby, Kansas
Mrs. Rae C. Hooker, Michigan
Wellington D. Franklin, Montana
Mrs. Webster D. Todd, New Jersey
Mrs. Neal Tourtellotte, Washington

1:10 pm The President, escorted by Secretary Hagerty and the above named, departed his office and walked to the President's Cottage

1:45 pm 24 members of the press and photographers entered club, departing at 2:40 pm.

At 2:31 pm, stills and newsreel photos were taken of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower and members of the Republican Nominating Committee until 2:35 pm, members of the Republican Nominating Committee departed the Club at 2:40 pm, at which time the President and First Lady entered their cottage.

5:57 pm Captain Marsh entered club, departing at 7:18 pm.

6:36 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman departed club.

No further activities this date.

Saturday, April 11, 1959

8:20 am Secretary Hagerty entered club, departing at 9:00 am.

8:20 am The President went to his office. At 8:52 am the President went to the practice green to practice golf.

At 9:25 am the President, Messrs. Albert Bradley, W. Alton Jones and Sig Larmon teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:31 pm, the President returning to his cottage at 12:35 pm.

8:35 am. Captain Olive Marsh entered club, departing at 10:00 am.

9:20 am Mrs. Howard Snyder departed club, returning at 11:30 am.

9:50 am Miss Rose Woods departed club, returning at 10:45 am.

1:30 pm Captain Olive Marsh entered club, departing at 2:46 pm.

1:58 pm The First Lady departed the Augusta National Golf Club and motored to Aiken, South Carolina, where she attended the Aiken Charity Horse Show, returning to the Club at 4:45 pm.

2:23 pm The President walked to his office, returning to his cottage at 3:48 pm.

3:07 pm Captain Olive Marsh entered club, departing with Dr. Howard Snyder at 3:28 pm.

4:05 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman and Mrs. Howard Snyder departed Club, returning at 5:53 pm.

6:17 pm Captain Marsh and Dr. Howard Snyder entered club, Captain Marsh departing at 6:20 pm.

6:39 pm Mr. Allen Dulles, Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Jerry Greene, Department of State, entered Club with Secretary James Hagerty.

7:26 pm Mr. Allen Dulles and Mr. Jerry Greene departed Club following appointment with the President.

7:28 pm Secretary James Hagerty departed Club.

7:55 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman departed club.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, April 12, 1959

8:13 am Mrs. Ann Whitman entered club.

8:45 am The President walked from his cottage to his office.

10:00 am The President walked to the 1st tee and spoke briefly with Mr. Albert Bradley and Mr. Sig Larmon, then walked to his cottage, entering at 10:05 am.

10:21 am Secretary James Hagerty entered club.

11:06 am The President and First Lady departed the Augusta National Golf Club in White House Car #102 driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to the Reid Memorial Church, arriving there at 11:12 am. for 11:15 am services.

ASAIC Behn, SAs Taylor and Burke with SA Shipman worked the Secret Service follow-up car. Secretary James Hagerty rode in this car. SA Mampel worked a second follow-up car. Secretary Hagerty did not return to Augusta National Golf Club following church services.

The President and First Lady departed the Reid Memorial Church at 12:16 pm and motored to the Augusta National Golf Club, arriving there at 12:23 pm.

2:40 pm The President walked to the pitch and putt golf course and began a round of golf (in the rain) with Messrs. Cliff Roberts, William Robinson, W. Alton Jones and Billie Joe Patton. Mr. Albert Bradley accompanied them around the course. The President and party completed 9 holes of golf at 3:40 pm, the President returning to his cottage at 3:43 pm.

3:46 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman departed club.

4:58 pm Dr. Howard Snyder departed club, returning at 7:05 pm.

No further activities this date.

Monday, April 13, 1959

9:08 am The President, accompanied by Mr. Albert Bradley and Mr. William Robinson, departed the Augusta National Golf Club in a Cadillac Sedan driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley in the front seat and motored to Bush Field, arriving there at 9:30 am.

ASAIC Behn, ASAIC Campion, ATSAIC Roberts and SA Schaefer worked the follow-up car 814-X with SA Gies driving and Secretary Hagerty riding in this car.

Dr. Howard Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Sig Larmon, Mrs. Whitman and Captain Olive Marsh rode in separate cars to the airport.

9:35 am The President, Mr. Albert Bradley, Mr. William Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Sig Larmon, Secretary James Hagerty, Dr. Howard Snyder, Mrs. Whitman, Captain Olive Marsh, Sgt. John Moaney, SAIC Rowley, ASAIC Behn, SAs Taylor, Mampel, Towns, Weaver, Flohr and Shipman departed Bush Field aboard the Columbine enroute to and arriving at MATS Terminal, Washington, DC at 11:17 am.

11:20 am The President, accompanied by General Wilton Persons and Secretary James Hagerty, departed MATS Terminal in White House Car #100 driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley in the front seat and motored to Walter Reed Medical Center, arriving there at 11:46 am., where upon arrival, The President was met by Major General Leonard Heaton.

ASAIC Behn, ATSAIC Boring, SAs Taylor, Mampel, Towns and Weaver with SA Shipman driving working the Follow-up car #679-X.

Dr. Howard Snyder accompanied the motorcade in a White House Car.

The President visited with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. (Honorable Allen Dulles, CIA, and Mr. Jerry Greene, State Department, were also visiting Secretary Dulles).

12:31 pm The President and party departed Walter Reed Medical Center and motored to the White House, arriving at 12:50 pm.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1959

8:00 am	(Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) (Dr. Herbert F. York) (Had breakfast with the President)	OFF THE RECORD
9:00 am	The President arrived in the office.	
9:00 - 9:30 am	(Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr., until 9:17 am)	OFF THE RECORD
9:30 - 10:00 am	(General Lauris Norstad)	OFF THE RECORD
10:00 - 10:07 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
10:14 - 10:16 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
10:16 - 10:26 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty	
10:26 - 10:27 am	Hon. James Hagerty	
10:27 - 10:35 am	Hon. Walter Robertson	
10:35 - 10:55 am	(U Law Yone, Special Emissary of the Prime Minister of Burma) (Hon. Walter Robertson)	OFF THE RECORD
10:55 - 11:02 am	Hon. Christian Herter Mr. Jerry Wadsworth Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:02 - 11:47 am	Hon. Christian Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:47 - 11:48 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
11:48 - 12:18 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos	
12:16 - 12:18 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
12:18 - 12:19 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
12:24 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:13 pm	The President returned to the office.	
2:27 - 2:30 pm	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Robert Merriam	
2:40 - 2:42 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
2:43 - 3:08 pm	(Hon. Arthur Summerfield) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)	OFF THE RECORD
3:08 - 3:48 pm	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon)	OFF THE RECORD
3:50 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.	
5:00 pm	Returned to the office.	
5:02 - 5:17 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
5:17 pm	Mr. George Allen	
5:29 pm	The President departed the office and returned to the Mansion.	

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:40 - 9:15 am	The President walked around the farm.
9:55 - 10:45 am	The President and Mr. George Allen motored to the Hartley Farm, Major John Eisenhower's residence, and the Duck Pond.
11:02 - 5:43 pm	General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins were guests at the Farm.
5:55 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

7:48 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:51 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to Gettysburg College.
10:00 am	Arrived at Gettysburg College. They were greeted by General W. S. Paul, President of Gettysburg College, who escorted them to the platform.
	Program of the 127th Anniversary and celebration of Founder's Day at Gettysburg College:
	Invocation by Edwerth E. Korte, Chaplain of Gettysburg College.
	Address by General Willard S. Paul, President of Gettysburg College.
	Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees were conferred upon Hon. Fred Seaton, Secretary of the Interior Judge W. Clarence Sheely President of County Courts, Adams County, Pa.
10:30 - 10:58 am	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
11:08 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Gettysburg College and motored to the Farm.
11:18 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
	The following were guests at the Farm during the afternoon: Mr. George Allen Mr. William Robinson General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins Mrs. Everett Hughes

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1959

8:17 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:17 - 8:34 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:34 - 8:40 am	Hon. David Kendall
8:36 - 8:37 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:40 - 8:44 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:44 - 9:00 am	(Hon. Dillon Anderson) OFF THE RECORD
9:00 - 9:43 am	(Hon. Allen Dulles) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Neil McElroy) (General Nathan Twining) (Hon. Donald A. Quarles) (Hon. Robert Murphy) (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) (Mr. Richard Bissell) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John Eisenhower)
9:30 - 9:55 am	Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Wilbur A. Dexheimer Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation
9:55 - 10:02 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:02 - 10:34 am	(Mr. Walter Ruschmeyer) OFF THE RECORD (Mr. Frank Donahue) (Colonel Robert L. Schulz)
10:35 - 10:55 am	The President received the following representatives of the National Association of Evangelicals: Herbert S. Mekeel, President Schenectady, New York George L. Ford, Executive Director Wheaton, Illinois Clyde W. Taylor, Secretary of Public Affairs Washington, D. C. Hon. Thomas E. Stephens accompanied

10:55 am	**The President departed the office and went to the Mansion, accompanied by Hon. Wilton B. Persons.**
11:00 - 11:17 am	**The President and Mrs. Eisenhower received a group from National Cherry Blossom Festival who presented a cherry tree to them:** **Mr. Herbert Blunck** **Chairman, National Cherry Blossom Festival** **Mr. Harry Merrick** **Chairman, Greater National Capital Committee** **Mr. Bryson Rash** **Mr. James Ford** **Mr. Eivind Scoyen** **Acting Director, National Park Service**
11:30 am	**The President departed the White House via helicopter and flew to his Gettysburg Farm. He was accompanied by** **Captain Evan P. Aurand** **Mrs. Ann Whitman** **Mr. Wayne Hawks** **Mr. James Rowley** **In second helicopter were** **General Howard McC. Snyder** **Miss Mary Caffrey** **Captain Olive Marsh** **Secret Service Agents** **Hon. Thomas E. Stephens went to Gettysburg by car.**
12:07 pm	**The President arrived at the Farm.**
2:24 - 3:30 pm	**The President and Mr. George Allen inspected the fitting barn and Mr. Allen's farm.**
8:13 pm	**Mr. William Robinson entered the Farm.**

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman April 6, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, April 3 to 5, 1959.

Library

Friday, April 3, 1959

11:30 am	The President, Captain E. P. Aurand, Mrs. Ann Whitman, Mr. Wayne Hawks, Sgt. John Moaney, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr departed via U. S. Army Helicopter from the South Grounds of the White House, arriving at the President's Farm, Gettysburg, at 12:07 pm.
	Dr. Howard Snyder, Captain Olive Marsh, Miss Mary Caffrey, ATSAIC Boring, SAs Roth, Kelly, Steele and Mayo rode the chase helicopter, U. S. Marine Helicopter, arriving at the farm at 12:06 pm. Captain Aurand did not remain at the farm.
12:14 pm	Dr. Snyder and Captain March departed farm.
12:45 pm	Mrs. Whitman and Miss Caffrey departed farm via rear gate.
12:57 pm	Mr. George Allen, driven by Mr. Ed Reynolds, entered gate, Mr. Reynolds departing at 1:00 pm.
1:15 pm-	Mrs. Eisenhower and Miss Rose Woods entered main gate of farm via automobile, departing the White House at 11:30 am.
2:24 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and inspected the Fitting Barn, the Pig Farm and Mr. Allen's farm, returning to the residence at 3:30 pm.
3:42 pm	Mr. Reynolds entered farm, Mr. George Allen departing with him at 3:54 pm.
3:43 pm	The President walked around his house with Chief West, returning to the residence at 3:50 pm.
5:15 pm	Dr. Howard Snyder entered the farm.
5:28 pm.	Mr. George Allen, driven by Mr. Reynolds, entered farm, Mr. Reynolds departing at 5:35 pm.
6:05 pm	General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins entered farm.
8:13 pm	Mr. William Robinson entered farm.

10:38 pm Dr. Howard Snyder departed farm.

11:47 pm General and Mrs. Nevins departed farm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, April 4, 1959

8:58 am Mr. Wayne Hawks entered farm.

9:03 am Dr. Howard Snyder entered farm, departing at 9:30 am.

9:32 am Messrs. George Allen and William Robinson departed farm.

9:51 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Farm and motored to Gettysburg College, arriving there at 10:00 am. (For details, see report of SA Weaver).

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Gettysburg College at 11:08 am and motored to the Farm, arriving there at 11:18 am.

11:10 am Dr. Howard Snyder entered main gate of farm.

11:15 am Mrs. Ann Whitman entered main gate of farm.

11:32 am Messrs. George Allen and William Robinson entered main gate.

12:15 pm Mrs. Ann Whitman departed farm.

2:06 pm Mrs. George Allen and Mrs. Everett Hughes entered rear gate of farm.

2:40 pm General and Mrs. Nevins entered farm.

4:13 pm Dr. Howard Snyder departed farm.

7:30 pm Dr. Howard Snyder entered farm, departing at 10:30 pm.

11:55 pm General and Mrs. Nevins departed farm.

No further activities this date.

Sunday, April 5, 1959

6:20 am Miss Rose Wood departed main gate of farm, returning at 7:20 am.

8:40 am The President walked around the farm, returning to the residence at 9:15 am.

9:15 am Mr. William Robinson and Mrs. George Allen departed farm, returning at 10:30 am.

9:55 am The President and Mr. George Allen departed the residence in the Station Wagon and motored to the Hartley Farm, Major John Eisenhower's residence and the Duck Pond, returning to the residence at 10:45 am.

11:00 am Dr. Howard Snyder entered main gate of farm.

11:02 am Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevins entered main gate of farm.

5:53 pm Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Nevins departed main gate of farm.

5:55 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the farm in White House Car #102, driven by SA Flohr with ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and motored to the White House, arriving at 7:48 pm. SAs Taylor, Burke, Hampel, Towns, Sweasey, Weaver and Gintz worked the follow-up car 679-X with SA Shipman driving.

Dr. Howard Snyder, Mr. George Allen and Mr. Robinson returned to Washington in SS Car 905-X with SA Dixon driving.

Mrs. George Allen and Mrs. Everett Hughes returned to Washington in a White House car.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: ✓Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1959

8:43 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:43 - 8:51 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:50 - 9:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:00 - 10:18 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. John S. Patterson Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Fred A. Seaton Hon. Frederick H. Mueller Hon. Alan T. Waterman Hon. T. Keith Glennan General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Donald Quarles Mr. Howard Furnas Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Clarence B. Randall Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:32 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz, departed the White House and motored to the Departmental Auditorium. The purpose of this visit was to attend the Opening Session and Tenth Anniversary Ceremony of the NATO Spring Ministerial Meeting.

10:36 am Arrived at the Departmental Auditorium. They were greeted by Hon. Wiley Buchanan, Chief of Protocol of the State Department.

Mrs. Eisenhower was escorted to her seat by Hon. Robert Corrigan.

The President went to Conference Room A where the following were assembled:

Foreign Ministers and NATO Representatives:
  Belgium - Pierre Wigny
  Canada - George R. Pearkes
  Denmark - M. A. Wassard
  France - Maurice Couve de Murville
  Germany - Heinrich von Brentano
  Greece - Panayotis Canellopoulos
  Iceland - Hans G. Andersen
  Italy - Guiseppe Pella
  Luxembourg - Eugene Schaus
  Netherlands - Joseph M. A. H. Luns
                D. U. Stikker
  Norway - Halvard M. Lange
  Portugal - Marcello Mathias
  Turkey - Fatin Rustu Zorlu
  United Kingdom - Selwyn Lloyd

Hon. Christian Herter
Hon. Paul-Henri Spaak, Secretary General of NATO
Hon. Livingston Merchant
Hon. Frederich Reinhardt, State Department Counselo

The President and the above then went to the stage.

10:40 am Speeches by
  Hon. Christian Herter
  Foreign Minister Luns of the Netherlands who is Honorary President of the Council
  Secretary General Paul-Henri Spaak

11:19 - 11:33 am The President addressed the Opening Session and Tenth Anniversary Ceremony of the NATO Spring Ministerial Meeting.

11:37 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz, departed the Departmental Auditorium and motored to the White House.

11:40 am Arrived at the White House.

1:00 pm The President gave a Stag Luncheon at the White House for the NATO Group:

H. E. Joseph M. A. H. Luns
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
H. E. Paul-Henri Spaak
Secretary General of NATO
H. E. Pierre Wigny
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium
H. E. Jens Otto Kray
Foreign Minister of Denmark
H. E. Maurice Couve de Murville
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the French Republic
H. E. Henrich von Breatano
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany
H. E. Panagiotis Canellopoulos
Deputy Prime Minister of Greece
H. E. Giuseppe Pella
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic
H. E. Eugene Schaus
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg
H. E. Halvard M. Lange
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Norway
H. E. Dr. Marcello Matthias
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Portugal
H. E. Fatin Rustu Zorlu
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey
The Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain
The Hon. George R. Pearkes
Minister of National Defense of Canada
H. E. The Ambassador of Belgium
Baron Silvercruys
H. E. The Ambassador of Portugal
Mr. Luis Esteves Fernandes

(continued)

1:00 pm Luncheon for NATO Group (continued):
H. E. The Ambassador of the Netherlands
Dr. J. H. van Roijen
H. E. The Ambassador of Italy
Mr. Manlio Brosio
H. E. The Ambassador of Iceland
Mr. Thor Thors
H. E. The Ambassador of the French Republic
Mr. Herve Alphand
H. E. The British Ambassador
Sir Harold Caccia
H. E. The Ambassador of the Turkish Republic
Mr. Ali A. H. Urguplu
H. E. The German Ambassador
Mr. Welhelm G. Grewe
H. E. The Ambassador of Norway
Mr. Paul Koht
H. E. The Ambassador of Greece
Mr. Alexis S. Liatis
H. E. The Ambassador of Luxembourg
Mr. Georges Heisbourg
H. E. The Ambassador of Denmark
Count Kield Gustav Knuth-Winterfeldt
H. E. The Ambassador of Canada
Mr. Arnold D. P. Heeney
H. E. Hans G. Andersen
Permanent Representative of Iceland to NATO
H. E. Andre de Staercke
Permanent Representative of Belgium to NATO
H. E. Jens M. Boyesen
Permanent Representative of Norway to NATO
H. E. M. A. Wassard
Permanent Representative of Denmark to NATO
H. E. Michel Melas
Permanent Representative of Greece to NATO
H. E. Sir Frank Roberts
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to NATO
H. E. Selim Sarper
Permanent Representative of the Turkist Republic to NATO
The Hon. W. Randolph Burgess
Permanent Representative of the United States to NATO

(continued)

1:00 pm Luncheon for NATO Group (continued):

H. E. Antonio de Faria
    Permanent Representative of Portugal to NATO
H. E. Umberto Grazzi
    Permanent Representative to NATO from Italy
H. E. D. U. Stikker
    Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to NATO
H. E. Jules Leger
    Permanent Representative of Canada to NATO
H. E. Paul Reuter
    Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to NATO
H. E. Pierre de Leusse
    Permanent Representative of the French Republic to NATO
H. E. Gebhardt von Walther
    Permanent Representative of Germany to NATO
H. E. Alberico Casardi
    Deputy Secretary General of NATO
General Benjamin R. P. F. Hasselman
    Chairman, Military Committee of NATO
General Max Gelee
    NATO Standing Group
Admiral Sir Michael M. Denny
    NATO Standing Group
Admiral Walter F. Boone
    NATO Standing Group
Admiral Jerauld Wright
    Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic
Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh
    Assistant Secretary General of NATO for Political Affairs
Mr. E. H. Meili
    Assistant Secretary General of NATO for Production and Logistics
The Lord Coleridge
    Executive Secretary of NATO
Major General Theodore W. Parker
    NATO Standing Group
Dr. Norman F. Ramsey
    NATO Science Adviser
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. Wilton B. Persons

(continued)

1:00 pm	Luncheon for NATO Group (continued): Hon. Everett McK. Dirksen Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Herbert F. York Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. General Nathan F. Twining Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Robert D. Murphy Hon. Loy W. Henderson Hon. G. Frederick Reinhardt Hon. Livingston T. Merchant Hon. Francis O. Wilcox Hon. T. Grayson Upton Hon. John N. Irwin II Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John S. D. Eisenhower
2:35 pm	The President posed for pictures on front portico of the White House with the NATO Group.
2:43 pm	Returned to the office.
2:44 - 2:45 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:45 - 3:45 pm	(Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. John A. McCone) (Dr. Alan T. Waterman) (Dr. Herbert F. York) (Hon. Elmer Staats) (Dr. E. R. Piore) (Dr. Edwin M. McMillan) (Mr. David Z. Beckler)
3:45 - 3:47 pm	(Hon. John A. McCone) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
3:47 - 3:49 pm	(Hon. John A. McCone) OFF THE RECORD
3:50 - 3:53 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
3:53 - 4:06 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray

The [illegible] D. Eisenhower Library

4:06 - 4:12 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:15 - 5:22 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
5:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1959

8:32 am	The President arrived in the office.
8:36 - 8:37 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:48 - 8:55	Hon. David Kendall
8:58 - 9:26 am	The President was presented Baseball Pass for 1959 by the following: Mr. William Robertson Washington American League Baseball Club Mr. Joseph Cronin President of the American League Kevin Cronin (9) Mr. Joseph McKenny Public Relations, American League Hon. Thomas E. Stephens (Picture taken)
9:26 - 9:54 am	(Hon. Meade Alcorn) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Thomas E. Stephens, from 9:28 - 9:30 am) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
9:54 - 10:18 am	Hon. James P. Mitchell
10:23 - 10:24 am	(Hon. Meade Alcorn) OFF THE RECORD (For picture with the President, taken by Abbie Rowe)
11:17 - 11:38 am	(General Edwin Clark) OFF THE RECORD
11:38 - 12:06 pm	Dr. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:06 - 12:08 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:08 - 12:27 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:30 - 12:32 pm	Hon. Robert Merriam
1:05 - 1:35 pm	(Dr. James L. Morrill) OFF THE RECORD (University of Minnesota) (Hon. Robert Merriam)

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1959

1:37 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:40 pm (LUNCH)

5:00 pm Mr. and Mrs. Walker Buckner
(Guests of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower in the Mansion)

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3. Supplement to Staff Notes No. 536 (2 pgs)		4/30/59	A
4. Staff Notes No. 536 (2 pgs)		4/29/59	A
5. Memorandum, C. H. Russell to Goodpaster		4/27/59	A
6. Special Staff Note (1 pg)		4/27/59	A
7. Staff Notes No. 535 (2 pgs)		4/25/59	A
8. Supplement to Staff Notes No. 535 (3 pgs)		4/27/59	A
9. Staff Notes No. 534 (2 pgs)		4/24/59	A
10. Staff Notes No. 533 (2 pgs)		4/23/59	A
11. Staff Notes No. 532 (2 pgs)		4/22/59	A
12. Staff Notes No. 531 (3 pgs)		4/20/59	A
13. Staff Notes No. 530 (2 pg)		4/17/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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21.	Special Staff Note (1 pg).	4/6/59	A
22.	Staff Notes No. 525 (2 pgs)	4/6/59	A
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25.	Staff Notes No. 523 (2 pgs)	4/2/59	A
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~~27.~~	~~Staff Notes No. 522 (1 pg)~~	~~4/1/59~~	12/21/81 bc ~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 537

April 30, 1959

USIA

1. Soviets Attack US Economy. -- Embassy Moscow concludes that the greatly increased Soviet propaganda on US economic problems and the evils of capitalism (which reached major proportions in covering the AFL-CIO unemployment conference) reveals anxiety over the potential impact of our Moscow exhibition. USIA finds this advance notice helpful for briefing our personnel, and expects the attacks to increase the exhibit's credibility among Soviet citizens who discount their own press. Our East Europe program media will try to make the most of this opportunity without prejudicing chances for future exhibits in Russia. (Admin. Conf.)

2. USSR

State

— — — ...(S)

State

3. Atomic Agreements. -- State, in coordination with AEC, has advised its Mission to the European Communities in Brussels on procedures for discussing interim atomic arrangements or amendments with individual countries pending completion of the comprehensive US-EURATOM bilateral agreement. We doubt that the complicated EURATOM negotiations will be completed before next year and meanwhile are willing to satisfy reasonable national requests by entering clearly temporary arrangements. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

4. Aid to Poland. -- Pursuant to a Polish request, ICA has recommended to State a variety of methods by which we could expand US technical aid to Poland in fields such as industry, science, public health, agriculture and food processing. (Admin. Conf.)

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W.H. - Bragdon

5. **Drouth.** -- On April 24 General Bragdon explained the Drouth Study to the Governor of Oklahoma and his staff, substantially as it was presented to the Cabinet last year. The Governor gave assurance of Oklahoma's willingness to participate in the study as outlined. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 536

April 30, 1959

Defense 1. Missiles

... (S)

Defense 2. Missiles

... (S)

Defense 3. Tibet

... (S)

ICA 4. **Liberian Request.** -- ICA approves, subject to availability of funds estimated at $200,000, a Liberian request for a private US group to assess Liberia's economic development program for

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Sup. to SN No. 535 6 Page 2

the past nine years and prepare a plan for the future. Our Country Team considers this a unique opportunity to attack problems of planning and administration which have plagued our joint effort for years. (Admin. Conf.)

5. US-Poland

State

...(C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 536

April 29, 1959

1. China

State

...(C)

2. Burma & Tibet

USIA

...(C)

3. Syria

USIA

...(C)

4. USSR-UAR

State

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(4. cont.)

... (C)

5. USSR & Iraq

State

... (S)

6. USSR & Near East

State

... (S)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 535

April 25, 1959

1. Weapons

Defense

... (S)

State

2. American Schools Abroad. -- Under Section 400c of the 1958 Mutual Security Act, three post recommendations have been approved for grants: $250,000 each for the American Community School in Buenos Aires and the American School of Guatemala, and $200,000 for the American School in Tangier. Final negotiations are underway. The largest single request ($1,225,000), from the American University of Beirut, is being studied on the spot by a representative of the American Council of Education, because of its size. (U)

Defense

3. International Education. -- Defense notes that interested agencies recently met at Annapolis with college and philanthropic organization executives to discuss what government and private groups should do in the educational field to advance US interests and help less developed countries. It was the consensus that neither government nor education has completely faced up to the long-term problem of the cold war. (U)

Treasury

4. US Financing. -- Next Wednesday or Thursday Treasury will announce the refunding of $2.7 billion of Treasury Bills, dated October 1958, and due May 15, 1959, and $1.8 billion

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of 1-1/4% Certificates of Indebtedness, dated January 1958 and due May 15, 1959. The terms of the announcement will not be known until just prior to the time of release. Under Secretary Baird is planning his usual background briefing for the regular financial writers. (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 535

April 27, 1959

Defense

1. **Missile Destroyers.** -- Two of the 18 programmed guided missile destroyers (DDG's) were launched last week, armed with anti-submarine (ASROC) weapons, twin launchers for TARTAR surface-to-air missiles, and two 5" 54 rapid fire single mounts. The DDG's have excellent capabilities for destroying submarines, aircraft, and surface ships. They can be used for screening and against submarines in amphibious operations, for anti-aircraft and anti-submarine protection of convoys, and for shore bombardment. (U)

2. Aircraft

Defense

...(C)

3. Torpedoes

Defense

...(C)

Defense

4. **USAF Training.** -- Every student now graduating from the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Air Training Command is jet qualified. All B-25's have been replaced by T-33's. When the supersonic, twin jet T-38, first successfully flown this month, has replaced the T-33 (replacement to start in third quarter FY 1961), the training program will be completely modernized. Then students will fly about 150 hours in twin jet T-37's in Primary and the same in T-38's in Basic Training. Graduates will need less time in expensive, high performance tactical aircraft to become combat ready than in the past. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

5. Aircraft

...(C).

Defense

6. DEW Line. -- In February construction contracts for DEW detection stations in Greenland were awarded to a Danish firm for 2 coastal stations (over $14.4 million) and to an American company for 2 icecap stations (over $12.7 million). Ski aircraft are carrying all materiel to the icecap stations and we believe that by the end of April the contractor camps there will be complete and building foundations can be started. When landing areas are ice free, work at the coastal stations will begin. (U)

USIA

7. Secretary Herter. -- USIA is emphasizing to all areas overseas that Secretary Herter is now our chief spokesman and negotiator in foreign affairs as the President's representative. The Agency is widely distributing foreign and domestic comments supporting the President's choice and materials showing the Secretary's vigor and broad experience. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

8. Water Supply. -- ICA, citing recent research and experience, comments that a worldwide, 12 to 15 years duration, program of developing community water supplies is both practical and desirable. The FY 1960 MSP request contains

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$5 million to start necessary field engineering studies. Later, loans will be available to cover part of the costs of developing water systems. USOM's are studying the water supply needs, abilities, and views of host governments. (Admin. Conf.)

9. Investment Guaranties. -- Investment Guaranty agreements have recently been signed with the Sudan and Tunisia. Both agreements cover the three types of guaranties available under the program: convertibility; expropriation; and war risk. A total of 40 countries have now joined this program. (U)

10. NAC Activities. -- The National Advisory Council concurs in a DLF loan up to $2.5 million to a Jordanian company to develop and expand phosphate mines; Eximbank credits of $1.7 million to an Argentine firm to import a US pipe mill, $25 million to a Chilean bank to finance a capital investment program (in conjunction with $53 million in US commercial bank credits), $600,000 to a Honduran bank to purchase US beef and dairy cattle for breeding, and $1 million to an Italian firm to purchase US equipment and services to increase production of automotive parts; a Cooley Amendment Eximbank credit of about $210,000 in rupees to an Indian company for working capital to manufacture and service elevators and escalators; an IBRD loan of $25 million to India to finance foreign exchange costs of a hydroelectric project; and a Treasury US-Chilean Exchange Agreement for $15 million to replace an expired $10 million agreement. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 534

April 24, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

Commerce

2. Economy. -- Commerce will announce Monday that national income in fourth quarter 1958 reached a record $374 billion annual rate. National income in 1958 was $361 billion, only $3 billion below 1957's record total. ...Corporate profits in the fourth quarter were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $45 billion, the highest since early 1957. Corporate profits before taxes for 1958 were $37 billion, $7 billion below 1957. Profits of $18 billion after taxes were $4 billion lower than in 1957. ...Employee compensation last year was $254 billion, slightly below 1957. Employee earnings, rising since mid-1958, in first quarter 1959 attained a $265 billion annual rate. Net farm income in 1958, which declined late last year, exceeded $14 billion, $2.5 billion above 1957. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

3. Agriculture and Congress. -- Congressmen from peanut producing areas have protested the price support reduction to 75% of parity. Agriculture tells them that past support reductions have boosted peanut consumption, that the present peanut program is too expensive, and that legislation is needed along the lines of the President's agriculture message. The Department does not expect Congress to restore peanut supports to 1958 levels. Agriculture is opposing both House and Senate proposals on wheat since they make no provision for reducing the present price support levels and continue to provide a stimulus for maximum yields per acre. (Admin. Conf.)

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SN #534 Page 2

Agriculture 4. US and Indonesia. -- Agriculture expects that a P.L. 480 Title I agreement with Indonesia will be signed in a few days for cotton ($23 million), wheat flour, rice, and dry milk totaling $40.3 million, including ocean transportation. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense 5. US-UAR

... (C)

AEC 6. Atomic Meeting

... (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 533

April 23, 1959

1. Morocco

Defense

... (S)

State 2. USSR-Sudan

... (C)

State 3. Germany-UAR

... (C)

Defense 4. Missiles

~~SECRET~~

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(4. cont.)

...(S)

Defense 5. Satellites

...(S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 532

April ~~22~~ 21, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

W. H. - (Harr)

2. **Operations Coordinating Board.** -- Karl Harr notes that the OCB recently instituted procedural changes to enable it to give more attention to current operational problems: the frequency and length of reports will be decreased, operations plans will focus more sharply on operating problems requiring resolution, and there will be emphasis on special Board papers for difficult problems. (Admin. Conf.)

"RN
Right down the line you've been urging." C
Concur..

3. Hungary

State

... (S)

HEW

4. **Public Assistance.** -- HEW reports that in February the number of old-age assistance recipients decreased by 7900, the largest February decline in 6 years. The reduction reflects, in part, cases closed by state welfare departments because of increases in Federal social security benefits under legislation approved by the President in 1958. (Approximately one-fourth of the state recipients also benefit from Federal

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Social Security.) Total February old-age assistance payments dropped in 38 states. The overall monthly decline of $1,293,000 was the largest in over 9 years....Recipients of other types of state aid continued to increase in February, but by less in each aid category than in the 2 preceding months. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Business Trend. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that the business upturn since mid-1958 was further extended in March. The first quarter GNP annual rate was $465 billion, as against $453 billion in the previous quarter and $427 billion a year ago. With prices little changed, most of the first quarter 2.5% gain was in physical volume....March personal income was at an adjusted annual rate of $368.5 billion, up $3 billion for the month and $6 billion for the quarter....Consumer buying also advanced, with a record dollar value in durables. New cars were up 20%, and durable goods 5.5% above first quarter 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Wages and Prices. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that: (a) The Consumer Price Index in March was unchanged from its February level of 123.7 (1947-49 = 100), as lower food prices were offset by increases in costs of transportation, housing, and apparel. (b) Between February and March, factory workers' spendable earnings reached an all-time high of $79.68 weekly (assuming 3 dependents), or a rise of 7.5% in the past year; and their buying power established a record for the month. (Admin. Conf.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 25, 1959

To: General Goodpaster

Major Eisenhower

For information.

A. P. Toner

Attachment
Orig. Item #3, Defense summary
4/21/59 (U)

3. Appointment of U.S. Army Private as a Cadet at Philippine Military Academy (Unclassified)

As publicly announced on 15 April by the Philippine Ambassador to the United States, U.S. Army Private Eckwood H. Solomon, Jr. has been selected to attend the Philippine Military Academy (PMA) at the invitation of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. This marks the first time that a member of the U.S. Armed Forces has attended a foreign military academy as a cadet. Including the four who are now cadets, 45 Philippine citizens have been cadets at the U.S. Military Academy.

While at the PMA, Private Solomon will remain a member of the U.S. Army and will receive the normal pay and allowances of a private. On his graduation four years hence, he will receive a commission in the Regular Army of the United States.

DoD 4-21-59

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STAFF NOTES NO. 531

April 20, 1959

NASA

1. VANGUARD (Ref: SN #526). -- NASA has summarized the results of the 2250 EST April 13, SLV-5 launching. Lift-off was normal. Vehicle first stage propulsion was to an altitude of over 41 miles (as against a predicted 38), with an end of first stage burning velocity exceeding nominal velocity by over 250 feet per second. Second stage engine ignition and start were normal in propulsion, but engine motions, not dictated by the gyro control system, were abnormal. (Imperfect separation between first and second stage rockets, a control system electrical disturbance, or heavy engine vibration for the first second after ignition may have caused the engine motions.)...In fast sequence, the second stage pitched down, sending the pitch gyro against its stop; shock separated the third stage, satellite and nose cone from the assembly; second stage thrust was momentarily interrupted; and, when recovered, the vehicle flew out of control for the remainder of the slightly below nominal second stage burning time....When telemetry analysis is completed, the malfunction may be explained definitively and the impact point and altitude determined. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Missiles

Defense

✓

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~~SECRET~~

(2. Cont.)

... (S)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

Defense 4. US & China

... (S)

Commerce

5. **Foreign Assistance.** -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that in 1958 aggregate net transfers to foreign governments under US assistance programs were $5 billion, about the same as in 1957. The division between military and other aid was almost equal.... The non-military share included mutual security and other grants (two-thirds of all non-military), short-term assistance through foreign currencies obtained from farm products sales, and long-term credits half offset by principal collections.... The Pacific and Far East again received the largest portion (one-third) of total aid. The Near East, Africa and South Asia received one-third more in 1958 than in 1957, raising their share to 30%. (Admin. Conf.)

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6. Income Distribution. -- Commerce statistics to be released tomorrow show that in 1958 more than two-fifths of US families and single consumers had personal incomes between $4,000 and $8,000. An estimated 22% received more than $8,000, and 36% had less than $4,000. Total personal income rose to $338 billion before taxes, up $6 billion from 1957. Increases in unemployment insurance, old-age benefits, and farm income more than offset a $1 billion drop in wages and salaries. . . . Mean income was $6,220 and median income $5,050 (figures resulting from dividing total family personal income by total consumer units). (Admin. Conf.)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 530

April 17, 1959

State

1. Iraq

... (C)

State

2. Tibet

... (S)

State

3. Taiwan

... (S)

AEC

4. **Exhibit Reactor**. -- The Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute has approved a US application to exhibit a "live" research reactor at the Tokyo International Trade Fair in

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May. This is the first reactor to be accepted by the Japanese for operation in a densely populated area. (U)

5. IAEA. -- The Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency meeting in Vienna has approved bilateral agreements for cooperation with the US, UK and USSR. The US-IAEA Agreement, after completion of procedural and statutory requirements, including Presidential approval, will provide special nuclear materials to the IAEA for resale to member states. (U)

6. Cotton. -- Mr. Randall notes that the CFEP has rejected State's proposal that the US enter a world agreement for stabilizing the cotton market. However, interested agencies are developing language to show cotton producing nations at the forthcoming International Cotton Advisory Committee that we understand their problems and will do them the least possible injury. (Admin. Conf.)

7. 1959 Farm Income. -- Despite a substantial increase in production, the seasonally adjusted annual rate of realized net farm income in first quarter 1959 was about the same as in first quarter 1958 and somewhat lower than last year's average. Although recent prices have been unusually steady, farmers' prices and net incomes for the year will likely be somewhat under 1958, which reached a 5-year high. Sharply reduced Soil Bank payments because of termination of the acreage reserve, and higher production expenses, will also operate to reduce farm operators' net income about $1 billion from the $13.1 billion in 1958. This will still be well above the $10.8 billion in 1957. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 17, 1959

From Commerce:

Business Inventories. -- Commerce will announce Monday that there was a marked increase in business inventories in first quarter 1959, the first such quarterly rise in nonfarm stocks in more than a year. In contrast, inventory liquidation reached its maximum rate in the 1957-58 downturn in first quarter 1958. The present inventory advance was chiefly in durable goods manufacturing, in which earlier reductions had been particularly heavy, but it also extended to nondurable manufacturing and retail trade. ... The overall stock-sales ratio remains below the postwar average, having declined further in the past quarter as the rise in sales outstripped the increase in inventories.

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 529 (R&D)

April 17, 1959

1. Rockets

Defense

... (C)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

3. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 529

April 17, 1959

1. Government Employment. -- The Budget Bureau reports that on February 28, 1959 civilian employment in the Executive Branch totaled 2,323,261, more than 15,000 below agencies' planned employment on that date. In September the President requested a two percent reduction in employment under the amount which could have been financed on June 30, 1959. Although all agencies had not planned a two percent reduction, the February data indicate that the two percent goal will probably be attained. In fact, employment on June 30, 1959 may be approximately the same as the 2,355,000 employed on June 30, 1958 which is 4,700 less than the two percent goal. (Admin. Conf.)

2. HONEST JOHN. -- To provide all HONEST JOHN units (20 US and 26-1/2 non-US NATO) with a W31 atomic warhead capability during FY 1960, Army will speed up procurement from 30 to 46-1/2 battalion sets of equipment. This action will give all HONEST JOHN units a simpler, more reliable and easily maintained warhead than the currently available W7, scheduled to be phased out during FY 1961. (US units will retain a W7 capability as well as a W31 capability until the W7 warhead is completely phased out). An unclassified W31 training warhead has been developed which can be released to allied units for precheckout procedures; the W7 warhead previously used does not have a releasable training warhead. (S-RD)

3. [redacted]

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR81-180#4
By DJH Date 12/11/81

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NSC letter 10/9/81
NLE Date 12/11/81

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[redacted]

4. US and Egypt. -- ICA notes that recent US steps to normalize relations with Egypt include the sale of wheat under PL 480, resumption of the Egyptian-American Rural Improvement Service, and release of local currency accrued from PL 480 sales in 1955-56. Negotiations are under way for the release of $5.5 million of Development Assistance funds which have been obligated but frozen since 1955, and Egypt may ask US to reactivate the Technical Cooperation program in a number of fields. A supplemental PL 480 program for the UAR was also approved last week for $23.4 million. (C)

5. Italian Prospects. -- Embassy Rome expects Segni's Government to continue the recent Italian tendency toward consistency in foreign policy. Segni and Foreign Minister Pella are expected to stress NATO, European integration, and good relations with the US and particularly with Italy's European allies. The Middle East and North Africa should get continued emphasis, but there will probably be less talk of an "opening to the Arabs." (C)

6. Venezuela Oil. -- On learning that we might exempt Canada from oil import controls because of US-Canadian defense integration, Venezuela's Minister of Mines Perez protested the potential discrimination and reminded us of the resentment already in his country against us for pressuring the location of the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington instead of Caracas. He obviously hopes for no US action on Canada before he returns from the Arab Oil Congress in Cairo around April 25 via Canada and Washington. The Venezuelans may urge the Arabs to follow their 60-40 profit-splitting lead, but private experts expect the Arabs to stay competitively below the Venezuelan formula. (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 528

April 15, 1959

W.H. - Saulnier

1. Capital Spending Forecasts. -- Dr. Saulnier comments that on Friday McGraw-Hill will release projections of "capital spending" by business concerns which look quite good. Although the figures are rather heavily weighted by the experiences of large companies, and may therefore be biased upwards, they show an increase in the estimate of planned expenditure for 1959 of over $1 billion from the November 1958 estimate. 1959 capital spending is now expected to be $34.2 billion, 7% above 1958 but 11% below 1957. ... A further small increase to $34.3 billion is projected for 1960 and high levels of $32.9 billion for 1961 and $32.8 billion for 1962 are predicted. Longer range forecasts are generally scaled down. Barring a turnabout in general sentiment, the actual 1960-1962 expenditures should exceed expectations. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

2. P.L. 480 -- Agriculture summarizes the (April 6) status of Title I, P.L. 480 programming for the current authorization as follows:

	Market Value	CCC Cost
	(million dollars)	
(a) Agreements signed	$680.4	$883.2
(b) Programs in negotiation	118.4	156.4
(c) Under ISC consideration	116.4	163.7
Total	$915.2	$1203.3

(Admin. Conf.)

3. Stockpiling

BOB

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(3. Cont.)

... (C)

State 4. Australia

... (C)

USIA 5. New Delhi Fair

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State 6. India & USSR

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Defense 7. NATO

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 14, 1959

From Dr. Saulnier:

Some Recent Statistics. -- The estimate of GNP for the first quarter of 1959 has been raised from $464 to $465 billion. This is an all-time high -- $11 billion above the year-end 1958 figure.

The Federal Reserve Index of Industrial Production for March will be 147 (for release Wednesday). This, too, is an all-time high.

"Compensation of Employees" -- the major component of national income -- is estimated at $264.4 billion for the first quarter 1959. This is also an all-time high.

Housing starts are estimated at 1,390,000 (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in March. This is up a bit from February, and remains in a very satisfactory range.

New orders for non-electrical machinery have shot up recently to a level higher even than 1956-57. This is especially interesting because the machine-tool industry has been in something of a slump.

Sales of automobiles in the first two 10-day periods of March were quite good, but they do not look quite good enough, after adjustment for seasonal factors, to warrant the very optimistic statements made recently by an industry spokesman. They are beginning to talk about a 6 million car year; only a month ago they were talking about 5,250,000.

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Gen. Goodpaster

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE (#2 to #527)

April 14, 1959

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 527

April 10, 1959

1. IRBM Plans. -- Under the March 27 US-Italian Agreement for deployment of two JUPITER IRBM squadrons: Initial personnel for the First Squadron (USAF manned) will arrive next month and the first missile about October 1. The first launch position will be complete with 3 missiles by November 1, and the additional four launch positions will become available with 3 missiles each around March 1, 1960. ... For the Second Squadron (Italian manned) the first launch position will become available with 3 missiles by May 1, 1960 and the four additional launch positions with 3 missiles each will become available around September 1, 1960. Decision on contemplated IRBM deployments to Greece and Turkey of the fifth THOR and third JUPITER Squadrons awaits resolution of funding problems. (S)

2. Iraq. -- Both State and Defense report on the continuing deterioration in Iraq, where arrests and purges are widespread and pro-communist control of the government is tightening. It is doubtful that Qassim could reverse the trend if he wanted to. Armed patrols of the Communist-infiltrated Popular Resistance Forces have harrassed Iraqis and foreigners. Further shipments of Soviet arms were reported at Basra. A British-contracted steel project was turned over to the Soviets, two French contracting firms were ousted; and the British are asked to withdraw their 300 personnel from Habbanyia Air Base, where they have been anxious to preserve their staging rights. [redacted] Our MAAG has been cut to 2 officers and 2 EM and if its status is not decided before June it will be reduced to zero strength but not abolished, and residual functions transferred to the Army Attache. (S)

3. Communism in Cuba (Ref. SN # 504). -- State is concerned that Castro's Movement is allied with communists

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NJC letter 10/9/81
NLE Date 12/11/81

to maintain control of Cuban organized labor. A key labor man in Castro's party recently announced that since the government believes in "labor unity", communists are entitled to work in the labor movement. He admitted there has been no contact with the anti-communist AFL-CIO or Latin American affiliate of the ICFTU. Castro's labor leaders, preparing for the coming union elections, have expelled a number of non-communist labor leaders, some pro- and some anti-Batista, but no communists. (S)

4. IMF and Brazil. -- President Kubitschek is "disappointed" with IMF recommendations for correction of the balance of payments problem and institution of a stabilization program, including exchange reforms. He feels that IMF technicians fail to understand Brazilian politics.

[redacted]

5. US and Bolivia. -- State comments that President Siles and his party deliberately inflated the Time magazine incident which handed communists and other extremists a golden opportunity to attack US installations. (The article appeared at the worst possible time, when the government was in a showdown with the miners and exposed to opposition charges of subservience to the US.) We vigorously protested the government's role and received a note guaranteeing the safety of US citizens. (C)

6. Foreign Military Contacts. -- Noting the increasing influence of military leaders in various Free World countries, Defense has requested the Military Departments to establish discreet programs for the favorable orientation and influencing of foreign military personalities. Their visits to our military installations provide one opportunity to show our way of life and objectives, and to develop personal relationships. (S)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 526

April 10, 1959

State

1. Organization of American States. -- State is gratified by the realistic approach of the Working Group of the OAS "Committee of 21" which has approved about 25 draft procedural resolutions calling for increased OAS effort to assist Latin American economic development. The recommendations will be considered by the full committee in Buenos Aires starting April 21. (Admin. Conf.)

State

2. Nile

... (C)

ICA

3. India

... (C)

Defense

4. Small Business. -- Small business received $281 million, or 23% of all military prime contracts with US firms during January, the highest for FY 1959 to date. This compares with 11.5% in the preceding month and 12% in January a year ago. From July 1958 through January 1959, small firms received 16.1%, compared to 14.6% last year. Small business also fared somewhat better in awards for R and D work so far this fiscal year. These figures do not include civil

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works procurement of the Army Corps of Engineers, - $26 million in January and $261 million in the first 7 months of FY 1959: small business obtained 65.5% and 37.9% respectively. (U)

W.H. Hare

5. CONELRAD. -- OCDM is clearing through the OCB Working Group on Nuclear Energy scripts to be used in the April 17 CONELRAD drill so that people hearing or reading parts of the script out of context will not become alarmed. To lessen the possibility of domestic incidents or unfavorable foreign reaction, the President's Press Secretary will be asked to give advance notice that this is merely a drill. (Admin. Conf.)

6. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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STAFF NOTES NO. 526

April 8, 1959

1. Tibet. -- A USIA survey finds that no recent Communist bloc event, including Hungary, has provoked as much public condemnation in South and Southeast Asia as the Tibet revolt. Criticism centers on the Chinese violation of the "five principles of peaceful co-existence" agreed to by the Afro-Asians. USIA is using straight news and cross-reporting Asian and other criticism. (C)

2. USSR Aid to Nepal. -- State reports that the Soviets have agreed to the Nepalese request for a grant rather than a loan of $1.5 million in rubles. The parties are now discussing specific projects (e.g., a hydroelectric plant and commodities) and the Nepalese would accept a fifty-bed hospital and one or two sugar, paper or cigarette factories. To obtain a foothold in Nepal, the Soviets are offering a wide variety of services, difficult to reject. In any case the King of Nepal will probably not sign an agreement until the new government takes office. (C)

3. Aid to Ceylon. -- ICA notes that the US has agreed to or participated in 12 aid projects in Ceylon, since October 1956, totaling over $8 million. The USSR, whose program started in February 1958, originally promised 16 projects under a $30 million credit but has only agreed to 4, and implemented 1, project. The Chinese Communists have not implemented programs under either the $16 million grant or the $10.5 million loan promised last year. ... Local press coverage has greatly favored the US, focusing on our emergency flood assistance and policy of world-wide procurement. Also the Soviets have been at a disadvantage in communicating with Ceylonese technicians, most of whom speak English. (C)

4. US and Malaya. -- (Ref. SN # 503) We would like to announce soon a modest ten-year surplus rubber disposal plan, with sales to be suspended if the market falls below a certain

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MR 81-469 #4
By J.W. Date 6-9-82

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price. If the Malayans so request, State would try to have the announcement delayed until after their August elections; but we are cautioning them that the delay might encourage false rumors of our intentions, upset the markets, and do political harm. We also note that the rubber market could weaken in 6 months because of publicity on progress in synthetics, and that a disposal plan announcement then could be disastrous. (S)

5. SNARK N-3422. -- The April 6 SNARK test at 2026 EST appeared to meet all major test objectives to demonstrate reliability and accuracy of the operational weapons system. Impact was approximately 4400 n. mi. downrange in the target area with a circular error of approximately 4 n. mi. (C)

6. THOR. -- The major objective of today's THOR Able (133) test at 0135 EST was to evaluate the RVX-1 ablating nose cone under ICBM re-entry conditions. After a normal lift-off and first stage burning, the main engine cut off at 155.6 seconds, followed by 10 seconds of solo vernier operation. Separation and ignition of the second stage were normal: it burned 102 seconds and cut off on the BTL (Bell Telephone Lab) guidance signal. Impact was about 4300 n. mi. downrange, and 185 n. mi. at a bearing of 240 degrees from Ascension Island. The nose cone was recovered around 0640. (C)

7. VANGUARD -- NASA is preparing to orbit two satellites simultaneously from a single launching vehicle, at 8:40 p.m. April 13 at Cape Canaveral: (a) VANGUARD IIIA is a 21 lb. magnetometer satellite for measuring the earth's magnetic field. Attached to a plastic sphere 13" in diameter is a 2-1/2 X 17-1/2" cylinder, containing the magnetometer in the end to separate it from the metal in the satellite. (b) VANGUARD IIIB is a nitrogen-inflatable, 30-inch (diameter) plastic sphere without instruments, covered by thin aluminum foil. This "sub-satellite" will be tracked optically for density studies. Its life range is a few days to a few weeks. ... NASA's 12-foot inflatable satellite attempt of last October, for a different purpose, failed because of Explorer vehicle difficulty. (Admin. Conf.)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 525

April 6, 1959

ICA

1. Tibet

...(C)

State

2. Taiwan

...(S)

USIA

3. Communism in Latin America. -- USIA reports that in 1958: Latin American Communist Party membership increased by about 5% (with a substantial increase in Venezuela and a small drop in Argentina); 20 new front organizations became active, for a total of 64; propaganda media expanded; and Latin America-bloc travel continued to increase (there were approximately 1200 travelers in 1958). Although the number of bloc diplomatic missions remained constant, trade probably increased by about 20%. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. Satellites

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(4. Cont.)

... (C)

W.H. – Saulnier

5. Employment. -- Dr. Saulnier considers the March figures, to be released tomorrow noon, quite good: The Census Bureau finds total employment up more than 1.1 million, for a seasonally corrected rise of 602,000. The BLS (non-farm only) figures are roughly comparable despite little improvement in the auto industry. ... Unemployment dropped 387,000, from nearly 4.75 million in February to less than 4.4 million in March; and the seasonally corrected percentage of unemployment to the civilian labor force dropped from February's 6.1% to 5.8% in March. Noting that George Meany had already predicted a seasonal drop in unemployment of 250,000-300,000, Dr. Saulnier feels confident that a fair expectation of seasonal decline (220,000) was exceeded by 167,000. (Admin. Conf.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 524

April 6, 1959

1. US-Poland

State

(C)

State

2. **Soviet-Finnish Trade.** -- According to State, the recent Soviet-Finnish trade protocol provides a $275 million exchange of goods, a 15% increase over actual 1958 trade. Soviet petroleum products, coal, coke, asbestos, metals, industrial equipment and chemicals, and Finnish ships, wood processing equipment, copper, cable and paper products will be exchanged. Under a second agreement Finland will liquidate by deliveries in 1959 a $2 million Soviet credit extended under the 1954 agreement. (U)

Defense

3. **Ideograph Composing Machine.** -- Defense reports that Army has developed a prototype ideograph composing machine which can rapidly print Chinese and may be very useful in psychological warfare. It has 24 keys on a typewriter-like keyboard, weighs one ton, and can be operated by persons completely unfamiliar with Chinese if they are supplied with a precoded Chinese text. The operational principles of the photo composition machine are applicable to Japanese, and it meets the Special Warfare specifications for field printing of ideograph languages. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

4. **Pacific Superliner.** -- (Ref: SN 514) Commerce reports that the American President Lines has received from the New York Shipbuilding Corporation of Camden, N. J. a low bid for the construction of the trans-Pacific superliner SS President Washington.

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The bid of about $97.5 million includes approximately $8 million in defense features. Under PL 85-521, which authorizes construction of the ship by the Federal Maritime Board and sale to the Lines, the cost to the Lines should be $40.5 million. The Administration wishes the Lines to obtain private financing, rather than a Government loan, which, by statute, would be at 3.5%, or below the cost of comparable money to the Government. Commerce considers the obtaining of construction cost bids to be a major first step towards sounder financing and any future budgetary requests leading to building of the ship. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Hydrogen Bubble Chamber. -- AEC notes that a 72 inch hydrogen bubble chamber has recently gone into operation at the E. O. Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley, California. The chamber is to be used with the 6.2 billion electron volt Bevatron, the highest energy accelerator in operation in the US, to facilitate observation of the target nuclei particles scattered by the protons accelerated by the Bevatron. Many new elementary nuclei particles and fragments have been discovered by means of the Bevatron, including the anti-proton in 1955. (U)

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6. US Satellite Offer. -- NASA reports that the US recently offered to launch, in 1-1/2 to 2 years, a 100 to 300 pound satellite designed and instrumented by the Committee on Space Research of the International Congress of Scientific Unions at the Hague. The international scientific community, except the Soviets, enthusiastically received the proposal. (U)

7. NAC. -- The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems concurs in: DLF loans of $8.8 million to expand a telephone system in Montivideo, Uruguary; $2 million to improve a gas plant in Pakistan; and $.8 million for a warehouse in Nigeria; Eximbank credits of $6.9 million to expand a government cement plant in Indonesia; $12.5 million for machinery for Argentina; $7.3 million for Liberian power improvement; and $475,000 for power distribution in Nicaragua; IMF drawings by Chile up to $8.1 million; an International Bank loan of $20 million for power and industry in Italy; a Mutual Security Program loan of $7.7 million to Yugoslavia for FY 1959; a Treasury renewal of the existing Chilian exchange agreement through December 31, for $10 million; and an International Finance Corporation investment of $850,000 in small engines production in India. (Admin. Conf.)

[redacted]

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 524

April 4, 1959

1. NATO

USIA

"Incredible!
(on Carbon 1)

... (C)

2. Berlin

USIA

... (C)

State

3. Cotton Trade. -- The first Inter-American Cotton Conference, in San Salvador, agreed to the founding of an Inter-American Cotton Federation. It agreed to recognize US "equitable participation" in the international cotton market, provided the US stop applying its present cotton export policies. (Other countries would then consider limitations on their 1959-60 exports.) It called for the US to adhere to desired marketing principles, return to 1957-58 price levels, and join an international cotton agreement. A US statement which reviewed the need for a reduction in US cotton export prices drew mixed reactions. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. Army Radio. -- After extensive studies, Army is establishing a new relay station in Puerto Rico to provide dependable

✓

[redacted]

SECRET

radio communications for the Army Command and Administrative Network between the US and points in Europe and the Middle East. Effective July 1, Camp Losey, P.R., will be reactivated as a permanent installation, to be staffed eventually by about 650 military and civilian personnel. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

6. Missiles

Defense

... (C)

(Carbon no. 1 ret'd by V.P. & destroyed 4/10/59 sm)

Carbon no. 3 ret'd by DS & destroyed 6/12/59 sm)

Copy # 2 destroyed
12/2/60

~~SECRET~~

✓

~~TOP SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 523

April 2, 1959

1. United Kingdom, etc.

Defense

... (TS)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

State

3. Khrushchev Speech. -- Embassy Moscow considers Khrushchev's recent Leipzig speech remarkable for its revival of the Marxist doctrine that as countries advance under Communism, frontiers between them will wither away. Khrushchev's prediction of "a single Communist family", implying future amalgamation of the bloc into an expanded USSR, shows his confidence in the Soviet hold on the bloc and serves as a theoreticians' directive on the frontier question. Khrushchev is aware of national feelings within the bloc, however, and the Embassy does not foresee any immediate tightening of Soviet restrictions on the sovereignty

Carton #1, Copy 2 of 5 copies, read by Vice Pres. & destroyed 4/7/59-gh.
witnessed:

~~TOP SECRET~~

This document consists of 2 pages.
Copy #-5-of-5copies.
Page #-1-of-2-pages.

of the satellites. ... In the same speech Khrushchev belittled the significance of the German problem and said that the world, including the German people, can live well even if Germany remains divided. (Admin. Conf.)

4. JCAE. -- AEC faces several important JCAE hearings during April and May, especially the week of May 4 hearings on radioactive fallout. Other sessions will concern: AEC authorizing legislation, with emphasis on civilian atomic power (April 14-16); atomic energy patent policies and procedures (April 21-24); atomic energy indemnity problems -- with probable controversy over AEC safety practices in reactor licensing and regulation (April 28-30); and Federal-State relationships in promotion and regulation of peaceful use of atomic energy (May 12-15). (Admin. Conf.)

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~~SECRET~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 522

April 1, 1959

1. Foreign Economic Problems. -- The CFEP will consider two very important items at its meeting tomorrow, concerning (1) the effectiveness of our present policy on trade with Russia; and (2) the procurement by states of foreign materials for the Federal Aid Highway Program. (Commerce believes that the Federal Government should adopt a hands-off policy with respect to the states discriminating against foreign suppliers. The State Department, on the other hand, recommends that the Federal Government should stipulate as a condition of aid that the states should not discriminate against foreign suppliers.) (C)

2. French Stabilization. -- Embassy Paris reports that French economic developments during February and early March appear to confirm that Finance Minister Pinay's stabilization program is thus far producing all the results expected of it and justifying few of the fears. The period has been quiet while the economy absorbs and adjusts to the measures taken earlier this year. (U)

3. France and Indochina. -- Embassy Paris believes that de Gaulle may be working to restore French prestige and influence in former French areas. The French may therefore offer to finance at least part of an augmented military mission in Laos; and they may well feel that only they can prevent the communization of Cambodia. France must have been particularly disturbed by the Lao denunciation of the Geneva Accords (which raises the danger of strong Communist reaction) and by the increase of Red Chinese influence in Cambodia following the abortive dissident plots. (S)

4. Moscow Exhibit. -- USIA reports that it will be announced tomorrow that the American National Exhibition in Moscow will open July 25 for a six-week period.... The Russian exhibition in The New York Coliseum is expected to open June 28 for six weeks. (Admin. Conf.)

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 81-180 #6
By DJH Date 12/11/81

~~SECRET~~

Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 1, 1959

General Goodpaster:

This contains new material which has turned up since I talked to you before lunch. Note especially the "reliable intimations" in paragraph 4. Incidentally, Dr. Saulnier will be away after 2:30 P.M. today until Sunday.

A. P. Toner

Administratively Confidential

/

Administratively
Confidential

DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

April 1, 1959

From Dr. Saulnier

Employment. -- The week beginning Monday, April 6 will be a particularly important one for matters affecting employment and unemployment. For one thing, we will be releasing March unemployment figures on Tuesday; and the AFL-CIO "mass meeting on unemployment" will be held in Washington beginning Wednesday.

George Meany has already asked the Commerce Department to announce the March figures before the customary date. He has been informed by Under Secretary Mueller that the release will be according to schedule, which is Tuesday.

Meany has pointed out that even if the March unemployment figures decline by more than the seasonal expectation (he puts this at 250,000 to 300,000; we think 200,000 is a better figure) this would "still leave us with a serious unemployment problem."

We do not have the figures as yet, but we have reliable intimations that they will be rather good. Employment will be up more than seasonally and unemployment will drop by more than the seasonal expectation. We expect that the drop in unemployment will exceed what George Meany has set as a kind of minimum standard. I believe his letter was calculated to give them a hedge against such statistics. They can now say that, even though the figures dropped more than seasonally, the situation is still very bad.

This indicated improvement during March has been presaged by the following "signs":

> Factory layoffs dropped (after seasonal adjustment) between January and February;
>
> Factory accessions (new hirings plus reinstatements) rose greater than seasonally;
>
> Initial claims for unemployment compensation have been falling more than seasonally and are now close to their pre-recession level;

Administratively
Confidential

Finally, the number of unemployed persons receiving insurance compensation has been falling more than seasonally and dropped quite sharply between February and March. To an extent, this is due to "exhaustions" but the drop is much more than could be explained by this factor.

1959

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Telephone	Call, DDE to Herter (1 pg)	4/22/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 40
Folder: Telephone Calls April 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

Apr. 22	Sec. State	... Humphrey resolution
Apr. 17	Sec. State	... about nominating Hertef to the position
Apr. 15	" "	" " " " "
Apr. 7	Sec/ State	... Berlin
APr. 4	drafts of proposed messages to Khrushchev and Macmillan	

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 30, 1959

12:03	The President called Congressman Halleck to congratulate him on sustain of REA veto
12:07	The President tried to get Arends, talked at 12:35 - same subject
12:25	Secretary Benson called the President - same subject
2:10	The President called acw
4:22	General Goodpaster called the President
4:27	The President called acw
4:30	The President called Chief west
5:32	The President called acw
6:16	Ditto
6:30	Ditto
6:32	Ditto
7:37	The President called acw to announce that George Allen was 7 minutes late for his appointment (at $5 a minute) that I was strictly responsible.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 29, 1959

9:20 Secretary Dillon called the President about reports from Brazil on reaction to Mrs. Luce.

12:32 The President called Mrs. Whitman

7:05 The President called Mrs. Whitman

8:30 The President called Major Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 28, 1959

8:40 Secretary Benson called the President. ACW talked to him, simply wanted to assure the President that while he would not be at Cabinet, everything was under control

12:00 Senator Smathers tried to get the President -- he had just talked to the President of Panama. Ed McCabe called him back. See memorandum.

3:13 The President called Doug Dillon about Clare Boothe Luce -- see record

3:16 The President called Doug Dillon, same subject

4:22 Senator Lyndon Johnson called the President - same subject -- see notes

5:59 The President called General Goodpaster

624 The President called Bryce Harlow

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 25, 1959

2:13 The President called acw

2:40 Called again - talked at 3:15

3:35 The President tried to get Doug Dillon, said never mind

5:48 The Usher

6:24 The President tried Major or Barbara Eisenhower, talked to Susie

6:32 The President called Secretary Herter

6:36 The President called J. Edgar Hoover

7:52 The President called George Allen

8:48 Mrs. John Eisenhower called the President

9:15 The President called acw - not in - will call in morning

April 26, 1959

5:22 The President called acw re Chamber of Commerce speech

7:13 Usher

7:39 The President called General Nevins

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 22, 1959

10:24	The President called Secretary Herter
12:10	Prince Bernhard called from New York. The President said how sorry he was to miss him; how much he and Mrs. Eisenhower looked forward to seeing Princess Beatrix.
12:40	The President called acw
2:08	Ditto
5:58	Ditto

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For further information,
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APRIL 21, 1959
TELEPHONE CALLS

Augusta

12:50	The President called Secretary Dulles
12:55	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower
1:46	The President called Chief West at the farm

Washington

6:15	The President called Mrs. John Eisenhower
6:50	The President called General Snyder
7L12	Barbara Eisenhower called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
Augusta

April 17, 1959

9:17	The President called Secretary Dulles
9:44	The President called the Vice President to tell him of his intention to nominate Herter for Secretary of State -- and when
6:29	The President called Secretary Anderson
6:55	The President called ~~Secretar-~~ Senator Saltonstall about the $200 million voted in the Senate Appropriations Committee for Development Loan Fund
6:58	The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 17, 1959

The President called the Secretary of State. The Secretary said he was having a blood transfusion today.

The President told him he was asking Herter to come over here tomorrow and would at that time make the announcement that he has nominated him for Secretary of State. The Secretary agreed that this was wise.

Dulles went on to say that he was going to talk to Herter Monday about other changes in the Department. He thinks Dillon should be #2 man (so does the President, but wants Dillon still to continue what he is doing. The Secretary seemed to indicate that he felt -- at least he said people in the Department felt -- Dillon a stronger man than Herter.

Dulles also said he wanted to see Livy Merchant advanced and the President agreed to that, too.

Augusta 16, 1959
TELEPHONE CALLS

The President talked to the Secretary at about 8:30. He said that General Goodpaster, Gordon Gray and Jim felt that it would be wise to publish the exchange of letters as soon as possible.

He also wants to send up Herter's name perhaps tomorrow when Senate is in session, since Herter should be confirmed promptly -- he leaves for Geneva next week.

To all of this the Secretary agreed.

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 15, 1959 - Augusta

8:50 The President called Secretary Dulles

11:45 The President called Bob Merriam about Arthur Burns and the Committee on National Goals

12:50 The President called General Goodpaster

7:03 The President called Bob Merriam - same subject

7:18 The Secretary of State called the President just to say "I just wanted to hear your voice." This was the day the President made his moving announcement that he had accepted the Secretary's resignation. (Reported to me by Gordon Gray and General Goodpaster, who were with the President when he received the call.

APRIL 15, 1959
TELEPHONE CALLS
Augusta

At about 8:40 the President called Secretary Dulles; he said that in view of the way the country was upset about the Secretary's latest medical report, he felt that he should accept his resignation -- which of course the Secretary had tendered long ago -- now. The Secretary agreed.

It was agreed also that the President would say the Secretary called him and proposed it; that the President himself would go to the press room here at the Richmond Hotel and make the announcement (which he did -- see reports). It was further agreed that the successor (Mr. Herter) would not be named for a day or two, or perhaps until the end of the week.

The President said his first inclination was to pick up and come right back on the COLUMBINE, but the Secretary said he should not do so.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 13, 1959

1:00	acw
1:31	acw
1:32	Tried to get General Persons
1:33	Tom Stephens
1:35	acw
1:37	Mrs. Eisenhower
1:40	acw
1:45	acw

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 10, 1959
Augusta

5:25 The President called General Goodpaster

April 11

8:38 The President called Secretary Herter

12:45 Secretary Dulles, from Hobe Sound, called the President. This call precipitated the President sending the plane to Hobe Sound the next day to take the Secretary to Washington -- he is apparently much worse.

TELEPHONE CALLS

April 10, 1959

From 5;30 to 6:00 the President called me twice, General Goodpaster talked to him twice, and he talked once to Secretary Herter regarding the latest message from Prime Minister Macmillan regarding proposal to be made Monday at the Geneva Nuclear Tests Conference.

TELEPHONE CALLS
Augusta, April 9, 1959

2:38	The President called the Club
3:40	The President called Mrs. E.
3:13	The President called Secretary Herter about message to Macmillan
6L12	Fred Gurley called the President

TELEPHONE CALLS
Washington - April 7th

The President called the Secretary of State who was in Hobe Sound. He said he felt the thinking was not too clear on the matter of Berlin and Summit negotiations. He developed his thesis by saying we now claim we can destroy the Russian nation even if it is suicide on our part. How are we ever going to be able to scale our programs down?

Dulles said he thought there were some things we could do to show we were not frightened; the President mentioned flying to Berlin at a specific altitude -- said it was our right but the Russians had never admitted it.

Dulles said he didn't think we were going to reach a settlement, but what you can do is patch things up and prevent them from becoming acute -- and keep things out of war. He stressed how important it was to have world opinion behind him -- to convince the world that we are only striving for all the world for liberty, independence. We have got to get the initiative.

In this terrific armament race we must, the President said, have some little bit of a hope -- even if only in controlling atmospher tests. He siad "in the long run thre is nothing but war -- if we give up all hope of a peaceful solution." He said it was sort of like trying to carry water on both shoulders.

Later the President called the Acting Secretary of State merely to tell him he could always be reached in Augusta. Said not to worry -- he could always be found. Said that Dulles hd reported he was stronger, but had not gained weight.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 6, 1959

10:13	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower to say he had decided to postpone Augusta trip until tomorrow.
5:05	He answered phone call from Admiral Strauss -- see report.
6:20	He called acw to be sure that cable was sent to Churchill asking if stag dinner for second night was all right
7:21	The President called David Eisenhower (John and Barbara are in Florida)
8:18	The President called David Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 6, 1959

The President returned a call from Admiral Strauss. Mainly Admiral Strauss wanted to tell the President that the matter of his confirmation as Secretary of the Treasury had been referred to a sub-committee and that the hearings had been postponed once and were being postponed again.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 5, 1959

Gettysburg

11:06 The President called David Eisenhower

Washington

7:59 The President called Mrs. Whitman

8:04 Bill Robinson called the President

8:07 The President called David Eisenhower

TELEPHONE CALLS

Gettysburg - April 4, 1959

Immediately after the speech at Gettysburg College, the President returned to the farm . I met him there with drafts of proposed messages to Khrushchev and Macmillan re nuclear tests suspension negotiation. He approved the messates with two comments: (1) that he and Macmillan had made agreement that was delineated in letter personally -- but that he thought perhaps it was all right to include; (2) that he wanted to make a little less rigid the K. letter. He gave the changes to Herter verbally.

He stressed in talking to Herter about Berlin, that our ultimate objective was a united Berlin -- that we ought to have a modus vivendi. He said we must never forget that we want to do anything that opens up a real avenue between the two sides of Germany-- that they are the same people after all.

TELEPHONE CALLS
April 2, 1959

11:58	ACW called the President who had gone to his room to rest, about George Allen.
12:02	The President called George Allen in Philadelphia
12:14	The President called acw -- to get in touch with George Allen again
12:16	The President called acw
3:51	The President tried to get Dr. Milton Eisenhower, talked at 5:30 -- about General Ed Clark
5:34	The President called acw
5:37	Ditto -- all this about weekend plans
6:16	Ditto -
7:22	Ditto -- to get in touch with Bill Robinson
7:58	The President called Mrs. Ruth Butcher

il 1959

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Letter	DDE to Macmillan (4 pp)	4/22/59	A
2. Messages	, DDE to Herter and to Macmillan (3 pp)	4/9/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

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Folder: DDE Dictation April 1959

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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

DICTATION
April, 1959

Most of time we were in Augusta. See exchanges with Macmillan -- not at all recorded here

4/9/59	Draft of one message to Macmillan
4/13/59	Lewis Strauss - re Ralph Cordiner's letter on imports of heavy electrical machinery
4/16/59	Resignation of Foster Dulles.
4/22/59	Letter to Harold Macmillan
4/23/59	Message for West Point Atlas of American Wars

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(Typed from thermofax copy--1/15/76--bbm)

April 22, 1959

TO THE CORPS OF CADETS, UNITED STATES MILITARY
ACADEMY

I am glad to learn of the forthcoming publication of The West Point Atlas of American Wars, for use in cadet instruction -- and indeed for use by all military personnel in the study of military history.

Through a careful and objective study of the significant campaigns of the world, a professional officer acquires a knowledge of military experience which he himself could not otherwise accumulate. The facts of a given battle may no longer serve any practical purpose except as a framework on which to base an analysis; but when the serious student of the military art delves into the reasons for the failure of a specific attack -- or soberly analyses the professional qualities of one of the responsible commanders of the past -- he is, by this very activity, preparing for a day in which he, under different circumstances, may be facing decisions of vital consequence to his country.

The "principles of war" which this atlas will assist you in studying are broad. They apply to air and naval warfare as well as to land combat. They are not, in the final analysis, limited to any one type of warfare, or even limited exclusively to war itself. But principles as such can rarely be studied in a vacuum; military operations are drastically affected by many considerations, one of the most important of which is the geography of the region. Thus, it is important that these campaigns be studies in conjunction with the very best available in clear and accurate maps.

I am confident that The West Point Atlas of American Wars will prove a tremendous aid in instruction -- and inspiring -- the minds of those whose profession it will be to defend the frontiers of the Free World against all enemies.

April 16, 1959.

Dear Foster:

I accept, with deepest personal regret and only because I have no alternative, your resignation as Secretary of State, effective upon the qualification of your successor.

In so doing, I can but repeat what the vast outpouring of affection and admiration from the entire free world has told you. You have, with the talents you so abundantly possess and with your exemplary integrity of character, employed your rich heritage as well as your unique experience in handling our relations with other countries. You have been a staunch bulwark of our nation against the machinations of Imperialistic Communism. You have won to the side of the free world countless peoples, and inspired in them renewed courage and determination to fight for freedom and principle. As a statesman of world stature you have set a record in the stewardship of our foreign relations that stands clear and strong for all to see.

By this letter I request you to serve in the future, to whatever extent your health will permit, as a consultant to me and the State Department in international affairs. I know that all Americans join me in the fervent hope that you will thus be able to continue the important contributions that only you can make toward a just peace in the world.

With affectionate regard,

As ever,

The Honorable John Foster Dulles,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

April 13, 1959.

Dear Lewis:

I have read a copy of Ralph Cordiner's letter to you on the subject of imports of heavy electrical machinery. I am skeptical about findings that see danger to our national security in the practice of our theory that expanding trade among the free nations is one of the best possible ways to strengthen our security arrangements. In other words, immediate technical and commercial problems must be weighed quite carefully against the value of sturdy allies.

A statement in the Cordiner letter is to the effect that private utility companies have stuck pretty close to American products in their procurement systems. It appears that it is only the Federal government that has made any extensive purchases of foreign equipment.

Would it be helpful if we should notify the Executive Departments that the Federal government would purchase only domestic equipment and therefore we would not ask for open bids on the world market?

The above observations are for your information only. I particularly do not want to be expressing any opinions about these things before OCDM has made a finding.

If you should so like, you can easily get me on the phone at Augusta from tomorrow afternoon on.

As ever,

The Honorable Lewis L. Strauss

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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1959 (1)

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	~~Index of Notes by Staff Members on Important Conferences~~ (2 pp) DJH 6/19/82	4/2-30/59	~~A~~
2.	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, McElroy, Twining and others re JCS, DOD and emergency planning~~ (2 pp)	~~4/30/59~~ 12/8/83	A
~~3.~~ 78-224, #3	~~JCS Paper re Air Defense~~ 9/18/78-bc	~~undated~~	~~A~~
~~4.~~	~~Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/1/77 - bm	~~4/28/59~~	~~A~~
~~5.~~ 76-49, #153	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Killian, Glennan, Phillips, Goodpaster, 4/27/59 re missiles~~ DJH - 11/15/76	~~4/28/59~~	~~A~~
6. 76-49, #154	Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon, Goodpaster re nuclear testing (3 pp) portions exempted, MR 76-49 #154	4/28/59	A
~~7.~~ 76-49, #155	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Anderson, Stans, Harlow, Morgan, Goodpaster re Draper Committee, etc. (4/27)~~ (3 pp)	~~4/28/59~~ 6/13/80, bc	~~A~~
~~8.~~	~~Minutes of Cabinet Meeting~~ (6 pp)	~~4/24/59~~ 12/22/80, bc	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 40
Folder: Staff Notes, April 1959 (1)

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GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

APRIL, 1959

NOTES BY STAFF MEMBERS ON IMPORTANT CONFERENCES

4/23/59	Draper Committee report submitted
4/23/59	Memorandum on increase in gas tax
4/23/59	Memorandum for meeting with Secretary General Spaak
4/24/59	Cabinet minutes
4/27/59	General Maas on Physically Handicapped Committee
4/27/59	Meeting on modification of existing oil import restrictions.
4/27/59	Report of Secretary Anderson on gas tax increase -- Budget matters
4/27/59	Herter - draft reply to Khrushchev's letter on nuclear testing. Other State Department matters.
4/27/59	Dr. Glennan and Killian on NASC, on tracking facilities and missile ranges.
4/28/59	Memorandum by Ed McCabe on call from Senator Smathers re disturbance in Panama.
4/28/59	Notes on Legislative Leadership Mtg.
4/30/59	Top military and other people on recommendation of Joint Chiefs of Staff to permit certain Air Defense Commanders to call in National Guard and Air Force forces, prior to declaration of emergy by President.

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
by BSR

NOTES BY STAFF MEMBERS ON IMPORTANT CONFERENCES

4/2/59 - Cone, Killian, York, Waterman, et al, re high energy accelerator

4/3/59 Herter and Dillon. Gettysburg speech, SEATO meeting; Buenos Aires Conference; Castro coming to US; atomic tests, President seeing Ambassador Bruce; letter to Lopez Mateos.

4/6/59 Herter and Wadsworth on atomic test negotiations

4/14/59 Augusta - the day before we had had first real intimation that the Secretary of State was making no progress, and was in fact going down hill. Notes of Allen Duless discussion with the President.

4/13/59 The President with Herter - offers him job as Secretary of State, wants Herter to have physical examination because of arthrisits difficulty; personnel shifts in State Department; Secretary Dulles to be given White House status as Special Assistant; exchanges with Macmillan; atomic testing.

4/14/59 Legislative minutes meeting

4/14/59 Mr. Siciliano — Federal Employee Health Insurance Program

4/18/59 In Augusta -- appointment saying everything now clear to go ahead with Announcement of Herter appointment. Murphy to have second spot until fall (then Merchant); Dillon to be first Under Secretary. Some discussion of Castro.

4/21/ Andy Goodpaster tour of manufacturers of ICBMs and IRBMs.

4/22 Legislative leaders agenda and minutes

4/22 Meeting with Dr. Vittorino Veronese, Director-General UNESCO

4/22 Congressman Cramer brought in executives of new - not yet constructed - Florida Presbyterian College. President made No. 1 alumnus

4/23/ Notes by Mr. Hagerty on swearing in of Foster Dulles as Special Assistant to the President, in hospital room at Walter Reed

4/22/59 Battle Monuments Commission - question of expenditures

4/23 Memorandum re voluntary temporary moratorium on tests

4/23/ Arthur Flemming's review of long-term objectives in medical research and training

4/23/ State's evaluation of Castro visit

4/24 Stan's opposition to Flemming on requests for National Institute of Health

April 30, 1959 b

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 30, 1959 -- 11:15 AM (After NSC)

Others present:
Secretary McElroy
General Twining
Secretary Quarles
Attorney General Rogers
Director Stans
Mr. Dechert
Colonel George E. Glober
Colonel Howard Michelet
Mr. Kendall
General Goodpaster
Major Eisenhower

General Twining introduced the problem to the President, which consisted of a recommendation on the part of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to permit certain designated Air Defense Commanders to call in National Guard Army and Air Force forces, prior to the declaration of an emergency by the President. Such powers might be vital in a situation in which time is short. He then passed the briefing to Colonel Glober.

Colonel Glober then delivered the briefing which is attached hereto.

The President then inquired as to the order of magnitude of the time to be saved by this provision. When answered that it would require two hours warning in order to call up 75% of the fighter interceptor squadrons and all of the NIKEs, the President expressed surprise that we are asking for legislation to save five minutes of reaction time when we have already built in a two-hour delay.

After some discussion, it became apparent that the main concern of the Department of Defense lies only in the authority of the Air Defense Commander to call up these National Guard units. Attorney General Rogers advised the President that the assumption on the part of the Department that legislation would be required in order to delegate this

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authority is not well taken. In Mr. Rogers' view, the declaration of a full emergency on the part of the President is not necessary in order to call up the National Guard.

The President felt that the calling up of Air Defense National Guard units is not a sensitive matter, at least as compared with the problem of committing retaliatory forces in the event of attack. After all, these Air Defense forces do not have the capability of reaching all the way to Moscow. He further objected to inviting any more controversy than necessary in the form of requests for legislation. Particularly, he was flatly opposed to requesting legislation which would delegate any of his own powers to any subordinates. Again, with the concurrence of Mr. Rogers, the President expressed the view that he can, within his Constitutional capacity as Commander-in-Chief, give secret orders to NORAD containing authority to call out the Air Defense units of the National Guard.

Secretary McElroy, while agreeing with the President's stand, pointed out the reason for the position taken by the Department of Defense, which is primarily that of soothing the feelings of jealous State Governors. The Department of Defense had felt that legislation would protect against this jealousy. The President felt little concern in this area, pointing out his actions with regard to the National Guard of Arkansas in the Little Rock incident.

In summary, the President stated he is willing to delegate the power to call out the National Guard but that he will not agree to submit legislation in this regard. He then instructed Secretary McElroy to present him with a plan for signature, to delegate this authority.

John S D Eisenhower
John S. D. Eisenhower

~~SECRE~~T

EMPLOYMENT OF RESERVE FORCES IN AIR DEFENSE ACTIVITIES

1. The purpose of this briefing is to present the views of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on proposed legislative action to authorize the ordering of certain units and members of the Ready Reserve to active duty for an air defense mission.

2. On 7 April 1958, CINCNORAD pointed out that present mobilization policies authorize his U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force component commanders to mobilize reserve component forces earmarked for continental air defense only after a National Emergency is declared and when specifically authorized by the President. CINCNORAD stated that in view of the rapidity with which an air attack can be launched against North America, immediate utilization of all forces with an air defense capability is an absolute necessity. Therefore, he recommended legislative action be taken to provide his U.S. component commanders with the authority to assemble and utilize, in the active air defense, members and units of specified Ready Reserve forces prior to the declaration of a National Emergency and receipt of Presidential authorization, when CINCNORAD considers such action is required.

3. The Joint Chiefs of Staff in their study of CINCNORAD's recommendation, considered the following factors:

   a. Approved joint war plans recognize the possibility that general war may be initiated by a surprise attack upon the United States with little or no warning. Penetration of the Distant Early Warning Line or of the contiguous radar coverage might provide the first indication that such an attack is underway. In such a case, the North American Air Defense Command would be the first to become aware of the attack and, in compliance with the NORAD mission, take action to repel it.

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b. At the present time, 43 Air National Guard squadrons are allocated to air defense of the United States. An additional 6,000 Air Force reservists will be used to bring Air Defense Command units to peak operational strength upon mobilization. By this fall, 7 Army National Guard Air Defense Battalions will be equipped with the NIKE-AJAX; and by FY 1962, under current planning, 25 percent of the Army air defense units in the system will be comprised of on-site Guard missile batteries.

c. The Army and Air Force, by arranging for selected key operational personnel of the Ready Reserve to be on duty in certain Guard units, have established a limited on-site and strip alert capability. This capability, through informal agreement with the State administrations involved, is available for employment in the NORAD air defense system. A token number of active duty crews manning aircraft of Guard Squadrons (approximately 40 aircraft at any one time) at 21 locations are now on alert. The Army also has four NIKE-AJAX batteries manned by full time personnel, who are members of the National Guard but employed in peacetime as civilian technicians.

d. It is recognized that administrative channels are now well established to seek expeditiously the necessary Presidential authorization to assemble and utilize reserve forces. However, in view of the rapidity with which an air attack could be launched against the North American Continent, time might not permit fulfilling the current legal requirements for use of all available combat Ready Reserve air defense forces in meeting the initial attack.

4. In view of these factors, the Joint Chiefs of Staff agree that legislative authorization should be sought to provide U. S. Component Commanders of the North American Air Defense Command with authority to assemble and utilize units and members of the Ready Reserve assigned an air defense mission, whenever an authority designated by the President considers such action is required.

5. The military establishment is continually faced with matching military resources to the urgent requirements of annually prepared joint strategic plans. In this regard, it is again emphasized that there are now in the Guard, 43 interceptor squadrons and 4 NIKE-AJAX batteries earmarked for air defense. According to current planning, the NIKE Guard units will be increased to 19 Battalions by FY 1962. The proposed legislation will provide for the timely employment of all of these Ready Reserve forces under federal control to meet the initial air attack.

Back-up Information

Role of States in air defense activities. The States provide personnel and certain support for its Guard units. The States are not assigned operational responsibilities in air defense, nor do they have the capability on their own to engage in air defense operations. The States are responsible under the technical supervision of the Military Service concerned for training of assigned Guard units to perform their war time functions. To carry out the mission of air defense, an extensive warning and control system is required. This system is operated by Federal forces. The basic functions of air defense are: early warning or detection, identification, interception and destruction. These combined functions cannot be performed within state boundaries. In this regard, CONAD was established to integrate the air defense system of CONUS and subsequently NORAD was established because the Canada-U.S. boundary introduced insurmountable operational problems.

Numbers and types of units and numbers of people who may be called up under the proposed legislation:

Army	19 Guard Battalions by FY 1962 Approximately 9,500 total personnel
Air Force	43 Guard Squadrons Approximately 9,000 total personnel with an additional 6,000 Air Force Reserve mobilization assignees to bring Air Defense Command units to peak operational strength.

Regular U.S. combat Forces now allocated to NORAD:

Army	63 NIKE Bns.
Air Force	62 Squadrons

Time to be gained under proposed legislation. Depending on the approach route, the DEW line and contiguous radar coverage should provide warning of two to three hours, which could be used to mobilize specified Guard units and filler personnel to bring North American air defense forces to maximum readiness. The crossing of the DEW line or penetration of the contiguous radar coverage by a number of unknowns would not necessarily provide sufficient information on which to base a declaration of National Emergency.

A BILL

To authorize the ordering of certain Reserves to active duty for air defense missions, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That Section 673 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

> "(d) Whenever an authority designated by the President determines that to await the declaration of a national emergency would dangerously limit air defense operations because of the delay, any authority designated by the Secretary concerned may, without the consent of the persons affected, order any unit, and any member not assigned to a unit organized to serve as a unit, in the Ready Reserve that is assigned an air defense mission, to active duty for an air defense mission."

NOTE: Proposed legislation empowers PRESIDENT to "designate an authority," i.e., ~~Secretary of the Army and Secretary of the Air Force~~ CINCONAD/NORAD, "who will determine that to await the declaration of a national emergency would dangerously limit air defense operations because of the delay" -- "any authority designated by the Secretary concerned," i.e., Commanding General, U.S. Army Air Defense Command, and Commanding General, Air Defense Command, (both component commanders of NORAD) may assemble and utilize units and members of the Army and Air Force Ready Reserve allocated to the Continental Air Defense System.

CINCONAD/
CINCNORAD

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

April 28, 1959
8:30 a.m. -- 11:10 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Aiken
Sen. Goldwater

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Carroll Kearnes

Sec. Benson
  U/Sec. Morse
  Asst. Sec. Clarence Miller
  Asst. Sec. Peterson
  Asst. Sec. McLain
  Mr. Sorkin
Sec. Strauss
Sec. Mitchell
Dr. Saulnier
Director Stans

Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Hagerty
Dr. Paarlberg
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

REA Veto - The President urged full support in sustaining the veto.

Labor Bill - There was extensive discussion of the shortcomings of the Senate bill and the possibility of corrective action in the House, especially on three items.

Unemployment Commission - This proposal seems dead.

Housing - Emphasis placed on tactics of getting the three urgent items without extreme proposals on other items.

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Highway Trust Fund - In discussion of the current financing problem, the President stressed the importance of continuing the program per schedule. Leaders urged study of whether costs are becoming excessive.

Flood Control Cost Sharing - Mr. Stans stated Administration's desire to forward proposal despite Sen. Case's objections. The President stressed need for getting a decent bill without insisting on 30% as exact level of required participation.

Barter Program - Sen. Bridges and Mr. Hoeven urged increased barter, Agriculture Department officials explained problems, particularly as regards discounting, Sen. Aiken cautioned against hurting Canada and against improper exploitation of barter. It was agreed to prepare a full memorandum covering status and problems of the program.

Agriculture - There was extensive discussion of the high costs of support programs, the particular need for action on wheat, the responsibility of the Democratic Majority, and the possible desirability of a new program to take land out of production.

The President urged legislation to reduce costs and to limit payments to individuals.

* * * *

REA Veto - The President called attention to the fact that he had vetoed the REA bill and he wanted the group to remember that he would be expecting good support in sustaining the veto.

Labor Bill - Sen. Dirksen reviewed the Senate debate on this bill, summarized the situation as being one of whether there would be any bill, then expressed his belief that the outcome of the exhausting controversy was "pretty good" from the Administration's viewpoint.

Sen. Goldwater condemed the bill for its inadequacies with regard to secondary boycott, blackmail picketing, and particularly the proviso clause regarding free speech and assembly. He felt the House would need to remedy the first two inadequacies and then remove entirely the proviso. His feeling, in summary, was that organized labor got more out of the bill than would the laboring man.

Mr. Kearnes believed that the House Committee could do much to correct the bill to make it one for the laboring man and to include a good many of the Administration's recommendations.

Rep. Halleck believed that the Senate action would add to the difficulties in the House, whereas a protest vote by Republican Senators would have

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strengthed the position of House Republicans. He felt that unless the House Committee could improve it there might not be any bill given the situation in the Rules Committee. Mr. Kearnes thought it would be at least mid-June before the bill reached the House Floor. Mr. Halleck ascertained that there would be an opportunity for a particular Indianapolis businessman as well as others to testify on blackmail picketing.

Sec. Mitchell thought that the House ought to focus on the three problems of secondary boycott, blackmail picketing and Federal-State jurisdiction so as to further the Administration's position on these. He recognized there were many technical problems in the bill. He noted how happy the union leaders were with the Senate version and how in effect the so-called Bill of Rights in it is considered a laughing matter.

Unemployment Commission - Mr. Halleck reported that the pressure for this Lyndon Johnson proposal had eased off considerably, perhaps because of a Democratic fear that the activities of any such commission would serve as an excuse for delaying action on other proposals pertaining to unemployment.

Housing - Mr. Halleck thought the building bill was very extreme in its provisions and he was desirous of finding out if sufficient support existed for substituting the Administration bill. He reported a feeling among some Republicans that any attempt to merely cut down the Democratic bill would compromise the Republican position and cause desertion of the Administration's budget.

Mr. Harlow suggested the possibility of pulling out the three Administration items and sending them to the Floor in a clean bill.

The President commented that there would be a noticeable shock to the economy if any severe cutback in the housing program were required as a result of a failure of Congress to act when at the same time the highway program is facing a cutback.

Mr. Halleck felt that if the opposition pushed an extreme bill through in the House debate, then it would be difficult to get a rule for it to go to Conference. He believed there was some merit in endeavoring to get a reasonable bill through the House at this time.

Highway Trust Fund - Senators Dirksen and Saltonstall and Mr. Halleck noted the opposition to the Administration's proposal. Mr. Byrnes reported much sentiment in the Ways and Means Committee for a thorough review of the program and perhaps a reduction of expenditures rather than any increase in taxes.

Mr. Stans stated that the Trust Fund would be in the red for several years even with the tax increase and much more so without the increase.

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Sec. Strauss stated the alternative to an increase in the gas tax as being either the use of general funds or curtailment of the program.

Sen. Dirksen believed the program needed a complete reappraisal since the estimated cost now so far exceeds the original estimates. Otherwise he feared there would be pressure for deficit financing rather than maintaining the "pay as you go" basis. Mr. Halleck mentioned a suggestion for applying the 10% automobile excise to the highway program. He felt this would be unacceptable, particularly as related to the railroads where the excise goes into general funds. He thought perhaps favorable sentiment for the gasoline tax increase would soon develop.

The President called attention to the great need for catching up on the building of roads. He recalled the 1955 decision to conduct this program rapidly and he saw the need for new roads as being just as great now as ever. He said he would be dismayed at the prospect that the present problem might be solved by stopping the whole program in its tracks, for this program was also a very beneficial thing to the economy, and he would like to stick to the decision to get it accomplished in 13 years. He believed the question merited the very serious consideration of anyone who might be tempted to vote for a stoppage.

Sen. Aiken and Mr. Byrnes both spoke about the increased costs of construction resulting primarily from the shortage of highway contractors at the present time.

Sen. Saltonstall urged the President to make a strong public statement on behalf of the program, otherwise the Governors and State legislators would soon be blaming the Administration for any reduction in their anticipated grants. The President requested Mr. Strauss to give him an appropriate memo to serve as a basis for such a statement.

Rep. Arends suggested a comparision of costs for these roads and for other similar roads. Mr. Stans noted that all the pertinent figures were in Fact Sheet No. 24 distributed some time ago. Sen. Aiken commented that Vermont had effected some economies by breaking up projects into smaller bids.

Flood Control Cost Sharing - Mr. Stans recalled that Sen. Case had some reservations about this proposal when it was discussed recently. However, the Administration would like to send it up now and Mr. Halleck thought that could be done appropriately. Regarding Sen. Case's position, Mr. Stans pointed out that land, services, and similar things can be counted as part of the required 30% appropriation by non-Federal interests; also that the 30% is required only where benefits are identifiable. He stated that the best reason for this requirement is that an established local interest is the best test of the worth of any project.

The President stressed the Administration's desire to have a fair, decent cost sharing plan. He did not believe that the figure had to be set at 30%;

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the important thing was to get a bill through so long as Congress would do something decent.

Barter Program - Sen. Bridges believed this program could be pressed further with benefit for all concerned, and that there seemed to be some reluctance or even opposition to the program within the Department of Agriculture.

Asst. Sec. Miller reviewed operations under the program since enacted in 1954, stressing the statutory requirement to protect the normal dollar marketings of the U. S. and our allies. On reviewing operations, Agriculture established that the bulk of our barter operation was with hard currency countries which had obtained elsewhere the materials we received -- a triangular arrangement; also that there was a heavy discounting (up to 15%) of the price of our agricultural products under barter agreements. When Agriculture undertook to require certificates of additionality, the barter program fell off to about $35 million per year. Following further Congressional action in 1958, the Department itself took on the responsibility of determining additionality, and the barter program is now believed to be at the maximum level possible without hurting normal markets. Nevertheless, complaints from normal marketing concerns continue to come in.

Mr. Halleck ascertained that there was not any apparent increase in cash sales at the time the barter program was restricted.

Sen. Aiken called attention to the swarm of "operators" who have endeavored to exploit the barter program by bringing materials into the U. S. duty free, to be sold at cut prices. He also cautioned about the extreme sensitivities of the Canadians. Mr. Morse spoke about the Department's extreme sensitivity to the discounting of agricultural prices should it be publicized. Sen. Bridges reported the feeling among some Senators that the Administration is not anxious to barter despite its benefit to national defense. Sen. Aiken thought the State Department ought to be heard on the question, also our own legitimate exporters.

Sen. Saltonstall referred to the over-supply of strategic stock piles and the establishment of supplemental stock piles. The President recognized the difficulties in barter programs, then stressed the desirability of having durable materials like lead and copper rather than wheat which will rot and also entails high storage costs.

After Mr. Miller restated the discounting problem and that of cutting into normal markets, Mr. Hoeven stated his feeling that the decision as to the future of the program should be made at the highest policy level, particularly since the House Agricultural Committee was very interested. He sited the extensive barter program and stock piling in the past which was accomplished, he said, without impact on domestic minerals.

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The stock piled materials had also increased in value over the years and storage costs had been saved. He viewed very seriously the fact that Congress had had to take special action to compel the execution of a program it had previously established. He said the Committee knew of no instance where barter had prevented any sale for dollars. He cited the movement of Soviet agricultural products into Western Europe where, he said, we are not getting our share. He asserted that the main problem was to get rid of the vast wheat surplus.

After a brief further discussion it was agreed that it would be desirable to work up a paper on the current status of this program and the determining factors as to the Administration's handling of it.

Agriculture - Mr. Morse introduced this discussion with a statement that 80% of American agriculture is not subject to controls and is doing very well. In the problem area of price supported crops, the trouble is caused, he said, by large mechanized farms which are responsible for 90% of this production. He stated that net farm income for the first quarter of this year is about the same as last and that the cost-price squeeze is the principal problem.

Mr. Stans then presented a series of charts prepared by Agriculture, the Council of Economic Advisers and Mr. Paarlberg. They covered agricultural expenditures over the past 15 years and showed that: (1) CCC payments for 1959 will be more than $5-1/2 billion; (2) In 1960 the investment in commodity loans and inventories will exceed $10 billion (especially feed grains and wheat); (3) Interests, storage and handling costs will be about $1.2 billion in FY 60; (4) The wheat carry-over by June, 1960 will be 2-1/2 times the amount annually consumed in the United States; (5) Cotton exports have dropped off recently; and (7) Without any change in the laws, CCC investments will grow to $12 billion by 1963; if current Administration suggestions are enacted the situation would be almost stabilized between $9 and $10 billion.

Sen. Aiken thought that storage charges were abnormally high and that the Department ought to provide for this by competitive bidding. Mr. Morse said that Agriculture has been trying since 1954 but farmers will not build the needed storage facilities. Mr. Morse also noted the pressures by storage operators for maintaining present programs.

The President asked about programs presently proposed. Mr. Sorkin first recalled how the "time bomb" left by the previous Administration resulted in the rise to $6 billion of CCC investments even prior to the possibility of this Administration formulating recommendations for changes. He noted that in 1958 Congress had improved the cotton and rice programs under the pressure of Administration authority to reduce acreage in the absence of Congressional action. The Vice President believed the current Administration's position of pointing out possible lines of action without recommending any specific one did not lend itself

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to easy public understanding, although he appreciated that the Congressional situation may have required this approach. Nevertheless, it had resulted in talk that the Administration had no farm program. Mr. Halleck recalled his part in the shaping of that position, which might have been mistaken, but he felt the important thing was to insure complete awareness that the Congressional Majority is responsible for farm legislation. Mr. Morse stated that some Democrats like Sen. Symington are fully aware of their responsibility for taking corrective action at the time and indeed are endeavoring to do so.

The President thought that perhaps this was the proper time, in view of the proximity of a $12 billion investment, to make some really startling recommendations that would cut farm surpluses down to size. The Vice President suggested that this might open the Administration to severe criticism from the affected groups without any possibility of gaining an off-setting credit since Congress would not enact whatever the Administration recommended. Mr. Halleck recalled that ever since the 83rd Congress, the legislators have refused to do what the Administration recommended. He felt it was necessary to create an understanding that inflation does hurt the farmer.

Sen. Aiken felt that the Department's present approach is the only proper one, that the responsibility must be left with the Congress, that wheat legislation might be forthcoming, and that tobacco and peanuts could probably survive another year without legislation.

With regard to the House, Mr. Hoeven confirmed the views already expressed, reported that an Administration bill could not be moved out of Committee, and that 1960 would probably bring a Democratic sponsored omnibus farm bill designed to overwhelm the Administration. He noted efforts to work up this session a costly feed grain bill and a tobacco bill which would maintain 90% support but would decrease costs somewhat by allowing use of either the modern or the old parity formula. He noted also the intent to extend P. L. 480 and the sentiment for the food for peace program. He thought the wheat situation to be a desperate one.

Mr. Hoeven thought a compromise might be worked out but Mr. McLain suggested that no bill at all would be better than an upwards compromise on the part of the Administration.

The President stressed several times his belief that support payments ought to be cut off as regards any one having an income of a certain amount, say $25,000. He stated his willingness to take any blame that might develop from a strong Administration proposal at this time -- even to the point of cutting supports to 50% in the face of the tremendous surpluses. Mr. McLain felt that the opposition would act once it decided that the Administration did not intend to fall into its trap.

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Both Sen. Aiken and Mr. Hoeven asserted that the whole wheat program might soon collapse from its own weight, which would then create a terrible situation for wheat growers. Mr. Morse contrasted again the price supported crops with the other 80% of agriculture which is doing well. He sited the great importance of feed grains to other agricultural efforts like livestock, which provides 56% of the farm income, and he recalled how it was impossible to get feed grain out of storage elevators during the severe draught several years ago. He commented on how the high price bid for wheat encourages dust bowl farming and how the lavish spending on conservation programs is defeated by price support programs. The President thought the situation might call for the same sort of concerted effort that he has been making with regard to fiscal soundness. Mr. Morse then added that the high price of wheat made things so easy for some farmers that they declined to go back to livestock which would afford them a good living without Federal support.

Sen. Dirksen believed that the potential disaster in the wheat program should be clearly announced if opinions were solid as to when it would occur. Mr. McLain said that continued good crops for two years would bring on the crisis and that Department representatives have already so informed Congressional Committees.

Representative Hoeven suggested the possible desirability of a two year crash program to take 50 or 60 million acres out of production. Payments for this would be cheaper than the cost of present programs and would serve not only to cut production but also to eliminate surpluses. Mr. McLain noted that the conservation reserve program is being continued and that the problem is one of getting productive land set aside. Mr. Halleck thought that the Government might purchase the land and hold it until a real need for resuming use should occur. Mr. Halleck recalled the great popularity in Nebraska of the program for withdrawing productive land -- so great that the Department had to bring it to a halt. The President repeated his desire to see a "break point" established for support payments, perhaps just enough to keep a man from starving. He assured the Leaders that he would never accept any bill that raises supports.

Mr. Aiken referred to the food for peace program and stated that we are presently shipping to needy countries all the wheat that can be unloaded. The President concluded the discussion about Canada's concern over this and the necessity for protecting our continental security arrangements.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

I talked just before noon today with Senator Smathers of Florida, in response to his earlier effort to reach the President by telephone.

Smathers said he tried to phone the President this morning to express his great concern over current events in Panama. He told me he also phoned Panamanian President de la Guardia this morning. He says de la Guardia was worried and reported that two ships of undetermined size and origin were nearing the Panama Coast, supposedly bearing additional arms and equipment for the Rebels. He wanted to relay de la Guardia's hope that the United States would take the lead in offering the necessary help to deal with the insurrection. Smathers recommended that the United States act in today's meeting of the Organization of American States, so that the Panama problem would be treated like another Lebanon. He feels the trouble in Panama is Communist inspired and that we should move firmly and swiftly to support de la Guardia's government in our own self interest.

The Senator understands that his discussion with me brings the matter to the President's attention, so it is not necessary now that he talk with the President.

We checked this with the State Department and learned from Doug Dillon that the OAS has decided to send a five-member fact finding group to Panama today; that we have taken steps to make more arms available to Panama; and that Cuban Army officials, disclaiming any connection with the uprising, are now in Panama trying to persuade the attackers to lay down their arms.

I telephoned Assistant Secretary Macomber. He agreed to check with Dillon and then personally report to Smathers. He will tell Smathers everything he properly can, and will tell him the report is in response to the Senator's discussion with me.

E.A.M.
Ed McCabe

Copies to:
Jim Hagerty
Bryce Harlow
Gen. Goodpaster

April 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 27, 1959

Others present: Dr. Killian, Dr. Glennan
Mr. Phillips, General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan reviewed briefly with the President the principal agenda items to be taken up in the NASC later in the day, and the President indicated the principal policy implications he would like to have developed.

In addition to the agenda questions, Dr. Killian mentioned that he hopes the whole question of tracking facilities and missile ranges will come up soon for top-level review. He said he feels there is a degree of overelaboration which may be creeping in. Dr. Glennan agreed that such a study would be valuable and thought it should be made on a "third party" basis, i.e., not under the Chairmanship of NASA or Defense, since both are developing vested interests in this field.

The President agreed that such a study was desirable. He added that he feels that worldwide communication systems, which are closely related, in part, to tracking systems, require a similar intensive survey.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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MR 76-49 DOCUMENT # 153
By ________ Date 11-17-71

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April 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 27, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter, Secretary Dillon
General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter first showed the President a draft reply to Khrushchev's letter on nuclear testing. The President said he continued to think it was unwise to use a precise figure like fifty kilometers to define the limit of atmospheric testing, and would prefer general language, for example "up to any agreed-upon height" at which a detectable amount of fissionable material is introduced into the atmosphere. He also asked that the letter be cast in terms of asking Khrushchev's reconsideration of the proposal, rather than a plea to him to accept it. Secretary Herter said he would like to send the draft to the British, and the President approved. Mr. Herter added that Selwyn Lloyd had made a good statement regarding nuclear testing in Parliament earlier the same day.

The President and Mr. Herter then edited a text of a public statement commenting on Mr. Khrushchev's reply. This was then given to Mr. Hagerty who released it to the press.

Mr. Herter handed the President a memorandum recommending that Mr. Murphy be designated as the State Department member of the OCB and Chairman. The President indicated agreement.

As to the top personnel changes in the State Department, Mr. Herter said he would send them over on Wednesday, together with related legislative changes that are needed. Prior to that time the State Department will have discussed the whole matter thoroughly with members of Congress.

Mr. Herter next gave the President a memorandum proposing the terms of reference for a general review of our disarmament policy. He said these had been agreed upon with Defense. The President

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MR 76-49 #154
By DJH Date 6/12/80

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gave the paper to me and asked that it be carefully studied.

Mr. Herter then told the President of plans for a UNESCO meeting to be held September 29th in Denver, devoting itself to Latin American cultural affairs. The State Department had had the idea of the President inviting President Lopez Mateos of Mexico to join him in Denver for this occasion. The President reserved decision on this suggestion until his plans had taken a little clearer shape. At his request I handed to Mr. Stephens a memorandum on the matter which Mr. Herter had given to the President.

Mr. Herter then brought up for consideration some of the problems that will arise in the Foreign Ministers discussions in Paris. One of these is a question [redacted] The President recalled that he had previously stated he saw no reason to have IRBMs east of the Rhine. [redacted] The President suggested that we simply listen to what they have to say.

One point on which he wishes to reach agreement with the UK, French, and Germans, Mr. Herter indicated, is that we would not agree to a summit meeting unless the Soviets make a statement that they will not take unilateral action regarding Germany. Otherwise, we would find ourselves in the position of attending a summit meeting with this type of threat hanging over our heads. The President said he is not too troubled about this. If, prior to or during the summit meeting, they were to take such action, that would be the end of the summit meeting, in his opinion. He thought we should simply say that we assume that the status quo will be maintained (at least the status quo insofar as any interference with our access to Berlin is concerned). [redacted] The President said he disagrees with this insofar as his own attendance is concerned. The President ended by saying he

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State 3/18/77; NSC 6/4/80
NLE Date 6/12/80

did not really think that this should be an item on the agenda.

In closing the meeting, he wished the Secretary of State a successful journey.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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April 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 27, 1959

Others present: Secretary Anderson, Director Stans,
Mr. Harlow, Mr. Morgan, General Goodpaster.

Secretary Anderson said that he had talked to Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee. They are opposed to an increase in the gas tax (or in any tax, for that matter). If funds are insufficient they say the road program should be cut back. However, he doesn't feel they would stand with this position when the pressure builds up.

Mr. Anderson said the picture on taxes is that it looks as though receipts will run somewhat higher than estimated. But outlays will run higher also -- he mentioned that interest payments will exceed estimates. Regarding the recommendations of the Draper Committee, he would like to see re-programming efforts carried out to cover $250-300 million of the $400 million recommended by the Draper Group.

The President recalled that the Committee had thought that not much of their recommended addition would actually be expended in fiscal 1960. Mr. Anderson said that this is a distinction that it is impossible to get across to the public, who would be told by members of Congress that the President had broken his own budget.

Mr. Stans said there seemed to be only two approaches to accommodating the recommendations within budgetary limits. The first is to say to Defense that they should add some $250 million to the aid program, taking it out of Defense proposals, particularly those which seem to be in difficulty on the Hill such as the proposed carrier. The second is to reprogram within Defense and the Mutual Security Program so as to bring together sufficient assets to carry out the Draper Committee recommendations. The figures recommended come to $345 million for the NATO area. Mr. Quarles has agreed that it would be possible to take out some $45 million of this.

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E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #155
By DJH Date 6/12/80

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The President said that what the Committee has brought out is that what the Administration asked for this year is $400-$500 million too little to keep the program going at the rather constant level that is required to maintain world security. They do not believe we would ever go back up in total program funds once the program has been dropped to this lower level. The result would be a let-down all around the world.

Mr. Stans said that there are possibilities in the field of excess determinations and declarations which might help this program very greatly. Defense maintains an "economic retention inventory" aggregating nearly $5 billion of items stored for possible future need, but not in use by the services. A hard look at this inventory should make available very sizeable proceeds.

The President said that the Draper Committee by its action has put him into a position where he does not know what to do. He thought that if we could find ways of reprogramming we could advise the Congress that we are meeting the Draper recommendations through extraordinary measures but that next year the program level will have to go up. He felt that those chiefly concerned in the program must reach agreement on some money figure as to net needs, if any, in additional funds to carry out the Draper proposals. He thought that Mr. Draper must be made a party to this determination. The President said he felt he is committed to this group of men, who are very fine men who have given up a great deal of their own time in order to make this study for him. He asked me to arrange to get Mr. Dillon and Mr. Quarles in with Mr. Anderson and Mr. Stans to arrive at a figure.

Following the meeting with the President, my discussion with Mr. Anderson and Mr. Stans disclosed that there were differing interpretations of what the President had asked. Mr. Stans and Mr. Anderson felt that the President had said that the Draper recommendations should be carried out through reprogramming this year and through a statement that he would ask for an increase in the level of the program beginning in FY 1961. I had thought the President's instruction was to get a group together to see what could be accomplished through reprogramming, having in mind that if the residual figure were quite small it could be left over to next year. Accordingly, I spoke to the President later in the day. He confirmed that what he wanted was to have the group in to see what they thought they could

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agree upon in the way of reprogramming. In connection with this consideration, they should address themselves to the question of what is the best thing for the President to do in acting on the Draper recommendations. If the problem can be met through reprogramming, this would be most desirable. If not, is there any practical and satisfactory method to proceed other than sending up a supplemental.

G

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR Mrs. Whitman

THE ~~STAFF SECRETARY~~

Oil Imports. On Monday, April twenty-seventh at 9:30 a.m., the following group held a half-hour conference with the President regarding modification of existing oil import restrictions:

Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson
Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton
Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon
Director, OCDM, Leo Hoegh
Gerald D. Morgan
Don Paarlberg

Mr. Dillon presented a proposal, agreed on by the agencies involved (with some reservations from Treasury) for the liberalization of oil import restrictions presently in effect with respect to Canada. We have been pressed by the Canadians for this liberalization; failure to liberalize might be an added inducement for the Canadians to build an uneconomic pipeline from their western oil fields to the Montreal market. This would cut into Venezuelan oil shipments to Montreal and upset the market generally.

The proposed liberalization, it is judged, would increase the flow of Canadian oil into the United States market, chiefly into the Northwest, by about 30,000 barrels a day, a modest amount.

Secretary Anderson agreed with the proposed action but pointed out that there might be objection from Alaska, from our own Colorado-New Mexico suppliers and from Far Eastern suppliers.

The President agreed with the proposed liberalization. He indicated the desirability of an understanding with Canada to the effect that if imports should loom excessively large, or if the Venezuelans should be blocked out of Montreal, this would be dealt with as a new situation.

Mr. Dillon discussed the proposed proclamation and read a proposed press release, tentatively scheduled for release on Thursday, April thirtieth.

The relationship of the proposed action to the situation in Venezuela was discussed. Modification of the regulations with respect to Venezuela are in prospect and are being discussed with the Venezuelans. But it will be a matter of months before action can be taken.

A draft of a letter from the President to President Betancourt of Venezuela was discussed. This draft was intended to allay Venezuelan disappointment arising from the desire of the Venezuelans for modification of restrictions against them at the time we announce modification of the Canadian curbs. The President felt the draft seemed to promise more to the Venezuelans than might be forthcoming. It was agreed that the letter would be redrafted. Dillon, Morgan and Paarlberg will work on the redraft.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN:

General Maas was accompanied into the President's office by Bill McCahill. General Maas gave the President a film about employment of the physically handicapped that was produced by Hughes Aircraft I think. General Maas told the President that the Committee was making great progress, and he asked the President if the President had any suggestion for things the Committee could do but was not doing. The President told General Maas that he did not, that he understood the Committee was doing a fine job.

General Maas told the President that he understood very well why the President could not stop in the annual meeting this year, and that the Vice President was going to handle the meeting this year. The President told General Maas that he'd certainly come to the meeting next year if his strength held out.

General Maas mentioned to the President that he had been trying for six years, without success, to get a commemorative stamp issued by the Post Office Department. The President asked me to check with Art Summerfield about this matter, and to speak to Andy Goodpaster about getting in touch with the Heraldry branch of the Army about designs. The President indicated that he would like to see the designs that had been prepared by the Heraldry branch for such a stamp.

General Maas gave the President a copy of the Report of the Advisory Committee on the Employment of the Physically Handicapped. There was a brief discussion of the People to People Program, whereupon the meeting ended.

Gerald D. Morgan

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By bc [illegible], Date 12/16/80

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

April 24, 1959

9:00 a.m. -- 11:10 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Deputy AG Lawrence E. Walsh
PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Sec. Benson
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Strauss
Sec. Flemming

Amb. Lodge
Gov. Hoegh
Mr. Stans, BoB
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

Mr. Franklin Floete, GSA
Gen. E. R. Quesada, FAA
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. McCone, AEC
Mr. John S. Patterson, OCDM
Mr. Roger Jones, GSC
Mr. Ralph Reid, BoB
Mr. Sumner Whittier, VA

Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Kestnbaum - in part
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Harlow
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Wallis
Mr. Brad Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Government Competition With Business - Mr. Stans recounted progress under the 1956 policy approved in Cabinet for reviewing activities possibly competitive with private business and closing out those where such competition was believed undesirable. About 52% of such activities in civilian agencies have been reviewed and some 250 have been terminated or curtailed. Among the military agencies, 344 have been terminated or curtailed and plans are in hand for similar action on another 256.

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In the course of this work, Mr. Stans said, it was found that only about 3,000 rather than 11,000 installations were really competitive with private business. Of these, in many cases, private operation was not feasible or could not be made available commercially; also certain national security activities as in AEC and DoD, others where a facility or service must be operated or maintained for security purposes and hence most desirably operated at an efficient rate. Mr. Stans noted that despite the existing policy statement that comparative costs should not be a decisive factor, there were nevertheless some places where commercial cost was clearly excessive -- as in topographic mapping where costs are 50% higher.

Mr. Stans thought that this program had had fringe benefits of discouraging new activities or expansion of old ones, and had also lead to certain management improvements and a greater use of GSA facilities. He noted also the paradox of Congressional interest in avoiding competition with private business even as protests were entered against closing government facilities. Mr. Stans recommended that for the future the project be brought within reasonable proportion by (1) completing the evaluation process, including a review of private contractor operations in government facilities; (2) focus on the most significant activities needing attention; (3) simplify the requirements for evaluating and reporting on the program; and (4) modify the present Budget circular as to the weight to be given to relative costs.

Mr. Kestnbaum stated his concurrence in these recommendations. He too thought it had been a most valuable program and that the real problem now was to focus on the most important activities remaining for review and attention.

The President, in the absence of comment from the Cabinet, stated that he had no objections and that action should proceed to carry out the recommendations.

Activation of Emergency Agencies - Gov. Hoegh outlined the proposed change in policy that would provide for the activation of emergency agencies only when the need is clear and when conditions permit, although there continues to be a need for planning for such agencies and keeping emergency personnel informed. As he saw it, emergency agencies would be activated very quickly only in those areas such as censorship where no single existing agency has clear responsibility for leadership. He stated that an Executive Order is now being prepared to give effect to "built in" readiness of existing agencies. He thought this change would enable declassification of certain aspects of the Emergency Agency plan.

The President thought the condition would have to be laid down that although the Secretary of Agriculture might use his present staff to

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do much planning against an emergency, nevertheless there would need to be an Emergency Declaration and the creation, in effect, of an Emergency Agriculture Agency and an Emergency Administrator in order that the various controls and procedures brought into being by the emergency could be quickly eliminated afterwards by abolishing the Emergency Agency. Also the President desired to avoid pinning on the regular Agency those distasteful operations that would have to be taken and which would reduce the Agency's effectiveness for peace time operations. The President appreciated that certain Agencies like State, Defense, Treasury, Justice, and a few others, would be engaged in what is their primary business anyway so there would be no need for the Emergency Declaration.

Sec. Benson asked if the President felt that the so-called regular activities of a department would have to be subject to the Emergency Department. He recalled the bickerings between the two in World War II. The President felt there was room for further consideration of certain details, and that perhaps some activities like research would not necessarily be subject, but certainly priority would have to be given to the winning of the war and recovery from the emergency. Sec. Benson thought that the Emergency Administrator ought to be able to call freely on any of the Bureaus of the existing Agencies. The President restated that his objective was to avoid perpetuating the emergency. Adm. Strauss thought a solution might be to have both the Emergency and the regular agency headed by the same person; Dr. Flemming thought this an important point since there would be a certain hard core remaining in the regular agency. The President felt that the Emergency head would have to take over much of the existing department, for instance the county agents in Agriculture, even though certain functions would not be of an emergency nature. He tended to agree with Sec. Benson's point. Sec. Benson thought that the Emergency Administrator might use his Assistant extensively for handling the remaining regular activities.

Adm. Strauss suggested and obtained approval for minor changes in the Cabinet paper concerning BDSA, and inclusion of all waterways -- inland as well as at sea.

The President stated his concurrence in the proposed change.

Copper Stockpile - Gov. Hoegh reviewed the situation of the Strategic and Critical Stockpile and also the Defense Production Stockpile as regards copper. He posed the question of whether it were desirable at the present time to dispose of 129,000 tons of copper surplus to the Defense Production Stockpile. The governing policy exists, he said, that there should be no action taken adverse to the national economy.

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He noted that it had been necessary for him to make a statement the preceding week that the Administration policy was to act with great care and that if any copper were sold from the stockpile, the action would be gradual and careful. Gov. Hoegh stated that his Agency thought the disposal should be carried through during this period of a healthy market.

There was an inconclusive discussion as to the significance of recent fluctuations in the copper market.

The President asked if Defense Department still provided materials to producers for certain activities. Mr. McElroy said the possibility of utilizing some copper in this way was being studied but that it would undoubtedly raise similar strong objections.

Mr. Stans pointed to the fact that some $3 or $4 billion worth of materials in the stockpile are classified as excesses, hence the review of this subject as a possible means of helping out in the present tight budget situation. He stated that Mr. Floete believes disposal of the 129,000 tons now would be in the interest of the economy by removing the threat of this overhang.

Mr. Stans spoke of the desirability of getting shortened the current requirement that any proposal for disposing of material for the Strategic Stockpile must lie in front of Congress for six months prior to action. A shorter waiting period would help avoid "missing the market."

Mr. Stans also suggested in connection with "put" contracts that it might be cheaper merely to pay the difference of $45 million between the present market price and the contract price, rather than to take the materials at the full contract price.

Mr. Stans also noted that certain government actions are being brought into line with stockpile excesses rather than making purchases on the market, as for instance Treasury purchases of copper for pennies.

Mr. Stans thought that all of these problems and the additional ones of barter -- which merely serves to increase surpluses in the stockpile -- and the 3-year stockpile concept should be reviewed and brought together in a Cabinet paper.

Sec. Anderson spoke at some length of various aspects of the problem and concluded that he would hesitate to sell copper now, preferring to await any undue increase in the price of copper or a real shortage of it. Mr. Herter concurred in Mr. Anderson's view because of the problems a present sale would occasion in our foreign relations as regards Chile, Mexico and Peru. Sec. Seaton stated that Interior opposes

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sale at this time, though he recognised that it was merely a matter of timing and that the day must come when the government disposes of these stockpile surpluses.

The President was not certain that the government should ever dispose of these materials until a real need for them existed somewhere. He thought things like copper were much more desirable to hold on to even than the gold that is buried at Fort Knox. The reason for this, he repeated, was that the supplies of these things were necessarily limited and eventually the day would come when they would be very much needed. The President allowed that they also might be used to defeat market speculation, such as that which occurred in coffee.

The President reaffirmed his favor for bartering perishable materials for nonperishable. The latter could be considered as money in the bank. Sec. Seaton agreed that he would be happy to see them retained if it were possible to remove the threat of overhang.

Dr. Saulnier recalled the government's interest in directing its actions against inflation and he favored a limited program to dispose of this copper over a 2-year period in order to moderate the inevitable rise in the price of copper. As for the industry being worried about the overhang, the only way to guarantee that the stockpiles would be permanently locked up would be by dumping them in the ocean, hence he favored a very close appraisal of the stockpiles to see if the government could get out from under by a very gradual and orderly disposal.

It was agreed that there should be further study of the matter looking to a full scale presentation at a later date.

Gov. Hoegh believed some announcement ought to be made as to the present status of things. The President opposed any formal announcement but was agreeable to further informal statements by Gov. Hoegh such as he was already involved in.

Mr. McElroy urged that there be discussions with the industry, if that had not already been accomplished, on how to dispose of the excesses since it was possible they could be very cooperative. Adm. Strauss noted that even copper producers are not of one view. Sec. Mitchell was anxious that there be no uncertainty as to the Administration's position, since labor contract negotiations are coming up in the industry and there could be great pressures upon the government to sell or not to sell should a strike occur.

The President commented that if sale of this copper were to be accomplished as an anti-inflationary measure then it should be done at a time when the situation was much more difficult than it is now and when a major government sale could have an impact instead of passing unnoticed.

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Cabinet Meeting, April 24, 1959 - page 6

Economic Situation - Dr. Saulnier reviewed rather quickly a memorandum of encouraging statistics about the recovery and noted that by 1960 the economy may reach the $500 billion GNP mark.

Dr. Saulnier, introducing unemployment, emphasized the desirability of developing greater public understanding about such things as the need for greater knowledge as to who are unemployed and why, more attention to training and retraining for new skills, and improvement in operations of the State employment services with a view to greater flexibility in transfers from State to State.

He noted the current proposal for an Unemployment Commission and he thought it might be useful to publicize the many existing activities of the Administration in this regard, particularly measures recommended to the Congress but not acted upon by Congress.

Dr. Saulnier then pointed to a number of individual problems having great implications for the future of the economy. They included the threatened cutoff of the highway program, the expiration of housing authorizations, the failure of Congress to act on VA and HHFA interest rates which will soon be ineffective under present lending conditions, and the May 15th deadline on wheat crops. Outside of government, he noted the expected rise in the Consumer Price Index and a possibility of a steel strike.

The President ascertained from Dr. Saulnier that a proposal was being developed for a statement by the President. The President felt that it should be reviewed by the Vice President's Anti-inflation Committee.

The Vice President called attention to the steel strike, the possibility that the industry could grant a wage increase without necessitating an increase in the price of steel, and the encouragement that a steel wage raise would give to demands in other industries where price raises would be necessary. He stressed that the government should not become involved in this industry controversy but that it had been desirable and possible to bring to the attention of both labor and management the many pressures exerted upon the government for instituting controls, and how those pressures could be increased greatly unless a rational outcome of the steel controversy could be had.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Gray
Mr. Minnich

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April 24, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Director Stans and I are placing before you two points of view relative to the medical research budget for the National Institutes of Health. One of these points of view is reflected by the attached letter that has been prepared for my signature and which would notify the House Appropriations Committee that after further consideration of the matter, we have decided not to amend the request for $294 million for the support of the National Institutes of Health.

The other point of view would be reflected in a message to the Congress recommending that the amount for the National Institutes of Health be increased by a sum that would not exceed $30 million.

Director Stans is opposed to an amendment to the budget for the following reasons:

1. The amount already in the 1960 budget for NIH is $294 million. This is the same amount appropriated by the Congress for 1959, which in turn was $83.2 million above that requested in the President's 1959 budget.

2. NIH programs have already had substantial increases amounting to 200% during the past three years.

3. If a budget increase is proposed by the President, it will be the first break in the 1960 budget line and it will have been made by the administration. This will have widespread political consequences.

4. A supplemental request for this program would lead to requests from other agencies who believe their needs are equally valid.

5. Representative Fogarty is anxious to increase the NIH budget and will outbid any increase proposed by the administration.

6. NIH already has the highest rate of any Government research agency for the funding of approvable projects.

7. If the Government wishes to encourage private and philanthropic contributions and State appropriations for medical research, it must not

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pursue a policy of providing funds for all the new research projects which are developed.

I recognize the strength of these reasons.

I believe, however, that the following reasons can be advanced in favor of requesting that the $294 million figure be increased by not to exceed $30 million:

1. Such a request would represent a middle ground position between holding to the 1959 figure of $294 million and increasing the figure by approximately $50 million. It is my understanding that the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations will recommend an increase of approximately $50 million.

2. A middle ground position of this kind would help me in my efforts to gain support from the members of the medical profession and others interested in medical research for a conservative position.

3. Our supporters in both the House and the Senate would have more of a chance of obtaining support for a middle ground position than they would of obtaining support for the 1959 figure.

4. As a result of the evidence I have examined, I am convinced that the additional funds would be used for projects that, from the viewpoint of those who are experts in these areas, would be classified as urgent in character.

5. If the request for not to exceed $30 million is made, the President's budget would still be in balance.

6. The Executive Branch would be in a much better position to exercise effective leadership and control in the medical research area if we requested the additional $30 million.

7. We would be making as an Administration a constructive contribution in the direction of conquering diseases.

I recognize, however, that these considerations must be weighed over against the very important battle you are waging in order to put our Nation in a position where it is adhering to a policy of fiscal responsibility.

Arthur S. Flemming
Secretary

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Case 76-49, #156	~~9. Memorandum, Herter to DDE re Castro~~ 12/20/77-bc	~~4/23/59~~	~~A~~
76-49, #156	~~10. Memorandum by State Dept. on Castro~~ 12/20/77-bc	~~as above~~	~~A~~
76-49	~~11. Memorandum, Herter to DDE re nuclear testing~~ 9/20/78-bc	~~4/23/59~~	~~A~~
76-49, #158	~~12. Memorandum, Herter to DDE~~ 12/20/77-bc	~~4/23/59~~	~~A~~
76-49, #159	13. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon and others re Berlin, 4/23/59 (4 pp) portions exempted, mr76-49 #159	4/24/59	A
76-49, #160	~~14. Memo of Conf., DDE with Draper Committee re military assistance~~ (3 pp) 6/13/80, bc	~~4/23/59~~	~~A~~
76-118, #3	~~15. Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 11/15/76-DJH	~~4/22/59~~	~~A~~
78-123, #4	~~16. Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President~~ (2 pp) 11/6/81, bc	~~4/22/59~~	~~A~~
78-124, #8	~~17. Memorandum, E. P. Aurand to DDE~~ 8/30/78-bc	~~4/21/59~~	~~A~~
76-49, #161	~~18. Memo of Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re Castro, Herter as Secy of State, 4/18/59~~ 9/11/78-bc	~~4/22/59~~	~~A~~

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April 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Evaluation of the Unofficial Visit
to Washington by Prime Minister
Fidel Castro of Cuba

Prime Minister Fidel Castro came to Washington on the evening of April 15 at the invitation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. He departed on April 20 for Princeton University, New York and Harvard University, en route to Canada, from whence he is scheduled to return to Cuba on April 26. During his stay in the capital his three principal appearances were before the ASNE, the National Press Club, and on the television program, "Meet the Press".

Recognition of Castro's official position was shown by the presence of the Chief of Protocol and the Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs on various occasions. Also, I was host at a luncheon in his honor and he was received by the Vice President for a two and one-half hour private visit.

A tentative evaluation of the results of the visit is enclosed with this memorandum.

Christian A. Herter

Enclosure:

Tentative Evaluation of
Castro Visit.

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Authority MR 76-49 #156
By bc NLE Date 12/21/77

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we will [illegible] in a year!!

Subject: Unofficial Visit of Prime Minister
Castro of Cuba to Washington - A
Tentative Evaluation

In the Department's opinion the Castro who came to Washington was a man on his best behavior who carefully followed the advice of his accompanying Ministers and accepted the direction of an American public relations expert. The result achieved by Castro in terms of a favorable reception by the public and the information media may therefore be considered as contrived. At the same time, we should not underestimate the effect on Castro of the friendliness and openness of the American people and officials and their willingness to hear his plea for understanding of the Cuban revolution. When he departed from Washington for Princeton on April 20 he was certainly warmer in manner toward the Department officials who bade him farewell than he was in his greeting to them upon his arrival.

A preliminary analysis of the result of his Washington visit indicates that:

(a) By his apparent frankness and sincerity he succeeded in allaying much of the criticism which had arisen against him in the general press and public.

(b) With regard to his position on communism and the cold war struggle Castro cautiously indicated that Cuba would remain in the western camp. However his position here must still be regarded as uncertain. He did go sufficiently far in his declarations to be vulnerable to the criticism of the radicals among his supporters, and his future course may be indicated by the manner in which he handles them upon his return to Cuba.

(c) There is a probability that the land reform program which Castro considers to be the essential key to the future well-being of the Cuban people may adversely affect certain American-owned properties in Cuba. We may also have increased difficulties with regard to the United States Government-owned Nicaro Nickel Plant. Castro made it clear, however, that he has no desire to create any issue with regard to our Guantanamo Naval Base.

(d) From his speeches and statements it is evident that Castro is much more concerned with ends than means and that he does not have the same idea of law and legality as we have in the United States. He appears to confuse the roar of mass audiences with the rule of the majority in his concept of democracy.

On balance,

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On balance, despite Castro's apparent simplicity, sincerity and eagerness to reassure the United States public, there is little probability that Castro has altered the essentially radical course of his revolution. From his experience here he has gained a valuable knowledge of American public reaction which may make him a more difficult man to deal with on his return to Cuba. It would be a serious mistake to underestimate this man. With all his appearance of naïveté, unsophistication and ignorance on many matters, he is clearly a strong personality and a born leader of great personal courage and conviction. While we certainly know him better than before, Castro remains an enigma and we should await his decisions on specific matters before assuming a more optimistic view than heretofore about the possibility of developing a constructive relationship with him and his government.

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April 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Voluntary Temporary Moratorium on
Undergrbund and High Altitude Tests

On April 11 you directed that the interested agencies give urgent consideration to Prime Minister Macmillan's proposal that we offer to accompany a controlled agreement for suspension of atmospheric tests with a temporary moratorium on other nuclear weapons tests provided the Soviet Union did likewise.

This question has been carefully examined with the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology. We have concluded that proposing an extended uncontrolled moratorium on outer space and underground tests, even if the Soviets agree to negotiate a controlled suspension of atmospheric tests, is an undesirable course of action at the present time. Such a proposal would undercut our basic principle of effective control, and would be unlikely to increase Soviet interest in serious negotiations.

Consideration of this question has served to draw attention to the urgent need for decisions, as soon as possible and well in advance of the expiration of the present one year voluntary withholding of nuclear testing, on United States nuclear testing policy in the event negotiations are unsuccessful or reach agreement only on controlled suspension of nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere. We have agreed that studies looking toward such decisions should be initiated promptly and should embrace future requirements for nuclear weapons testing, improvement of methods of detection, fall-out considerations, and factors of cost and practicability involved in testing underground

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and in outer space. Arrangements for these studies are being worked out by the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.

I am enclosing for your information a more detailed paper on this subject.

Christian A. Herter

Enclosure:

Paper on Moratorium Proposal,
dated April 23, 1959

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THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Fogarty:

The President's Budget Message for 1960 indicated that I was completing a review of our long-term objectives in the field of medical research and training and that the results of this study in terms of programs and costs, including indirect costs, would be made available to the Congress. You will recall, of course, that in my testimony before your committee I expressed the hope that this review might be completed expeditiously and that the results might be made known to your committee before it completed its action on the 1960 budget. I regret that the review and the discussions growing out of it have required so much time. The purpose of this letter is to inform you of the results of this review.

Over the past four months I have spent much time with the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, and their staffs, studying (1) the full implications of the report of the "Secretary's Consultants on Medical Research and Education," (the Bayne-Jones report), (2) data obtained from a supplementary study of 20 medical schools, conducted by the National Institutes of Health, and (3) recommendations of the Public Health Service based upon both of these studies plus additional analyses which they made. In brief these analyses indicate:

(a) That the basic objective of the Bayne-Jones study is highly commendable. The desirability of establishing a long-range goal for medical research based on all factors known and recognized at the time, with the intent of moving systematically toward such a goal is accepted as a sound and wise approach.

(b) That the proposed goal of $350,000,000 per year to be spent on medical research by the National Institutes of Health by 1970 was based on certain premises which were outdated by the time the report was printed, and that, in the judgment of most of those who reviewed the facts carefully, it would be possible to advance this goal by a few years. This goal might appropriately be used as a benchmark against which an annual review and evaluation should be made of proposed steps toward the goal.

(c) That the appropriations made by the Congress for 1959, enacted after the Bayne-Jones report was written, involved a much larger increase in medical research and training than the Bayne-Jones group had anticipated, thus complicating the problem of interpreting the fiscal recommendations of the group.

(d) That the applications for new research projects, apparently of high quality, continue to be submitted to the National Institutes of Health at a rate above that forecast by the Bayne-Jones group.

(e) That consideration needs to be given to some means by which greater security of tenure can be provided to especially competent research investigators than appears to be feasible under the present project grant system.

(f) That payment of full indirect costs of medical research to the institutions which conduct research through project grants is essential to the educational balance and the fiscal stability of the institutions, and should therefore be provided by the Federal Government.

These, in brief, are the highlights of the conclusions reached from our review.

It is apparent from these facts and conclusions that the National Institutes of Health can reasonably be expected to increase their investment in medical research in accordance with the time and money goals set forth in paragraph (b) above. The immediate question is whether the budget for 1960 should stand as submitted or be given an additional increment toward the long-range goal. While it is evident that additional funds could be used effectively, it is important to bear in mind the following factors:

(1) The NIH budget is $294,279,000 for 1960 (of which approximately $215,000,000 is for research and most of the balance for training related to research) is a continuation of the current (1959) appropriation level, and is $83 million more than the 1958 appropriation level. It is $111 million more than the 1957 appropriation, and $196 million more than the 1956 appropriation. Thus, from 1956 through 1959, the NIH appropriations increased by 199 percent. This is a very rapid rate of growth. The current appropriation level is sufficiently high so that an effective research program can be conducted within it.

(2) If the Government wishes to encourage private and philanthropic contributions and State appropriations for medical research, it must not pursue a policy of providing funds for all the new

research projects which are developed; there must be a growing sense of responsibility on the part of non-Federal sources of funds for the shared financing of medical research.

(3) The President's Budget Message for F. Y. 1960 pointed out that ". . . we cannot, of course, undertake to satisfy all proposals for Government spending." The President's Budget is a carefully considered financial plan for 1960, and a balanced budget based on a policy of fiscal responsibility. Opening up the budget to any increases at this time will generate additional requests which individually seem small, but in the aggregate would seriously jeopardize the sound over-all budget presented by the President.

For these reasons it has been decided that no request will be made to your committee to amend the 1960 budget for NIH. I wish to emphasize, however, that I regard the field of medical research as of very high priority and deserving of borad and increasing national support. I sincerely hope that in 1960 funds from non-Federal sources will continue to increase and thus maintain a good balance between Federal and non-Federal financing of medical research.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

Hon. John E. Fogarty
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
April 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Meeting with Secretary-General Spaak, Friday, April 24

Mr. Spaak is having breakfast with you on Friday, April 24. Mr. Merchant and I will be present.

I suggest that you might wish to take the opportunity to express to Mr. Spaak your appreciation for the remarkable leadership and vision he has demonstrated as Secretary-General of NATO. As you know, he has played a very major role in the development of NATO political consultation over recent years and has in a real sense become "the voice of NATO." It might be fitting to pay special tribute to his contribution towards settlement of the Cyprus question and to express appreciation for his efforts to settle the Icelandic fisheries question, which unfortunately remains a problem for the Alliance.

It may also be useful for you to have an indication of those subjects which appear to be uppermost in Mr. Spaak's mind at this time. These are set forth below, along with some suggested comments.

Germany and Berlin. Mr. Spaak's views on Germany, Berlin and European security involve the following basic principles: (1) the continued presence of U.S., U.K., and Canadian forces in Europe is essential; (2) there must be no "neutralization" of Germany; (3) we must continue to keep German unification as a goal; and (4) there can be no question of abandoning the free people of West Berlin and Western troops must be maintained there. He believes that a major point for clarification in the Western position is whether the West should refuse to discuss European security if the Soviets should refuse to discuss the German question including reunification.

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You may wish to impress upon Mr. Spaak that we consider it essential that proposals for German unification and for European security remain firmly linked. You may also wish to assure him that we consider it very important to assure continuing NATO unity on Germany and Berlin and that this should be accomplished through full NATO consultation.

French NATO Problems. Mr. Spaak is concerned over recent French positions in NATO, such as the Mediterranean fleet withdrawal and French opposition to integrated air defense in Europe. He also feels there is a close connection between French recalcitrance in NATO and de Gaulle's dissatisfaction with progress toward global tripartite planning, as proposed in de Gaulle's letter to you of last September. (Mr. Spaak has been kept informed of the progress of the Tripartite talks.) Mr. Spaak probably feels that nothing short of a personal conversation between yourself and de Gaulle will have any real effect on de Gaulle's thinking.

You may wish to inform Mr. Spaak that we share his concern over French attitudes toward NATO. It is to be hoped that de Gaulle's attitude will change as he learns more about NATO and as the strongly-held views of other countries are brought home to the French. You may also wish to say that we have made clear to the French that we cannot accept tripartite global planning.

Free World Cooperation in Science and Technology. During his recent trip to SACLANT, SAC and NORAD headquarters, and Cape Canaveral, Mr. Spaak was highly impressed by the power of the United States and by our tremendous achievements in research and technology. He also feels strongly that, in the long struggle between the Free World and the Communist world, it is most important that there be the fullest possible rationalization of effort among Free World countries in the fields of defense, science, and technology.

Christian A. Herter

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April 24, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 23, 1959 - 3:30

Others present: Secretary Herter, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Merchant, General Goodpaster

[redacted]

[redacted]

Disarmament is the second issue. [redacted]

The President asked whether we have a well-developed proposal for an inspection system for a disarmament agreement. Mr. Herter indicated that General Norstad has drawn up a good plan for this.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

The next issue is really a question -- as to what we should try to do concerning assurances against surprise attack. The President said that here his thinking is that any agreement that both sides can check on with confidence is all to the good, even though the scope of the agreement is very limited.

The next issue pertains to a possible role for the U N. [redacted] Hammarskjold, however, thinks that at some stage the conferees may want the United Nations to help in a solution. He pointed out that the United Nations has never had experience in supervising elections. They might be able to take on some task which is simple and definitive such as taking over the posts on the access routes from the Soviets. Mr. Herter said there is also some reason to think that holding a summit conference through the U N machinery may be helpful. The President commented, however, that although there might be some tie to the United Nations, on any question where we are hoping to get real agreement the fewer participants the better. For the summit meeting, he thought the attendance must be held down to the top four countries. The Security Council is too large and has too many extraneous interests.

The next issue is on tactics, and specifically whether there should be publicity in advance of the May 11th meeting concerning the Western "package" position, perhaps three or four days ahead of the meeting. The President said there is one danger in this -- which is the danger of revealing your hold card in a poker game in advance of the play. He recognized that there are reasons on the other side -- to carry world opinion -- and thought that it would be good to put out a persuasive document stating our purposes and principles, and giving just a hint of the specifics. He thought we should not, however, be appearing to enter the negotiations on a "this or else" basis. Mr. Herter commented that we would be putting our statement out as the main elements of our initial position. Mr. Dillon suggested that this material could very well be put out in a speech by the Secretary on his return from the meeting on the 29th. He would be in position to speak rather freely -- without the necessity of getting allied agreement on the text.

[redacted]

The last issue raised is whether we should put forward the text of a peace treaty or just the principles for a peace treaty. Mr. Herter commented that our allies are showing some signs now of not wanting to put forward even the principles of the treaty, but he thought it was necessary to have something concrete to show our seriousness of purpose.

In commenting on the prospects for the 4-power meeting next week, Mr. Merchant said he thought we will come out with a less imaginative plan than we had hoped for, but even so, a very solid and constructive one. The President asked that the group be trying to think of some feature that would be new and striking. He mentioned as examples his "Open Skies" proposal at Geneva, and his idea of inviting 10,000 Russian youths to come to the United States for a year of schooling.

The President also suggested dividing up the various topics, and assigning several to the individual Western leaders. For example, have Macmillan speak for the West on some particular points, etc.

Mr. Herter next raised the point of possible Congressional attendance at the Foreign Ministers conference on May 11th. He said that

Senator Fulbright is opposed to this, as he is. The President strongly agreed that it is better to avoid this, particularly inasmuch as the meeting is not engaged in drafting a treaty that would subsequently have to go to the Senate.

The President recalled that Khrushchev has said that he would be glad to go to Vienna or San Francisco. He reiterated that if the meetings were to drag out, he would have to drop out occasionally in order to keep up with the Executive work, in which case he would bring in Mr. Nixon to spell him.

Mr. Herter said he thought he would like to have Mr. McElroy, Ambassador Thompson and Mr. Merchant attend the Foreign Ministers conference with him. It might be best for Mr. McElroy to come in after the initial meetings had been held. He indicated he was contemplating that the meetings might run for something like three weeks in duration.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

PRESS CONFERENCE
JAMES C. HAGERTY
12:45 P.M.
APRIL 23, 1959

Mr. Hagerty:

The ceremony was held in the living room of the Presidential suite at Walter Reed. When the President arrived, everyone else who was there were already in the room. They included the Vice President, the Secretary of State, Allen Dulles, Mrs. John Foster Dulles and Mr. Dillon, who as you know, came to the hospital with the President. Also present were two members of Mr. Dulles' staff -- his Personal Secretary, Phyllis Bernau and Joseph N. Green, Jr., who is the Personal Assistant to Mr. Dulles.

Mr. Frank Sanderson, who is the Administrative Officer of the White House, read the Oath of Office. The President was standing between Mr. Dulles and Mr. Sanderson. Mr. Dulles took the Oath of Office. They then sat down in chairs around the room. The Vice President was on Mr. Dulles' left, the President on his right. Mr. Herter was next to ~~six~~ the Vice President. On the other side of the room, the other people sat down.

The President repeated the statement I have given you, and Mr. Dulles read his statement.

The President then presented him with the Commission. Dulles opened it, read it, and laughed and said he was particularly delighted to note that he had just the other evening a countersigned the Commission for Mr. Herter and that his Commission had come back now countersigned by Mr. Herter.

The President told Mr. Dulles that the Members of the National Security Council had asked him personally to present to Mr. Dulles their deep appreciation for the fine work and cooperation they had all received from Mr. Dulles while he was Secretary of State and a member of the Council. As members -- not as the Council -- they had a little resolution which they drew up expressing their appreciation. The President read this to the Secretary, saying he certainly agreed with that -- that this was done by the National Security Council people. The President did not know of it until they had informed him early this morning.

Mr. Dulles then said that he realised the President had a very busy schedule -- that he knew the President was due at the NAM, that he did not want to hold him. Then Mr. Dulles walked halfway down the corridor with the President. The President said for him to go back to his suite.

Mr. Dulles was fully dressed -- blue suit, rather lighter blue shirt with a little pinstripe, and dark blue tie. They used a Bible. I believe Mr. Sanderson brought it with him.

In addition to those I have mentioned, General Heaton was also in the room and the nurses and attendants were standing in the background.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

This is pursuant to your question to General Goodpaster and myself at Augusta on Saturday, April eighteenth, as to the status of our request for an increase in the gas tax.

Following the additional conversation on this subject at Leadership yesterday morning, I discussed the subject with Secretary Anderson and passed on to him your suggestion that he might want to talk to Speaker Rayburn. Secretary Anderson informed me that he has an appointment with Wilbur Mills next Monday afternoon at which time he will get a firmer reading as to the Democrats intentions concerning our gas tax proposals. It is his suggestion that he not talk with Speaker Rayburn until he has had his conversation with Wilbur Mills.

Secretary Anderson mentioned that he had had a recent conversation with Senator Byrd on this same subject and the Senator had informed him that the Virginia Senate had already passed a resolution urging that the road program be cut back rather than increase the tax or borrow from the general fund.

Secretary Anderson is in complete agreement with the suggestion at the Leadership Meeting that we make it eminently clear to everyone that if the road program is cut back it will be the responsibility of the Democratic Congress.

DE

R E Merriam
Robert E. Merriam

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April 23, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

April 23, 1959, 10:30

Others present: General Draper, Mr. McCloy, General Gruenther, Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Merriam, General Goodpaster

The President said he had asked to talk with the group as a means of assisting him in making up his mind in just what way to act on the recommendations of Mr. Draper's committee. He commented that what is principally lacking in his mind at the present moment is an assessment of whether the NATO countries, on their side, are doing enough to advance the modernization of their forces. He recalled also the criticism of waste in the administration of the program that have been made, and said that Defense is looking into all possible ways to tighten up and streamline the program. In addition, he noted that the report indicates that the carrying out of its recommendations would not involve substantially increased expenditures in FY 1960.

With regard to Mr. Draper's appearance at the Congress today, the President said he saw no reason why the Mutual Security story cannot be told in just the way it was submitted to him in the report of the Committee. He added that he wants to send the report down to the Congress today or tomorrow with a letter which is not inconsistent with the recommendations of the report.

The President said he is very mindful of the necessity to maintain the soundness of the American dollar, and referred to reports made to him by Secretary Anderson on his return from New Delhi some months ago. Secretary Anderson had told him that more than twenty of the national representatives in New Delhi for the World Bank meeting said that the most critical element in the whole world economic picture is the soundness of the American dollar. The President said that he has the responsibility of keeping demagogues from attacking his whole budgetary effort, as well as this program, on the basis that, in submitting the new recommendations he was unbalancing the budget. He

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said he would, of course, stress that this is not correct and that expenditures under the recommended increase will not come until fiscal year 1961.

Mr. Draper said his group felt that if the Administration doesn't ask for the $400 million increase his group has recommended, the Congress will cut the program much more than would otherwise be the case. He said that in the view of his Committee a "four square" acceptance of the recommendations of the Committee by the President could have real effect in strengthening Western European resolve at the time of the forthcoming negotiations. On the other hand, not to come out four square and ask for the additional appropriations will look fuzzy and will damage the program, in his judgment. He assured the President of the support of the Committee nevertheless.. He commented that the program is in difficulty. There is a strong drive under way in the Chamber of Commerce to have that body come out against the program in its meeting next week. He reiterated his fear that failure to recommend the additional appropriations now will weaken the whole program.

Mr. McCloy, at Mr. Draper's request, spoke next. Regarding the President's point on the adequacy of the Europeans' own contribution, he agreed that there is much in this. These countries are gaining substantially in economic strength. At the same time only the United States is in position to provide, technologically, the newest types of weapons. There is a feeling in Europe that they are on the verge of having a real deterrent force of their own, rather than a "trip wire" type of force which is inadequate to give real confidence.

The President recalled that when he went to Europe he exerted himself to have U. S. troops brought over on an emergency basis while the Europeans formed their own forces. Now the British have cut their forces on the Continent to a fraction of what they were; the Belgians have cut down on their training period; the French have removed the bulk of their forces from Europe to North Africa. He felt that there should be some stimulation of mutual effort on their part. Instead we are the only ones who have kept up our strength there. Mr. Draper suggested that the President include in his message a passage to the effect that now is the time for the Europeans to make a greater contribution. The President indicated some sympathy with this suggestion. Mr. Draper also suggested that the President stress the difference between appropriations and expenditures in order to preclude charges that he has upset his own budget. The President said

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he had in mind to point out that the added expenditures would be very small in FY 1960 but that it is hard to put across the difference between appropriations and expenditures, even if he "read a lesson to the Congress" in the letter to them.

In concluding the President said he agreed with the conclusions of the Draper Committee. He is somewhat uncertain on the best way to act on them, since he noted that Mr. Draper seemed to think it would weaken the program not to submit a recommendation for the full addditional appropriations now. He said he would give further thought to this matter.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

April 22, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT

April 22, 1959 - 2:30 PM

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Others present:
General North
Admiral Kincaid
Senator Potter
Mr. Biffle
Major Eisenhower

The Secretary of the American Battle Monuments Commission requested that the President instruct the Bureau of the Budget that he would approve legislation authorizing the Commission to spend $160,000 for trans-Atlantic dedications to be held during July 1960 and Pacific dedications in the fall of 1960, the funds to come from those already appropriated for construction and not yet obligated. This the Commission requested for several reasons, the most important being the fact that relatives are pressing to dedicate these cemeteries as soon as possible.

The Secretary of the Commission informally assured the President that not more than $50,000 of this money would be expended during fiscal year 1960.

The President indicated his belief that this authorization to spend $160,000 is justified. He directed me to take the matter up with the Bureau of the Budget. The Commission is scheduled for a hearing before the Appropriations Committee of the Congress on 29 April.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 22, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

11:21 a.m. - 11:32 a.m., Wednesday, April 22, 1959

I accompanied Congressman Bill Cramer of Florida, Dr. William H. Kadel, President, Florida Presbyterian College, Mr. Philip J. Lee, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. Lynn B. Clarke, Vice President, Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, in to see the President. They presented him with a scroll which in fact makes the President the No. 1 alumnus of the new Presbyterian College in St. Petersburg, Florida.

The President appeared to be very much interested in this project and made various inquiries about the type of courses, both graduate and postgraduate, that would be offered. He indicated to the group that he would like very much to have taken a job as the Head of a small fine arts college after he left the Army. However he said he agreed to accept the position at Columbia first. He laughingly indicated that he now had the unusual distinction of being the No.1 alumnus of a college that had not yet graduated its first class.

He asked me to be sure that the "working press" had an opportunity to see the scroll after which I am to give to you.

Pictures were taken.

J. Z. A.
Jack Z. Anderson

cc: Mr. Hagerty
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Morgan

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: April 22, 1959

SUBJECT:

PARTICIPANTS: President Eisenhower
Dr. Vittorino Veronese, Director-General, UNESCO
Assistant Secretary Andrew H. Berding
Major John Eisenhower JSDE

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Dr. Veronese opened the conversation by thanking the President for receiving him and also for the great support the United States has given UNESCO. He explained that UNESCO operates in five major fields-- Education, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Cultural Activities and Mass Communication. Of these, he said, he felt that the major emphasis needed to be given to the field of education. He was particularly interested in helping promote education in the less developed countries and in those just achieving their independence. He felt this was essential so as to get these people started right on the road to effective self-government.

The President said he envisaged education not only as a collection of separate disciplines but even more as a means of creating understanding among peoples. Dr. Veronese agreed.

The President then said he knew a great deal about UNESCO and he could appreciate its possibilities all the better because his brother (Dr. Milton Eisenhower) had headed the American UNESCO Delegation about seven years ago and had often talked to him at length about UNESCO. The President said Dr. Veronese should understand realistically that some years ago there had been much misunderstanding about UNESCO in the United States because there was a feeling that UNESCO was oriented toward Communism and desired to spread in the United States a system antagonistic to our democracy. But in succeeding years, he thought, the American people had come to have a better understanding and appreciation of UNESCO. Mr. Berding confirmed that this was so.

Dr. Veronese said he was cognizant of what the President had said. He too felt that there was now much better understanding of UNESCO in the United States. He believed that when there were difficulties the best way to meet them was not to pull away from them but to get into the midst of them. He believed that this had been done in the United States by the Government and by the many outstanding American citizens who were members of the National Commission for UNESCO.

Dr. Veronese closed the discussion by again thanking the President for the active support the United States is giving UNESCO.

At the conclusion of the meeting a photograph of the President and Dr. Veronese was taken by the news photographers.

P:AHBerding:emh 4/23/59

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By DHC NLE, Date 11-18-76

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

April 22, 1959

8:32 a.m. -- 10:06 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Dirksen

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven

Under Sec. of State Dillon
Sec. Quarles, Defense
Mr. Jack Irwin, Defense
Mr. Staats, BoB
Mr. Sam Hughes

Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Draper Committee Report - The Administration will probably limit its action at this time to transmitting the preliminary report to the Congress since the necessary additional authorization can be obtained in good time next session.

Housing - House Republicans will continue to await developments.

Nuclear Testing Resolution - Sen. Dirksen and the President were concerned with the procedures involved in this otherwise acceptable measure.

Accrued Expenditures - It was indicated that restoration of this provision in the Treasury appropriation is not likely.

Highway Program - It was reported that there was considerable sentiment against increasing "user charges" for this program.

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REA Act - It is believed that a veto of this bill can be sustained in the House.

Miscellaneous - Brief comments were made on the status of a number of other bills.

* * * *

Draper Committee Report - Mr. Dillon presented the preliminary findings of the Draper Committee as recommending an additional $400 million, mostly for the NATO military support program. After reviewing this, State Department agreed that $400 million is approximately in order, especially since the original submission to Congress was held at a minimum pending the Committee study. Mr. Dillon stated that the Administration thought it best to transmit the report to Congress without asking for additional funds at this time since the contingency fund can cover any immediate requirements, and a further request can be made next session should that be necessary.

Mr. Dillon commented on the high qualifications of the members of the Committee and on the further work they would do to stimulate a public committee supporting the mutual security program.

The President characterized the report as very objective, then went on to speak of the problem that would develop in the public mind as regards authorization and expenditures. The President wanted it understood that very little was needed at the moment for expenditures and that there was no hurry about obtaining the desired authorization.

The President then stressed the importance of the NATO concept to defense of the North Atlantic area and his own willingness to give up an eminently desirable position at Columbia because of his belief in this concept. He noted that he had not yet seen any evaluation of the ability of NATO nations to make an increase in their own efforts. Mr. Quarles heartily confirmed Mr. Dillons' comments on the merits of the preliminary findings, which he could substantiate from his own travels around Europe. Modernization of NATO forces is clearly needed, and the United States must provide the modern weapons even though the other nations intensify their own efforts. The JCS, he said, strongly supported the conclusion that the military program should continue to be maintained at the expenditure level of about $2.2 billion, whereas the pending NOA request stands at $1.6 billion.

Sen. Dirksen thought that political advantage lay on the side of vigorous assertion of the case for mutual security. Mr. Halleck thought the report would be extremely valuable in the effort to get the actual

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By DHC Date 11-18-76

appropriation increased nearly to what the Administration had requested. He concurred in the desirability of postponing any requests for additional authorization specifically in connection with the Draper Committee report. Sen. Saltonstall hoped that the Administration would not now forecast the possibility of a supplemental request next year. Mr. Dillon stated that any supplemental next year could only serve to make up the difference between the Administration's original request and whatever Congress authorizes this year, since it should not be expected that Congress would put through new basic legislation (which an authorization bill is for this program) on a supplemental basis.

The President again emphasized the worth of the report. He stated the dependence of the nation's security in the long run on a balanced budget. He commented ironically on the demagoguery involved in requests for additional appropriations for the Department of Defense by people who argue against the mutual security program. He continued to believe that a reduction of $1/2 billion in mutual security could require up to $15 billion additional in DoD funds. He repeated his desire to see a more careful analysis of UK and French capability, since they can accomplish many things in their own countries at much less expense than can we. He noted that he would himself talk with General Draper before any definite action is taken.

Housing - Mr. Halleck outlined the problem of whether to continue the deadlock in the Rules Committee or to work for a rule with a view to developing an acceptable bill on the House Floor. The latter would have the merit of avoiding last minute action under suspension of the Rules, since a house bill this session seemed essential. Mr. Allen believed that in view of the strong Minority Report, Republicans should await developments somewhat longer. Mr. Halleck agreed.

Nuclear Testing Resolution - Sen. Dirksen called attention to the Humphrey resolution, on which he had succeeded in delaying action, which would express favor for an international agreement to ban testing and would have the President transmit the resolution to the Soviet. According to Lyndon Johnson, who had raised the question, Commissioner Wadsworth wanted to see this resolution approved, whereas the Joint AE Committee was divided in opinion, the AEC was vague, and no one at the White House had seemed to have heard of it. Sen. Dirksen had some doubts about the propriety of this resolution since it appeared to be a case of attempting to make foreign policy, the Chief Executive's responsibility.

The President was seriously concerned that this proposal had developed so far without having been brought to his attention, particularly since bill reports had been submitted by several agencies, which ordinarily would not be done in a subject of this gravity without clearance from the President. Subsequently, the President added that he was not against

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the sense of the resolution, since something like this, originating with the President, could serve to strengthen his hand.

Accrued Expenditures - Sen. Saltonstall reported the difficulty of getting restored by the Senate the accrued accounting language knocked out by the House, unless terrific heat were put on the matter. He doubted that the House would reverse itself in any event. Mr. Staats hoped that enough would be done to keep the subject in sight even though it could not be salvaged immediately. Sen. Saltonstall believed that it would not be salvaged unless it were done this year.

Highway Program - Sen. Dirksen noted the complaints of State highway departments over the prospective curtailment and the possibility of suggesting that the Federal share be reduced so as not to delay the program. Mr. Byrnes reported a feeling in the Ways and Means Committee that new users taxes would be undesirable so long as some highway revenues are dedicated to general purposes.

REA Act - Messrs. Halleck and Arends believed that a veto of this bill could be sustained in the House.

Miscellaneous - Brief comments were made on the status of a number of other bills.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Wednesday, April 22, 1959 - 8:30 A.M.

AGENDA

1.	The Draper Report 8:30 - 8:45	The President Secretary Dillon Secretary Qua[illegible]
2.	Senate Legislative Summary 8:45 - 9:15	Senator Dirksen
3.	House Legislative Summary 9:15 - 9:45	Representative Halleck

THE WHITE HOUSE

April 21, 1959

KEY CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS

PUBLIC LAWS

1. Hawaiian Statehood
2. Draft Act Extension
3. Temporary Unemployment Compensation

AWAITING PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

1. REA Reorganization

CONFERENCE

1. Federal Airport Act
2. Bretton Woods Agreement

PASSED

SENATE

1. Housing
2. Area Redevelopment
3. Unemployment Problems Commission

HOUSE

1. Loans to Veterans
2. Life Insurance Co. Tax
3. Keogh-Simpson Tax Bill
4. Development Loan Fund Supplemental
5. Military Construction

REPORTED

SENATE

1. Labor Reform
2. Railroad Retirement
3. Development Loan Fund Supplemental
4. Nuclear Test Ban Resolution
5. Industrial Use Farm Products

HOUSE

1. TVA Financing
2. Railroad Retirement
3. Price Stability-Employment
4. Water Pollution Control
5. Housing
6. Tobacco Price Supports

HEARINGS

SENATE

1. Life Insurance Co. Tax
2. Military Construction
3. Aid To Education
4. MSA
5. Civil Rights
6. AEC Authorization
7. Agriculture Legislation
8. Appropriations
9. D.C. Home Rule
10. Minimum Wage (May 5)
11. Nominations
12. Department of Science

HOUSE

1. Area Redevelopment (Reported by Subcommittee)
2. Labor Reform
3. Aid To Education (Reported by Subcommittee)
4. MSA
5. Civil Rights
6. AEC Authorization
7. Agriculture Legislation
8. Appropriations
9. Federal Unemployment Standards
10. Community Facilities Act
11. Renegotiation Extension

NO ACTION

1. Gasoline Tax
2. Postal Rate Increase
3. Statuatory Floors-Guard and Reserves
4. Veterans Pension Act
5. Social Security (Medical Care)

No. 27
April 20, 1959

WASTE TREATMENT CONSTRUCTION PROPOSALS

The Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 provided annual authorizations of $50 million and an aggregate of $500 million for aid to municipalities in construction of waste treatment works. Bills currently under consideration by the Congress, S. 805 and H. R. 3610, would double these authorizations to $100 million annually and $1 billion aggregate. The detailed features of these proposals are summarized in the attached table.

Fiscal impact

Of the $500 million of grants authorized by the present substantive legislation, $360 million will remain to be appropriated after June 30, 1959. Thus even if the program is to be continued by the Federal Government on its present basis, there is authority for appropriations for 7 years at the $50 million per year level. The new bills would raise the authorized but unappropriated total to $860 million, thus providing authority for appropriations for more than 8 years at the doubled level of $100 million a year.

The effect on budget expenditures of the proposed higher appropriations would be gradual. Added appropriations of $50 million per year to present amounts would increase expenditures $5 million the first year and $50 million by the fourth year.

Budget Message and Joint Federal-State Action Committee Recommendations

The Budget Message for 1960 recommended again that legislation be enacted to return waste treatment construction responsibility to the States, along with revenue adjustments in Federal tax on local telephone service to continue the program under State auspices. This is in accord with the recommendations of the Joint Federal-State Action Committee, which has developed an improved proposal for allocation of the telephone tax since last year. Proposed legislation will be transmitted to the Congress during this session.

Recent Administration reports to Committees on H. R. 3610 and S. 805

In keeping with the policy stated in the Budget Message, the Bureau of the Budget has recently submitted letters to the Chairmen of the House and Senate Public Works Committees advising that the proposed amendments concerning waste treatment grants would not be in accord with the program of the President.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has likewise reported adversely on these bills, although noting that certain technical amendments in the bills would provide greater program flexibility. The Department particularly opposed creation of an Office of Water Pollution Control and the Bureau of the Budget concurred in the views of the Department on this Office.

COMPARISON OF PROPOSED WASTE TREATMENT AMENDMENTS WITH PRESENT LAW

Provision	Present Law	S. 805 (and H. R. 3610 as introduced)	H. R. 3610, as reported
1. Annual authorization	$50,000,000	$100,000,000	$100,000,000
2. Aggregate authorization	$500,000,000	$1,000,000,000	$1,000,000,000
3. Limitations on Federal share of "reasonable cost" for projects serving one municipality.	30%, but not to exceed $250,000	30%, but not to exceed $500,000	30%, but not to exceed $500,000. However, gran in excess of $250,000 to be made only if there are no pending applications for grants of less than $250,000.
4. Limitations on Federal share of "reasonable cost" for multiple-city projects.	30% but not to exceed $250,000	30% or $500,000 for each city's share of the reasonable cost.	Same as S. 805
5. Disposal of unobligated balances which are allotted to a State but remain unused because of lack of approved projects.	Lapse at end of two years.	Reallotted to other States which do have approved projects.	Same as S, 805
6. Responsibility for administration of D/HEW water pollution control activities	Public Health Service (by a Division of the Bureau of State Services) and Secretary.	Creates new Office of Water Pollution Control with the same organizational status as the Public Health Service	Same as present law.

No. 26 April 20, 1959

RAILROAD RETIREMENT AND RAILROAD UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
H.R. 5610 and S. 226 (as amended) (Analysis of bills attached)

Discussion of Major Features: (Contained in both bills unless otherwise noted)

1. The increase to a $4,800 annual wage base for the retirement program was recommended by the President in his 1960 Budget Message and the estimated reduction in the existing actuarial deficiency from 4.18 percent to 0.60 percent (resulting from tax and wage base increases) moves in the direction urged by the President and recognized as needed by the Committees, the carriers, and the railroad brotherhoods.

However, the estimated reduction is based upon optimistic assumptions. It assumes a substantially higher payroll than currently exists and favorable results from the financial interchange with OASI. If these do not occur, the actuarial deficit could be as high as 2.0 percent of payroll.

2. The OASI minimum formula is designed to assure that railroad benefits will not be lower than OASI benefits. OASI was increased by 7 percent effective January 1, 1959. It would be inconsistent to further increase benefits for this group by an additional 10 percent.

3. The proposed annual earnings test for disability annuitants would seriously weaken the existing test. Under both bills an employee could earn $300 a month for 4 months in a year (which raises a question as to his disability) and still draw monthly benefits for the entire year.

4. Neither bill modifies Federal financial contributions for military service credits as recommended by the President. Present law results in a $350 million past and substantial future overpayments to the railroad retirement account -- over and above the actual added costs for military service.

5. The provision in S. 226 to exempt railroad retirement benefits from the VA income limitations for veterans' nonservice-connected pensions is contrary to the Administration's recent recommendations on veterans' pensions.

6. Payment of retroactive temporary unemployment compensation benefits is contrary to the purpose of unemployment insurance. It reimburses for prior losses rather than offsetting current income loss.

7. The ultimate tax rate would be 9 percent of payroll on employees and up to 12½ percent on employers, a total of 21½ percent as compared to the present 15½ percent rate. The high tax rate in this system has generated pressure to exempt employee contributions from Federal income tax provisions contrary to Presidential recommendations. The level of unemployment benefits under both bills would be higher than under any existing State law and higher than the level recommended by the President for the general system. Provisions of S. 226 extending duration of unemployment compensation benefits from present 26 weeks to 39 weeks (for employees with 10 to 15 years of service) and to 52 weeks (for employees with 15 years of service or more) create a new program of seniority benefits. This raises serious questions of social policy.

These changes need careful consideration: (a) because of the competitive and financial impact of these increased benefits and increased costs on the railroad industry which has only recently received substantial Federal assistance, and because (b) unlike in other industries, higher benefits for railroad workers are being set through Federal legislation rather than through supplements via collective bargaining to the basic OASI and unemployment compensation provisions.

COMPARISON OF EXISTING LAW TO PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF H.R. 5610 AND S.226 (AS AMENDED)

	Existing law	H.R. 5610	S. 226 (as amended)
Retirement & Survivors			
Covered wage base	Up to $350 per month ($4200 per year)	Up to $400 per month ($4800 per year)	Same as H.R. 5610
Benefit amounts based on RR formula	Average monthly retirement benefit awarded in Feb. 1959 is $130	Increased by 10%	Same as H.R. 5610
Benefit amounts based on use of OASI minimum formula (mostly survivor benefits)	Average monthly benefit awarded in Feb. 1959: child's - $55 widowed mother - $80	Raised by 10%	Same as H.R. 5610
Earnings test which bars receipt of monthly disability benefit	Any month in which annuitant earns more than $100	Any month in which annuitant earns more than $100 but only if total annual earnings exceed $1200	Same as H.R. 5610
Tax contributions	6¼% on employee and employer - 12½% total	Raises to 6-3/4% until Dec. 31, 1961, then to 7¼% on Jan. 1, 1962 and ultimately to 9% by 1969	Same as H.R. 5610 except for minor difference on starting date of 6-3/4% rate
Annuity for spouses	No annuity before age 65	Reduced annuity at age 62	Same as H.R. 5610
Actuarial situation as estimated by RR Board	Deficit of 4.18% of payroll	Estimated deficit of 0.60% of payroll	Same as H.R. 5610
Railroad Unemployment & Sickness Insurance			
Covered wage base	Up to $350 per month	Up to $400 per month	Same as H.R. 5610
Maximum daily benefit	$8.50 or 50% of last daily rate of compensation	$10.20 or 60% of last daily rate of compensation	Same as H.R. 5610
Minimum base year earnings to qualify	$400	$500	Same as H.R. 5610

Comparison of Existing Law to Principal Provisions of H.R. 5610 and S. 226 (as amended)

	Existing law	H.R. 5610	S. 226 (as amended)
Railroad Unemployment & Sickness Insurance (cont'd)			
Extended unemployment compensation benefits	Compensable days in benefit year limited to 130. No extended benefits after 26 weeks	Up to 65 days temporary additional benefits for employees who have exhausted their rights, payable retroactively to June 19, 1958.	Substantially same as H.R. 5610 plus permanent additional benefits of 13 weeks (for employees with 10 to 15 years service) or 26 weeks (for employees with 15 years service c more)
Authority for RUI account to borrow from retirement account	No provision	UI Fund can borrow from RR account at 3% interest to pay benefits	Same as H.R. 5610
Treatment of RR annuity as income for veterans' pensions	Treated as income except that annuitant may waive part	Same as existing law	Entire RR annuity would not be considered as income
Employee discharged or suspended for misconduct	UC benefits not affected	Disqualified for UC benefits for duration of his discharge or suspension	Same as existing law
Voluntary quits	UC benefits not paid for first 30 days of unemployment	Right to benefits lost unless employee returns to work	Same as existing law
Maternity benefits	Benefits paid	Not payable	Same as existing law
Employer tax rate	Up to maximum of 3%	Up to maximum of $3\frac{1}{2}$%	Up to maximum of 4%
Financial status of RUI Fund	Fund will probably require short run borrowing of about $50 million to finance 1959 benefits. This will also be true under H.R. 5610 or S. 226 as amended. In the long run, existing law may require some increase in tax rate whereas H.R. 5610 and S. 226 as amended should provide sufficient income.		

No. 28
April 21, 1959

COMPARISON OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S AREA ASSISTANCE BILL WITH THE SPENCE AREA REDEVELOPMENT BILL AS AMENDED BY HOUSE BANKING AND CURRENCY SUBCOMMITTEE

	Administration Bill (S. 1064 and H. R. 4278)	Spence Bill as Amended by House Banking and Currency Subcommittee No. 3 (H. R. 3505)
Title:	Area Assistance Act of 1959.	Area Redevelopment Act.
Organization:	President appoints an Area Assistance Administrator who reports to the Secretary of Commerce.	Establishes the Area Redevelopment Administration as an independent agency.
Criteria for Area Eligibility:	a. Labor market areas where the non-temporary unemployment meets three conditions: 1. rate is currently 6%, and 2. rate has averaged at least 6%: (a) for 4 out of preceding 5 years and has been 50% or more above national average, or (b) for 3 out of preceding 4 years and has been 75% or more above national average, or (c) for 2 out of preceding 3 years and has been 100% or more above national average, and 3. non-agricultural employment has declined, or has increased less than in the country as a whole, during preceding 5 years. (Eligible for loans and technical assistance grants)	a. Industrial redevelopment areas with unemployment of: 1. 12% for 12 months, or 2. 9% for 15 out of 18 months, or 3. 6% for 18 out of 24 months, or 4. 15% for 6 months if causes are not temporary. (Note: The term "redevelopment area" may include one or more counties, or one or more municipalities, or a part of a county or municipality.)
	b. "One-industry" towns, small towns in rural areas, and rural low-income areas. (Eligible for technical assistance grants)	b. Rural redevelopment areas with the largest number and percentage of low-income families and having a condition of substantial and persistent unemployment or underemployment (including 500 counties with lowest level of living for farm operators and 500 with most commercial farms selling less than $2500 annually.)

Loans:	a. $50 million for eligible labor market areas. b. None provided. c. See Housing Amendments below.	a. $75 million for industrial redevelopment areas. b. $75 million for rural redevelopment areas. c. $50 million for public facilities.
erms for Industrial Loans (and or Rural under H.R. 3505):	a. Up to 35% of project cost for 25 years with minimum interest rate covering all costs plus loss reserve; at least 15% funds from State or local sources.	a. Up to 65% of project cost for 30 years with interest at Treasury cost plus 1/2%; minimum of 10% State or local and 5% private funds.
	b. Loans for land and buildings only.	b. Loans for land, construction and machinery.
	c. Loans must be approved by State development agency.	c. Loans must be approved by the official State or local development agency. If none exists, the Administrator appoints a local redevelopment committee.
Terms for Public Facility Loans:	Amends Title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955 to give first priority to applications for public facility loans from areas of substantial and persistent unemployment.	Up to 100% of project cost for 40 years, with interest at previous Treasury costs for all obligations plus 1/4% ($50 million authorized).
Grants:	a. No grants for public facilities. See Housing Amendments below.	a. Authorizes $35 million for public facilities grants.
	b. Authorizes $3 million annually for technical assistance grants. Of this amount, $1.5 million is available for "one-industry" towns, small towns in rural areas, and low-income areas not otherwise eligible.	b. Authorizes $4.5 million annually for economic studies and technical assistance grants.
Technical Assistance:	Technical advice and consultation on economic development problems available to all areas.	Information, advice, and technical assistance limited to redevelopment areas.

Housing Amendments:	Broaden urban renewal and planning grant programs in depressed areas.	Substantially similar.
Vocational Training:	The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare assist in vocational training or retraining.	The Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare assist in vocational training or retraining. $1.5 million authorized annually for assistance to State boards for vocational education.
Retraining Payments:	None provided.	Secretary of Labor makes retraining subsistence payments for up to 13 weeks for those undergoing vocational training or retraining.
Total Costs:	$53 million in loans and technical assistance grants. (Other costs not specified.)	$251 million in loans and grants, including $10 million for retraining subsistence payments and $1.5 million for vocational training. (Other costs not specified.)

Summary of Appropriations Authorized in the Administration Bill (S. 1064 & H. R. 4278) and the Spence Bill as Amended by House Banking and Currency Subcommittee No. 3 (H. R. 3505)

	S. 1064 & H. R. 4278 (Administration Bill)	H. R. 3505 (Spence Bill) (As amended by House Banking & Currency Subcommittee No. 3, April 14, 1959)
Loans		
Industrial Areas..................	$50,000,000	$75,000,000
Rural Areas.....................	---	75,000,000
Public Facilities................	---	50,000,000
	$50,000,000	$200,000,000
Grants		
Public Facilities................	---	$35,000,000
Technical Assistance (annually)...	$3,000,000	4,500,000
	$3,000,000	$39,500,000
Retraining Subsistence Training Payments to States	None	$10,000,000
Vocational Training (annually)	Not specified	$1,500,000
Total Loans & Grants..............	$53,000,000	$251,000,000
Administration	Not specified	Not specified

April 22, 1959

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Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

INDONESIA

The Indonesian Army is continuing its efforts to strengthen its political position and is exploring ways of curtailing the influence of the Indonesian Communist party. The army, meanwhile, continues to approach both Western and Soviet bloc sources for military supplies.

JAPAN

The contests between the ruling conservatives and the Socialists for the governorships of Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido, and Fukuoka in Japan's local elections on 23 April will provide a measure of relative conservative and Socialist strength. Prime Minister Kishi regards a conservative victory as essential. The results will have an impact on the position of Kishi's Liberal Democratic party in the June upperhouse elections.

TEST TALKS

In a message to Wadsworth, the Acting Secretary has pointed out that we are now in an excellent position to place the onus on the Soviet Union either to accept a phased approach to nuclear test cessation or to make significant moves on the control issues. If the Soviets accept a phased approach, the Acting Secretary suggests our delegation table as many as possible of the draft treaty provisions applicable to this approach by the first week of May and then look toward a recess based on the need for consultation and on the difficulties involved in continuation during the Foreign Ministers Meeting. A resumption date would be fixed early in June.

USSR

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko handed to Thompson yesterday a note protesting our action in supplying atomic weapons and establishing atomic bases in certain European countries, particularly Germany, on the eve of the Foreign Ministers' and Summit Conferences. Gromyko briefly emphasized the importance the Soviet Union attached to this matter. In reply, Thompson pointed out that we were not supplying atomic weapons to any European countries and that the decision to stockpile these weapons

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By DJH Date 12/23/84

in American hands in Europe had been taken long before the Foreign Ministers Conference had been agreed upon. Gromyko replied that he was familiar with our military and civilian statements on this subject but observed that the shipment of these weapons was a new action which could not be justified by a former bad decision. A similar Soviet note has been delivered to Germany.

John S D Eisenhower

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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21 April 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The President

1. During the period 9-17 April I visited the manufacturers of the current family of ICBMs and IRBMs. This trip was made in accordance with the suggestion you gave me when I requested your permission to do some flying while you were in Augusta. I greatly appreciate the opportunity since it was an extremely informative and valuable trip for me.

2. Places were visited in the following order:

		Organization	ICBM or IRBM Project
9-10 April	a.	Redstone Arsenal Huntsville, Alabama	Jupiter
14 April	b.	Rocketdyne Canoga Park, California (Division of North American Aviation, Inc.)	Rocket engines for Atlas, Jupiter, Thor
14 April	c.	Douglas Aircraft Company Santa Monica, California	Thor
15 April	d.	Convair Astronautics San Diego, California (Division of General Dynamics)	Atlas
15 April	e.	Vandenberg Air Force Base Lompoc, California	Initial operating site for Atlas and training site for Atlas and Titan units

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16 April	f.	Lockheed Missiles and Space Division, Sunnyvale, California	Polaris
16 April	g.	Aerojet General Corporation Sacramento, California	Rocket engines for Titan, Polaris, and Minuteman
17 April	h.	The Martin Company Denver, Colorado	Titan

3. Because of the very short time I had to spend at any one place and because I did not visit the subcontractors and agencies responsible for guidance and warhead development, the following observations can best be described as impressions:

(a) The production facilities for the ICBM and IRBM family are large and extensive. I would estimate that 1,000 ICBMs and IRBMs (roughly 50-50) could be built in these facilities in calendar year 1960 without abnormal effort.

(1) Except for Redstone Arsenal and Douglas, all the plants are new and are in addition to factories already operated by the same companies for the construction of military aircraft.

(2) Construction techniques involve light built-up or rolled aluminum construction typical of World War II aircraft and, hence, the requirement for new facilities is not dictated by any complex construction and assembly techniques or requirement for elaborate tooling. Test stands for engines and assembled missiles are, however, unique to the missile industry, but could be and are, in some cases, separated from the assembly plant.

(3) These plants represent an addition to the already hungry production facilities of the aircraft industry. In aggregate, the aircraft/missile complex now represents a major segment of U. S. industry and it makes weapons almost exclusively. Reductions in numbers and kinds

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of projects which may be necessary will have a major impact on the areas where they exist. If, for instance, the brand new Titan plant were closed down, the loss of a 50 million dollar payroll to Denver would be a major economic blow to that city. This plant produces only Titan. All the other plants are located in central and southern California, which makes this an extremely critical economic and political pressure point.

(b) One of the most striking things to me was the impending growth in liquid rocket engine performance. Engines are growing lighter per pound of thrust, and significant increases in current existing engine performance (on the order of at least 10 per cent) are just around the corner. This will permit an increase in warhead weight or an increase in range for the current family of liquid rocket ICBMs and IRBMs, with only minor modifications. Solid fuel rockets do not appear to have the same promise of increased performance at present, offering, on the other hand, extreme reliability and instant readiness. Storable liquid fuels show great promise for improving reliability and readiness in liquid fueled rockets, although not to the degree of solids, and also do not appear to have the potential performance of some of the more advanced cryogenic liquid fuels (liquid oxygen and hydrogen, etc.)

(c) There are essentially only two rocket engine builders in the country for the current missile programs. With the exception of the Titan engine, which is built by Aerojet, Rocketdyne builds all the liquid engines and Aerojet all the solids.

(d) All the makers of ICBMs and IRBMs that I visited are prime contractors or contributors of major components to the various space programs. All the liquid rocket engine IRBMs and ICBMs are used or proposed for use in some space project.

(e) Both of the ICBM contractors (Convair and Martin) appear interested in extending their contracts to provide ready missiles on site, leaving only the operational control to the military. They believe that this would be both administratively and technically more efficient and less costly. Martin pointed out that their

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activities are being extended in this direction already, having been asked to consider contracting for and setting up the underground Titan sites in the Denver area. Whether this is in the national interest or not is a question I believe should be studied.

(f) I was impressed by the enthusiasm of the managerial and technical levels of all the companies and their confidence in their ability to produce their missiles in an operational condition and on time. I believe this confidence is in great part warranted.

4. A look into the great concrete-lined hole in the ground at Vandenberg Air Force Base for the tests of Titan reminded me of the underground labyrinth at Corregidor which I saw as a boy. The thought struck me that maybe we are about to build a "Missile Maginot Line". If the underground or hardened Atlas and Titan sites are an expedient until something better can be developed, that is one thing, but if they become a precedent, I feel it will be a mistake. For 147 years the Armed Forces of the United States have fortunately, if not commendably, succeeded in keeping the battlefield off the continental U. S. Perhaps to do so in the future is not wholly possible, but if the primary location of our deterrent force is to continue to be in the heart of the U. S., we are then deliberately planning to place the population of our country in the front line of any future all-out war. We will give the enemy an excuse for striking at civilians which all nations will accept as moral, and in military terms, we give him two targets for one shot.

5. The obvious inference is that I am talking about Polaris. This is correct only in part. I believe there are avenues for developing deterrent forces which, in the future, will take advantage of land areas other than the U. S., of space, and of the air on the same principle of mobility and concealment which Polaris uses at sea.

At Redstone I saw, for example, the Pershing, a solid fuel ballistic missile which exploits the mobility of the tracked vehicle as its mount. An extended range version would have great deterrent value if kept on the move in Turkey for instance. At Douglas, the engineers proposed long term storage of warheads of the current ICBMs in satellite orbits, using the coming improvements in rocket engines to get the small extra velocity required for orbit. An attempted attack on these could probably be easily detected in time to signal them to reenter on target. Also mentioned was the proposed Pluto nuclear ramjet winged guided missile which would have unlimited range at very low altitude and supersonic speed. It could be placed on air alert for relatively long periods and recovered.

All of these systems have the characteristic of continuously sustained movement in their element and thereby provide a high degree of invulnerability as a deterrent force without involving the territory and the people of the U. S. as bonus target for the enemy.

With great respect,

E. P. AURAND

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April 22, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 18, 1959 (Augusta)

Others present:	Secretary Herter General Goodpaster

The President welcomed Mr. Herter and said he thought everything was now clear to go forward with the announcement of Mr. Herter's nomination. I reported to the President that I had talked further with Dr. Wainwright who said he would send at once a supplementary note making clear that his examination of Mr. Herter had been comprehensive and that his statement that Mr. Herter could continue to carry out the duties of the office he holds was intended to refer to duties of that type, and by this reference he intended to include duties of the office of the Secretary of State. He would make this point quite clear also in his supplementary note.

The President commented that it was only because of this question of physical capacity that he had had to delay his decision and announcement. Had there been any physical problem precluding Mr. Herter's taking the post, the President had felt that he might have had to move Secretary Anderson to the job, or possibly consider Mr. Allen Dulles for the post. He felt it was much better not to make those changes and was delighted that Mr. Herter would be able to serve.

The President added that Mr. Dulles had told him he would like to talk further with Mr. Herter regarding some of the personnel changes to be made as a result of Mr. Herter's assumption of the Secretaryship. Mr. Herter said he had talked with Mr. Dulles by phone and would of course meet with him again. Recalling his previous discussion with Mr. Herter on the appointment of Douglas Dillon, the President said he understood that he

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By J.W. Date 9-11-78

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could give Mr. Dillon the top rank below Mr. Herter by Executive Order and indicated his desire to do so.

Mr. Herter said he thought for the second Under Secretary post he would wish to bring Mr. Murphy up until some time this fall when he has in mind that Mr. Murphy will take over the Ambassadorship to Bonn from Mr. Bruce, who wishes to return. At that time he would have in mind advancing Mr. Merchant to the post of Under Secretary. The President said these arrangements would be quite satisfactory to him.

Mr. Herter then said he was sorry in a way that the President had missed meeting Castro. He described him as a most interesting individual, very much like a child in many ways, quite immature regarding problems of government, and puzzled and confused by some of the practical difficulties now facing him. In English he spoke with restraint and considerable personal appeal. In Spanish, however, he became voluble, excited, and somewhat "wild." Castro made a plea for patience while his government tries to deal with the situation in Cuba. He acknowledges that he has no knowledge of administration. Mr. Herter added that Castro's bearded "wild eyed" bodyguard was one of the most startling sights seen in a long time -- although they seemed to be quite unskilled in really providing any degree of personal safety. The President recalled a comment that Nehru had made concerning the Arabs and their leaders. When they begin to speak, a kind of accumulated emotional frenzy develops, with the speaker exciting the mob and the mob exciting the speaker.

After a brief further discussion, the President indicated he would like to escort Mr. Herter in to meet the press and have photographs taken, and to present him as his nominee for the great post he was about to assume. Mr. Herter expressed his deep gratitude to the President for the confidence the President was according to him.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1959 (3)

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
~~1. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster, 4/13/59, re Dulles resignation as Secy of State~~ (3 pp)	~~4/14/59~~	~~A~~ 3/18/82, lc
~~2. Memorandum,~~	~~by Hagerty re DDE meeting with Allen Dulles and Jerry Green re John Foster Dulles~~ (2 pp)	~~4/11/59~~	~~A~~
3. Memo of 76-49	Conf., DDE, Herter, Wadsworth re Berlin and European matters (3 pp) portions exempted, me 76-49 #162	4/6/59	A
~~4. Memo of~~ 76-49 #163	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon re SEATO, Buenos Aires meeting, Cuba~~ 1/26/77 - DSH	~~4/3/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ DJH 8/21/75

NOTES ON CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING
TUESDAY - APRIL 14, 1959

Item 1 - Strauss and Rothman Nominations — Senator Everett Dirksen, Senator Andrew Schoeppel

Senator Dirksen reported that the Rothman nomination should move along without too much difficulty. He also reported that hearings on Mr. Potter Stewart for confirmation as a Justice of the Supreme Court should conclude in the very near future.

Senator Schoeppel reported that Senator Magnuson, Chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, had agreed to designate the full Committee as a Special Committee to hold future confirmation hearings on Secretary Strauss. Senator Schoeppel indicated that Senator Magnuson evidently was committed to appointing a special committee to hold these hearings but strong persuasion from Senator Schoeppel caused him to appoint the full Committee rather than a special subcommittee. Senator Schoeppel felt that Secretary Strauss' confirmation would not be held up too much longer.

Item 2 - Public reactions found during Congressional recess — Senator Everett Dirksen, Rep. Charles Halleck

The report on this item came mainly from Congressman Halleck. He and Congressman Byrnes had written letters to all of their Republican House colleagues asking them to express the reaction they picked up from their constituents during the Easter recess on four different subjects. The comments were very favorable as indicated in a report distributed by Congressman Halleck. Attached is a copy of this report.

Item 3 - Farm Labor regulations — Senator Everett Dirksen, Secretary James Mitchell

Senator Dirksen reported that the Farm Bureau was very unhappy about Secretary Mitchell's proposed regulations. The Senator stated that the opponents to these proposed regulations who had talked to him felt Secretary Mitchell had no legal authority for such regulations.

Congressman Halleck reported that he had received a letter from Congressman Clifford McIntire in which he strongly objected to the proposed regulations and requested that Republican Members from the House and Senate and representatives from the Labor Department and the White House try to get together in a conference for the purpose of establishing a Republican position on this matter.

Congressman Charles Hoeven voiced strong objection to the proposed regulations and stated that he felt this was the first step in unionizing farm labor. He indicated that it was entirely possible that the House Agriculture Committee would pass a resolution in oppostion to this move.

Senator Kuchel also objected to this proposal and asked Secretary Mitchell if he were the first Secretary of Labor to undertake such a project. Senator Kuchel also indicated that he felt that the legality of this move should be cleared up immediately.

Secretary Mitchell answered Senator Kuchel's question by saying that this was the first time the Department of Labor had attempted such a move. Secretary Mitchell replied to all of these objections by saying that his Department had sent the proposed regulations to interested groups concerned with farm labor and asked for their views and suggestions. The Secretary indicated that his Department was merely trying to set up a system whereby all domestic farm workers would be paid the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

prevailing wage and be provided the prevailing transportation and housing accommodations. He stated that in the event there was inadequate domestic workers who could fill the labor needs then foreign workers could be called in but would have to come under the prevailing standards. The Secretary indicated that all interested groups would be given a chance to voice their feelings on this matter by submitting in writing their feelings or by participating in hearings he plans to hold in the near future. He expressed surprise at the strong reaction to these proposed regulations and felt that they were badly misunderstood. He felt that most of these people were yelling before they were actually hurt. At the present time he has his legal people working with the Counsel of the House Agriculture Committee in order to establish an understanding of the legality of his move. At the close of this discussion he agreed with Congressman Halleck that Congressman McIntire had a good suggestion in his request of a meeting of Republicans to establish a position on this and stated that he would be glad to cooperate to this end. He also promised Congressman Byrnes that he would get an Attorney General ruling on this matter right away before any hearings were held.

The President suggested to Senator Dirksen and Congressman Halleck that they tell the Press after the Leadership Meeting that this matter was undergoing serious study and that all interested parties would have an opportunity to be heard before any action was taken.

Item 4 - Commission on Unemployment Problems

Senator Everett Dirksen
Rep. Charles Halleck
Secretary James Mitchell
Under Secretary Mueller

Senator Dirksen felt that the Administration and Republican Members would have to be very cautious in the way they handled Senator Johnson's move to establish a Commission for Unemployment Problems. Senator Dirksen thought this move by Senator Johnson was a gimmick for the purpose of getting the Democrats off the hook on their pledge to give aid to distressed areas. He thought the close vote of 49 to 46 on Senator Douglas' distressed areas bill had badly shaken the Democrat leadership and that this Commission would provide an avenue for getting a recommendation of a compromise package of something between what the Administration recommended and Senator Douglas' bill. In other words the Democrats would be trying to deliver to the people a compromise distressed areas bill that the Administration could agree to or they could run past a Presidential veto.

Senator Dirksen stated that he felt the key to the expected recommendations from this Commission would be in maintaining control of the Commission through careful appointment of the members by the President, the Speaker of the House, and the Vice President. There was general agreement among the leadership that the strategy should be to label this as strongly as possible for the political connivery it really is but to be very careful in not being branded as cold-hearted to the plight of the unemployed. In other words all activity should be directed to a strongly expressed feeling of cooperation but to do everything possible to make it backfire on Senator Johnson and his Democrat cohorts.

Congressman Halleck indicated that he did not plan to let it come before the House for consideration before next Monday.

Copies to:
Mrs. Whitman (2) ✓
Mr. Minnich

(Prepared by Clyde Wheeler)

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

JOINT RELEASE BY HONORABLE CHARLES A. HALLECK, (R) INDIANA, HOUSE REPUBLICAN LEADER, AND HONORABLE JOHN W. BYRNES (R) WISCONSIN, CHAIRMAN OF THE HOUSE REPUBLICAN POLICY COMMITTEE

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A survey of replies indicated widespread voter support of efforts by the President and Republicans in Congress to achieve a balanced Federal budget.

By the same token, an overwhelming majority of people back home trust President Eisenhower's judgment on the nation's defense needs, the returning Congressmen told Halleck and Byrnes.

The President's firm stand on the Berlin situation is receiving widespread approval, most citizens being convinced that appeasement of the Russians would be a grave mistake, in the opinion of Congressmen answering the Halleck-Byrnes inquiry.

"Spendthrift" programs got a thumbs-down reaction almost everywhere, the G.O.P. Members reported.

Following are some of the typical replies received by Halleck and Byrnes from their colleagues:

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"I found overwhelming support for a balanced budget and resistance to Federal spending programs." -- Ohio

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"I found great enthusiasm among the voters for the President's recent television speeches. Folks agree with his firm stand on the Berlin crisis and are rallying behind him." -- Massachusetts

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"The confidence of our people in the ability of the Republican Party to meet the Soviet challenge is one of our major assets." -- Pennsylvania

"A recent poll showed 99 per cent of the people favoring a strong stand on Berlin. Where criticism exists it is almost always that Ike is not rough enough." -- Pennsylvania

PACIFIC STATES -- "My people expressed confidence in Secretary Dulles and hope that he will be able to return to his position." -- California

"Since the President's speech concerning our firm stand on Berlin, there has been a feeling of general relaxation in tension and worry and confusion." -- Washington

ON SPENDTHRIFT FEDERAL PROGRAMS

MIDDLE WEST -- "For the most part, the people that I talked with are opposed to spendthrift programs. A departure from this is noted only in the top echelon of labor organizations." -- Ohio

"Iowa people are definitely opposed to spendthrift Federal programs. They hope the President will exercise his veto power in an attempt to hold things within a proper balance." -- Iowa

"The President should continue to emphasize the point that deficit spending feeds the fire of inflation, which imposes a cruel, unfair tax on low income groups which can least afford to pay it." -- Michigan

"In my opinion we have failed to make a definite impression on the minds of the people of the vital need for a balanced budget and a sound economy. The spenders still have glamour and get headlines." -- Illinois

"My constituents are against all welfare spending programs." -- Kansas

ATLANTIC STATES -- "There is strong resistance to spendthrift Federal programs." -- New York

"The people are tax conscious and understand that if they are going to spend, they can expect to be taxed. It isn't politically helpful to be labeled as a spender." -- New York

"I found repeated expressions in support of keeping Federal expenditures under control." -- Maine

"The people are deeply concerned about excessive Federal spending. They are restive about the heavy tax burden and would like some hope of eventual tax relief." -- Pennsylvania

"The Pennsylvania Dutch, whom I represent, have always opposed Federal welfare programs. In my recent chats with them I did not discover that they have changed their viewpoint in any particular." -- Pennsylvania

PACIFIC STATES -- "The general public is demanding retrenchment in spending which will lead to a reduction in taxes." -- California

"I feel we need to dramatize more of our issues because factual talk about balanced budgets, and inflation, and fiscal responsibility doesn't have the emotional appeal of the 'doing something for somebody' programs." -- Washington

"My mail indicates the public generally is for curtailing new and costly programs." -- Washington

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, April 14, 1959 - 8:00 A. M.

AGENDA

1. Strauss and Rothman Nominations 8:00 - 8:15	Senator Everett M. Dirksen Senator Andrew F. Schoeppel
2. Public reactions found during Congressional recess 8:15 - 8:30	Senator Everett M. Dirksen ✓ Rep. Charles A. Halleck
3. Farm Labor regulations 8:30 - 8:45	Senator Everett M. Dirksen Secretary of Labor ✓ James P. Mitchell
4. Commission on Unemployment Problems 8:45 - 9:00	Senator Everett M. Dirksen Rep. Charles A. Halleck ✓ Secretary of Labor ✓ James P. Mitchell Under Secretary of Commerce ✓ Frederick H. Mueller
Veterans' Pensions, (Time Permitting)	Whittier ✓
5. Situation Report	
a. The budget	Director, Bureau of the Budget Maurice H. Stans
b. The economy 9:00 - 9:20	Chairman, CEA Raymond J. Saulnier

THE WHITE HOUSE

April 13, 1959

STATUS OF KEY LEGISLATIVE ITEMS

PUBLIC LAWS

1. Hawaiian Statehood
2. Draft Act Extension
3. Temporary Unemployment Compensation

CONFERENCE

1. Federal Airport Act
2. Bretton Woods Agreement

PASSED

SENATE	HOUSE
1. Housing	1. Life Insurance Co. Tax
2. Area Redevelopment	2. Keogh-Simpson Tax Bill
3. REA Reorganization	3. Development Loan Fund Supplemental
4. Unemployment Problems Commission	

REPORTED

SENATE	HOUSE
1. Labor Reform	1. REA Reorganization
	2. Military Construction
	3. TVA Financing
	4. Railroad Retirement
	5. Price Stability-Employment Act

HEARINGS

SENATE	HOUSE
1. Life Insurance Co. Tax	1. Area Redevelopment
2. Military Construction	2. Labor Reform
3. Aid To Education	3. Aid To Education
4. MSA	4. MSA
5. Civil Rights	5. Civil Rights
6. AEC Authorization	6. AEC Authorization
7. Railroad Retirement	7. Agriculture Legislation
8. Agriculture Legislation	8. Appropriations
9. Appropriations	9. Water Pollution
10. Development Loan Fund Supplemental	

NO ACTION

1. Gasoline Tax
2. Postal Rate Increase
3. Statuatory Floors-Guard and Reserves

Development Fund

April 13, 1959

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON THE BUDGET AS OF APRIL 13, 1959

The surplus shown in the President's budget for 1960 is $70 million.

Revenue

To accomplish this, the budget proposes that Congress enact motor fuel and aviation gas taxes and increase postal rates, all of which would provide $676 million. So far Congress has taken no action on these proposals, and the Democratic leadership indicates none is planned.

The House has passed the Simpson-Keogh bill (H.R. 10) for a voluntary pension plan for self-employed persons which would reduce receipts by $365 million.

Expenditures

The following spending action has occurred in the House:

The House has passed the veterans housing loan act (H.R. 2256) for $300 million. The Senate-passed housing bill (S. 57) includes $150 million for this purpose. There is no administration proposal.

The House has passed a $297-million aid-to-airports bill (H.R. 1011). Conference action is expected soon. Administration bills (S. 674, H.R. 3267) provide $200 million.

The administration bill (H.R. 4452) for increased subscriptions of $1,375 million for the International Monetary Fund and $3,175 million for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has passed the House. The bill makes funds available in 1959 and would result in expenditures of $1,375 million in 1959, as the budget anticipated.

The act (H.R. 5640) to extend temporary unemployment compensation for the remainder of this fiscal year has become law, adding $75 million to 1959 expenditures.

Appropriation actions by the House have reduced new obligational authority requested for 1960 by $83 million and for 1959 by $207 million. The estimated effect on 1960 expenditures would be $75 million and on 1959 expenditures about $160 million.

HOUSE ACTION AS OF APRIL 13, 1959

(In millions of dollars)

	As passed--	Administration request	Change in budgetary effect
Affecting revenues (annual budget effect):			
Increase postal rates	No action	350	-350
Motor fuel tax	No action	241	-241
Aviation gas tax	No action	85	-85
Simpson-Keogh bill (H.R. 10) (reduction in revenue)	-365	None	-365
Total effect on revenues	-365	676	-1,041
Affecting expenditures:			
1960 and subsequent years			
Veterans housing loan bill (H.R. 2256)	300	None	300
Aid-to-airports bill (H.R. 1011, S. 1)	297	200	97
Appropriation acts, 1960:			
As shown in Appropriations Committee tabulations	5,128	5,214	-86
Reconciliation to new obligational authority 1/	4,940	4,937	3
1959 and subsequent years			
Bretton Woods Agreements Act (H.R. 4452)	1,375	1,375	0
Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act (H.R. 5640) enacted	75	None	75
Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959 (H.R. 5916)	2,658	2,865	-207
Total effect on expenditures	14,773	14,591	182
Net budgetary effect (Revenue decreases and expenditure increases)	15,138	13,915	+1,223

1/ Includes permanent and other types of authority, and other adjustments to new obligational authority not covered by Appropriations Committee tabulations.

The following covers Senate action affecting spending:

The Senate has passed a housing bill (S. 57) which provides authority of $2,675 million and authorizes future appropriations of $910 million (total $3,585 million). The administration bills (S. 65 and 612) authorize $1,660 million.

The Senate version of the aid-to-airports bill (S. 1) is for $465 million compared to the administration request of $200 million.

The Senate has passed an area redevelopment bill (S. 722) authorizing $390 million. The administration bill (S. 1064) authorizes $53 million.

The Senate-passed bill (S. 1094) for increased subscriptions of $1,375 million for the International Monetary Fund and $3,175 million for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development makes funds available in 1960. This would result in 1960 expenditures of $1,375 million rather than in 1959 as proposed by the administration.

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Increase postal rates		350	-350
Motor fuel tax		241	-241
Aviation gas tax		85	-85
Total effect on revenues		676	-676
Affecting expenditures:			
1960 and subsequent years			
Housing Act (S. 57)	3,585	1,660	1,925
Aid-to-airports bill (H.R. 1011, S. 1)	465	200	265
Area redevelopment bill (S. 722)	390	53	337
Bretton Woods Agreements Act (S. 1094) - subscription to International Monetary Fund	1,375	None-1960	1,375
1959 and subsequent years			
Bretton Woods Agrements Act (H.R. 4452)	-	1,375	-1,375
Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act (H.R. 5640) enacted	75	None	75
Total effect on expenditures	5,890	3,288	2,602
Net budgetary effect	5,890	2,612	+3,278

Summary

In the House, action on the budget has increased the administration's requests $1,223 million and Senate action has increased requests $3,278 million.

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"The confidence of our people in the ability of the Republican Party to meet the Soviet challenge is one of our major assets." -- Pennsylvania

"A recent poll showed 99 per cent of the people favoring a strong stand on Berlin. Where criticism exists it is almost always that Ike is not rough enough." -- Pennsylvania

PACIFIC STATES -- "My people expressed confidence in Secretary Dulles and hope that he will be able to return to his position." -- California

"Since the President's speech concerning our firm stand on Berlin, there has been a feeling of general relaxation in tension and worry and confusion." -- Washington

ON SPENDTHRIFT FEDERAL PROGRAMS

MIDDLE WEST -- "For the most part, the people that I talked with are opposed to spendthrift programs. A departure from this is noted only in the top echelon of labor organizations." -- Ohio

"Iowa people are definitely opposed to spendthrift Federal programs. They hope the President will exercise his veto power in an attempt to hold things within a proper balance." -- Iowa

"The President should continue to emphasize the point that deficit spending feeds the fire of inflation, which imposes a cruel, unfair tax on low income groups which can least afford to pay it." -- Michigan

"In my opinion we have failed to make a definite impression on the minds of the people of the vital need for a balanced budget and a sound economy. The spenders still have glamour and get headlines." -- Illinois

"My constituents are against all welfare spending programs." -- Kansas

ATLANTIC STATES -- "There is strong resistance to spendthrift Federal programs." -- New York

"The people are tax conscious and understand that if they are going to spend, they can expect to be taxed. It isn't politically helpful to be labeled as a spender." -- New York

"I found repeated expressions in support of keeping Federal expenditures under control." -- Maine

"The people are deeply concerned about excessive Federal spending. They are restive about the heavy tax burden and would like some hope of eventual tax relief." -- Pennsylvania

"The Pennsylvania Dutch, whom I represent, have always opposed Federal welfare programs. In my recent chats with them I did not discover that they have changed their viewpoint in any particular." -- Pennsylvania

PACIFIC STATES -- "The general public is demanding retrenchment in spending which will lead to a reduction in taxes." -- California

"I feel we need to dramatize more of our issues because factual talk about balanced budgets, and inflation, and fiscal responsibility doesn't have the emotional appeal of the 'doing something for somebody' programs." -- Washington

"My mail indicates the public generally is for curtailing new and costly programs." -- Washington

ooOOOoo

Ann - This was
sent to us in
error to us. They
will send to you
in the future.

Barbara

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 14, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Subject: Discussion with the President re Federal Employee Health Insurance Program

Present: Gen. Persons, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Stans, Mr. Siciliano

Mr. Stans opened the discussion with the President, pointing out that the Administration was being called on to express a position on the Federal Employee Comprehensive Health Insurance Bill now before the Senate (S. 94, introduced by Chairman Johnston of South Carolina). He said that in view of Administration advocacy and support of such measures over the past six years, it would now be difficult for the Administration to oppose health insurance on any philosophic grounds. It was pointed out, however, that, substantively, S. 94 is completely objectionable. It was proposed that the Administration notify the Committee of this fact while at the same time pointing out that the Administration would continue to support a health insurance proposal if legislation were developed in accord with a set of 18 principles developed by the Civil Service Commission in its report on the bill. It would be recommended that such legislation would become effective July 1, 1960.

The President wanted to know the ratio of government contribution to that of the employee. Mr. Siciliano explained that S. 94 called for two-thirds payment by government and one-third by the individual employee. The President said this was obviously too heavily weighted in favor of the individual, and asked what the ratio was in private industry. Mr. Siciliano explained that a National Industrial Conference Board survey showed that a 50-50 sharing prevailed in most industries. Mr. Stans mentioned to the President that the government's share, by paying 50 percent, would amount to more than a hundred million dollars.

The proposed Administration position was approved by the President.

Rocco C. Siciliano
Rocco C. Siciliano

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April 14, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 13, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

The President began by saying that Secretary Dulles has reached the conclusion he must quit as Secretary of State. The President asked Mr. Herter not to intimate this in any manner to anyone. He said that he and Mr. Dulles are giving themselves about a week to try two or three other possibilities in the way of cancer treatments.

The President said, however, that he must now think of a successor to Mr. Dulles. He said he has Mr. Herter in mind for the job. However, he first wishes Mr. Herter to go to a competent medical clinic and have a thorough and completely objective medical examination -- he wants the "whole bevy of doctors" to say that in their judgment Mr. Herter can carry the burdens of the job through the remainder of this administration.

Mr. Herter said he did not want the President to feel obliged in any sense to offer the job to him. The President said he had been very cold-blooded in approaching this question. The dominating fact is that the nation must not lose Mr. Herter's experience. The President said that he had himself given thought to two or three other people for the job, such as moving another Cabinet officer to the top post (he had Anderson in mind) or bringing Cabot Lodge down to take the job. He was concerned, however, at the possibility that this would involve losing Mr. Herter's experience. Accordingly, he has in mind for him to take the job provided that the doctors give a report that he will not be too seriously handicapped in getting around the world readily and quickly to carry out the duties of the office. If, however, Mr. Herter is physically unable to move up to the top post the President hopes he will stay in his present job.

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By DJH Date 3/15/82

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Mr. Herter asked if the President would think that the Johns Hopkins clinic would be satisfactory for this purpose. The President said he would, and would be quite ready to phone his brother Milton to arrange it should Mr. Herter so desire.

The President then said that Secretary Dulles wanted to talk with Mr. Herter regarding personnel shifts that would then need to be made in the State Department. He has strongly considered the possibility of Mr. Merchant moving into the Under Secretary position.

The President then said that there is one other thing very much on the Secretary's mind and on his own. Mr. Dulles' heart is in Foreign Relations, in which he has had tremendous interest for nearly sixty years. At the same time, he is anxious not to be in the way of the Secretary of State. He would like to be in position such that, if the President or the Secretary of State wanted his advice or counsel, he would be prepared to give it. For this purpose he would need some kind of status as a Consultant, and particularly would like to have his secretary, Miss Bernau, and an assistant, Mr. Greene, continue to work with him. The President asked me what could be done along these lines and I told him that we had means available of working out exactly what he and the Secretary had in mind. Mr. Herter suggested that Mr. Dulles be given a White House status and offered to detail State Department personnel into his office as might be desired. I told the President he need concern himself no more on the matter -- that I would undertake to work it out just as they wished.

The President then referred again to the question of filling the Under Secretary post. In addition to Mr. Merchant, he said that he and the Secretary had discussed Bob Murphy as a possibility. They felt that Mr. Murphy was very skillful as a negotiator. His convictions are somewhat less strong than those of Mr. Merchant. Mr. Herter said, with regard to Murphy, that Bruce is planning to leave Bonn sometime this fall and he would think that Murphy would be the ideal replacement in that post. The President agreed, although cautioning against permitting any dispersion of the State Department team. With regard to Mr. Merchant, the President said he had no knowledge whether the post would be acceptable to him. He did think he was a rather deeper thinker than most of the others. The President said that Mr. Herter might prefer to bring someone in from the outside.

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Mr. Herter said he would wish to give some thought to moving Dillon up from the economic Under Secretary. The President said that Dillon is doing an excellent job in that post, and has great influence in the Congress, and he would not want to see him moved from the position of providing the support for the Mutual Security program.

The President said that about Wednesday of next week we will have to make a statement regarding Secretary Dulles, and he would like to send up the nomination for his successor on the same day. In the meantime, two or three things remain to be tried, such as a serum developed by Salk which has shown some possible value in arresting such cancers. In any case, the President said he was going to make no mistakes in a hurry. He said that Mr. Herter should reach a judgment himself on the basis of the doctor's reports. He himself was going to regard the matter as settled if these reports were satisfactory. He cautioned, however, that the Secretary of State must go "bouncing around" to all sorts of summit meetings this summer, and did not want Mr. Herter to take the task on if he would break down under these difficulties.

The President next commented briefly on his recent exchange with Macmillan and said that he thought that we have now attained a clear understanding. Mr. Herter commented that he is meeting tomorrow with Mr. McElroy, Mr. McCone and Dr. Killian to consider whether any further steps in the direction proposed by Macmillan can be considered. The President said he saw some possibility that in announcing that we would forego testing for another year we would really be giving up nothing that we intend to do. Mr. Herter thought that Mr. Macmillan's proposal might have been put forward with the idea of having something in reserve for the summit meeting.

In concluding the discussion, the President asked Mr. Herter to see Secretary Dulles tomorrow and Mr. Herter agreed to do so.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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MR 81-82 #6
By DDH Date 3/15/82

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Augusta, April 11, 1959.

Mr. Allen Dulles and Mr. Jerry Green met the President on the sun porch at the Cottage, arriving there at 6:45 from West Palm Beach.

Allen Dulles opened the conversation by saying that he had just come from his brother; that Foster was getting weaker, not stronger, during his stay in the south. He is in great pain and the pain is spreading throughout his body and into his neck. He said that of course there was one chance in ten that these pains were not connected with cancer, but only one chance in ten. He said that this being the case, the Secretary wanted to return to Washington tomorrow to go back to Walter Reed for another checkup, but that Foster was sure that this was serious and that he would be unable to continue as Secretary of State.

The President interrupted and said that he did not want to hurry matters, that he did not want to do anything that would mentally disturb the Secretary of State. He knows that Foster wants to come back on the job and that he is going to do everything he can to do so, and, the President said, "I don't want to take any action that would tend to discourage him. Please tell him this personally."

Allen then asked Jerry Green if he had any additional matters to tell the President and Jerry said no, except in detail. He said that Allen had described the situation exactly as it was -- i. e., that the Secretary was getting weaker instead of stronger. Allen Dulles then produced a draft of a resignation which had been written by the Secretary of State. The President read it and kept it. In the letter the Secretary said it was obvious he was not getting well enough soon enough to continue to serve as Secretary of State, and consequently he was tendering his resignation to be effective at the President's convenience. In the letter the Secretary also praised the President for his work in the international field and his fight against Communism.

The President again told Dulles and Jerry Green that he did not want to hurry the Secretary, that he wanted him on the job, and that he, the President, would go out to Walter Reed at four o'clock ~~tomorrow~~ to talk over, as he put it, some more details. The President then added that if these pains were cancer he would agree with Allen Dulles that the Secretary was very near the end, but that he refused to give up on the Secretary for the reasons that he had stated before.

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There was a short discussion of the travel of the Secretary back to Washington and it was agreed that the President would send his plane to take him back, and that the Secretary would leave West Palm Beach about noon, arriving in Washington about 3:00 tomorrow.

The only other point of note in the discussion was raised by Jerry Green, when he said that the Secretary wanted the President to know that regardless of what happened to him, he would be more than willing to act in whatever capacity the President would wish him too. Jerry particularly mentioned something to do with the NSC. The President responded that he was thinking along those lines himself and that he would want to give him an office in the White House, make him one of his principal assistants. As he said, there is "nothing wrong with his mind." Allen said that the President would find Foster rather stubborn, but the President said he was stubborn too.

It was agreed that Jerry Green would go back to West Palm Beach and that Allen Dulles would go on to Washington. It was also agreed that in relation to the Secretary's travel, that Jerry Green would make an announcement shortly before the Secretary left Hobe Sound that he was returning to Walter Reed for further study of his case and consultation at Walter Reed and that he was using the President's airplane for that purpose. There was some concern that the Secretary might have some trouble in making the trip and that he would have some trouble in leaving the plane when it arrived in Washington.

After leaving the President, Allen Dulles and Jerry Green came over to the President's office to make some phone calls setting up the trip and to inform the Acting Secretary of State.

Jim Hagerty

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April 6, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT, April 6, 1959

Others present: Mr. Herter, Mr. Wadsworth

Mr. Herter said he had brought Mr. Wadsworth so that he might have the benefit of the President's thinking before returning to the negotiations in Geneva. The President said that the key elements are as set out in his message to Macmillan and draft message to Khrushchev. Mr. Wadsworth might proceed along those lines. At this point Mr. Wadsworth left the meeting.

Governor Herter said that the NATO meetings had on the whole gone well. The German position complicated the development of a clear line of policy for the allies. He suggested that the President read a summary message, a copy of which he left, reporting national positions as expressed at the NATO sessions. Mr. Herter also said that [redacted] The President did not think this a good plan, since it seems to accept the idea of a definite weakening as part of our intention. The President suggested that we should not make sharp delineations between a first position and a fall-back position but should keep the whole matter general. Mr. Herter felt, however, that we should make our first position with the Russians quite firm and clear. He thought we must keep the objective of reunification even if we approach it by phases.

The President thought we should stand on the principle that the German people must be reunited under basic plans which are acceptable both to the nations involved in the war and to the Germans themselves.

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By DJH Date 6/12/80

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NLE Date 6/12/80

Mr. Herter said that the NATO session had reached several rather clear conclusions -- not to abandon Berlin; to keep our troops in Berlin; to keep the routes to Berlin open; and to make progress toward reunification. There had been some desire to include a policy statement that British and U. S. troops must be maintained on the Continent (the Belgians in particular had desired this) but in the end this provision was omitted, since its inclusion would have indicated it to be a matter of question and debate. The President thought we should take the line that until practical agreements are reached that are acceptable to both East and West, we will not withdraw our troops from the Continent over the opposition of our European allies.

Mr. Herter said that [redacted] The President said he had always favored resting our presence there on our responsibilities to a conquered people under our protection. Mr. Herter agreed that we should use the formula of responsibility for protection. With regard to the relationship of the Berlin question to the U N, Mr. Herter said that the matter is quite fuzzy with the French in particular not desiring to go to the United Nations. [redacted] He added that Mr. Hammarskjold has indicated he wanted to come to Washington to talk to the State Department, and the President indicated agreement to this proposal.

Mr. Herter next discussed certain reconnaissance operations that had been mentioned to the President on Friday. The President was inclined to oppose these because of their "needling" tendency. Also, he doubted the value of the results that are being sought. After discussion and consideration of an intelligence memorandum, the President indicated that he would not interpose an objection to the proposed action. He asked me to take up a question of timing with the responsible officials concerned, and I did so later in the day.

I next raised with the President and the Secretary of State a proposal outlined to me by General White at Secretary McElroy's request for investigations and consultations within the United States looking toward the dispersal of SAC aircraft to a considerable number of civilian fields. Information about these consultations seems likely

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to become public. Neither Mr. Herter nor the President had any objection, on the understanding that the matter will be treated as simply a further step in the dispersal program, and not linked to the Berlin situation.

Mr. Herter next raised with the President the question of Administration action on the recommendations of the Draper Committee. The President said he thought he would have to send up these recommendations. He noted that they are not expenditures in FY-60, but appropriations. He thought the Administration position should be developed within a week or so. I mentioned that Mr. Stans, who has some rather strong views on the matter, was back in town today.

Mr. Herter next recalled that Secretary Dulles had met with an "advisory committee" on disarmament questions several months ago. The membership of the committee was Lovett, McCloy, Gruenther, and Bedell Smith. He asked if he might convene the committee again, and the President approved his doing so.

Mr. Herter then asked when the President is planning to return from Augusta. The President said that it might be as late as April 19th. Mr. Herter said that Fidel Castro will be here on the 16th, and requested that the President consider delaying his return until the afternoon of April 20th. Mr. Herter said he is planning to be away for a few days' rest on 17-19 April and the President approved.

The President next referred to a request from the State Department that he have the President's of the various European community organizations (Coal and Steel Community, EURATOM, Common Market) both to his office and for a luncheon. He thought that it would be more appropriate to have only one session, which he thought should be a meeting in his office. He pointed out to Mr. Herter that these affairs, valuable as they are individually, can mount up and in fact get quite out of hand.

Mr. Herter concluded the meeting by saying that the President's Gettysburg speech had been superb in his opinion. It came at a most fortunate moment in relation to the NATO session and highlighted U. S. responsibilities and undertakings around the world.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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April 3, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
March 31, 1959

Others present: Acting Secretary Herter
Mr. Douglas Dillon

The President asked Mr. Dillon if he had read the draft of the proposed speech to be made at Gettysburg College. Mr. Dillon said he had and that he thought it should help the Mutual Security Program a great deal. The President said he would send a copy of the text, when it was about in shape, to Secretary Dulles.

Mr. Dillon next referred to the forthcoming meeting of SEATO. This will be the fifth meeting. The Asians want the next one to be held outside their area, and the French and British agree. He wondered if we might offer to have it held in the United States. The President said he had been toying with the idea of suggesting that the next meeting should be a meeting of Heads of Government, to be held in the Philippines. In that case the President would go, with the thought of going on to India and Pakistan (perhaps also to Indonesia, spending something like ten days in the Far East beyond Manila). During discussion, difficulties were recognized such as probable pressure to visit Japan, Formosa, Korea, Australia, etc. Mr. Dillon pointed out that if it were agreed to hold the Foreign Ministers Meeting here next year, there would be relatively little difficulty in changing it to a Heads of Government meeting in the Philippines. The President agreed that the offer to hold a Foreign Ministers meeting here might be made.

Mr. Dillon next said that the SEATO military planners have been active, with Admiral Felt taking part. They have agreed that the countries should inform each other as to the forces that might be made available in case of insurrections, in particular in Laos. The Department of Defense wants to say that the maximum we might make available is of the order of one battalion, one composite air squadron, plus amphibious and air lift; as to Laos we would contemplate no more than an air delivery and supply detachment. The President said he thought the Asians would prefer to provide the standby forces themselves without U. S. or European elements because of the old concerns over Imperialism. Mr.

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Dillon stressed that what is being discussed is not a commitment, but is an indication of intention. The President said it is his instinct to hold back on the question of forces, even while he strongly agrees that this kind of planning is valuable. Mr. Dillon commented that forces could only be called upon by unanimous vote of SEATO. He thought he could play down the question of U. S. participation, stressing that troops should come from Asia. He added that present thinking is that no command organization in being is required. Should necessity arise, it would be met by using the military headquarters of some one nation, augmenting it with other nationals. He said only the principles would be discussed. The President agreed that it might be studied.

The President then asked Mr. Dillon to convey a word of greeting to President Garcia of the Philippines which might be of some help to Ambassador Bohlen's negotiations. In addition, he asked him to carry greetings to other Chiefs of State out in the area.

Governor Herter next raised a question relative to the representation of the United States at the Buenos Aires conference by Secretary Strauss. He has two engagements for which he would have to return to the United States in the middle of the conference. In addition, there is the question as to whether he will be confirmed by that time. The President said he would not let the question of confirmation interfere with the decision. Mr. Herter mentioned the possibility of Mr. Dillon serving as representative. The meeting in Buenos Aires comes at the time of the Four-Power meeting in Paris, but Mr. Dillon should be back from the Far East by that time.

The President said that Secretary Dulles is hoping desperately to be able to go to the May 11th meeting. The question is as to what his condition will be; on this we should know the answer in about two weeks. After further discussion of the question of Secretary Strauss' confirmation, the President said that he might ask the Vice President to go to Buenos Aires. He recalled that he had told the Vice President that he might have to "spell" the President for a few days at a time at a Summit Meeting. The President also thought of sending his brother. Since negotiations are involved, the President thought it might be better to send the Vice President. He would be acting in the President's behalf and under governmental instructions. He said he would phone the Vice President about the matter.

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The President said that he is planning to be away from approximately April 6 until approximately April 19. Mr. Herter said he welcomed this news, since the President would then be away when Fidel Castro is here from Cuba, and no problem will arise as to the President's seeing him. The President said that, disagreeable as it might be, he would, if here, see him at his office. He added he could not understand why the editors of American newspapers, who are supposed to have American interests at least somewhat at heart, should issue such an invitation. Secretary Herter next reported on the status of the working papers for the Foreign Ministers meetings to be held later on the thirty-first and succeeding days. He said that all points have been resolved with Defense. In the NATO meeting, the question is primarily one of reporting, although Secretary Dulles had had a rather substantive discussion with the NATO representatives on the Berlin question in December. He said that he thought the U.S. Government has its material in pretty good shape for these discussions.

The President commented on a memorandum from Mr. Herter concerning atomic tests, indicating that it followed very closely the formula that he (the President) had suggested during discussions at Camp David. The essence of this solution is to ban atmospheric tests, monitoring the ban with inspection stations on each nation's territory, but without establishing mobile teams.

Mr. Herter commented that it will be difficult to keep in close touch with the President while NATO negotiations go on. The President asked him to let him have informal reports periodically.

Mr. Herter next asked the President if he would like to see Ambassador Bruce while the latter is here, and the President said he would like very much to do so. (The appointment was set up for 2:45 the same day.)

The President then reviewed the schedule of the top officials in State Department over the coming month, indicating that he understood Mr. Dillon would be away from about the 3rd to 19th and might be in Buenos Aires after the 27th, that Mr. Herter would be here until the 27th and would be in Europe for two or three days thereafter reviewing the results of the working group and taking Mr. Merchant with him,

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and that Mr. Murphy would be here throughout and could act as Secretary during the period of the few days after the 27th.

The President ended the meeting by saying that he wanted a further revision of the letter to President Lopez Mateos prepared, in which he would base his comment on the fact that he had been informed through the Mexican Ambassador of the difficulties in scheduling that Lopex Mateos was encountering, and indicating that if the Mexican President could decide upon a general period, diplomatic representatives could work out the details.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

April 3, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
April 2, 1959

Others present: Mr. McCone, Dr. Killian, Dr. York, Mr. Staats, Dr. McMillan, Dr. Piore, Dr. Waterman, Mr. Beckler, General Persons, General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian said the group had come in to discuss with the President proposals relating to a high energy accelerator. He said a committee headed by Dr. Piore had developed a possible national program in this field. This report had been reviewed favorably by AEC, Defense, and NSF. It contained a recommendation for the construction of a high-powered linear accelerator. Dr. Killian then introduced Dr. McMillan, an outstanding scientist in this field, who has taken Dr. Lawrence's place at the radiation laboratories. Dr. McMillan then presented an explanation of elementary particle physics and high energy physics, on which the recommendation for a high energy accelerator is based.

Dr. Piore next described the proposed national program in outline. It involves a level of effort rising from about $59 million this year to about $80 million a year within three or four years. His group also recommended that coordination of activities in the field of high energy physics be achieved through the new Federal Council on Science and Technology.

Dr. Killian indicated that in order to move ahead on the construction of a high energy accelerator at Stanford a firm decision should be made now. He said there is need for about $5 1/2 million in FY-60 to start the project. This is within existing budgets. He thought Congress should be asked for the authorization to build the machine, so as to give confidence that we will see the project through. The President questioned sharply why a request on something as specific as this should go to the Congress. He thought the action proposed was a good one but that it would be bound to be confused and distorted if it were submitted to Congress. There was inconclusive discussion and Mr. Staats undertook to look further into this matter.

Dr. Killian also brought up the need for a strong coordinating committee to act in this field, with representation from Defense, AEC, and the National Science Foundation. He indicated there is some question as to which agency should sponsor this project, or whether it should be jointly sponsored. The President indicated approval of the idea of a coordinating committee, and asked for further study as to sponsoring agency.

The group, except Mr. McCone, then left. Mr. McCone reported to the President that the hearings before the JCAE on the exchange of fissionable material with the British have gone quite well, and he is now of the opinion that the proposed agreements in this matter should go through the Congress without difficulty.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 2, 1959

Substance presented to President 2 April 59. G.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: National Program for High Energy Accelerator Physics

At a discussion of the FY 1959 budget of the Department of Defense in December 1957, you suggested that an item involving a new high energy accelerator might be reviewed.

In our view the best way to evaluate this matter was to make a comprehensive review of high energy accelerator physics calling upon scientists who are representative of the most creative and knowledgeable in this field. This review has been conducted by the National Science Foundation Panel on High Energy Accelerators, and, in turn, by a special joint panel of the Science Advisory Committee and the General Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission. There is agreement between these panels.

The report by the special panel of the Science Advisory Committee and the General Advisory Committee is attached (Annex A). The report has been concurred in by the Department of Defense, Atomic Energy Commission and the National Science Foundation in addition to the Science Advisory Committee and the General Advisory Committee.

The need to review the high energy accelerator program at the national level stems from the high cost of construction and utilization of high energy accelerators, necessitating Federal support. This requires an orderly national program taking account of the interests of several Government agencies in high energy accelerator physics. As pointed out in the Panel report, experimentation in high energy physics involves expensive devices to accelerate particles to the desired energy, expensive instruments to measure and control particles traveling at speeds approaching the velocity of light and large numbers of scientific and technical personnel.

It is generally acknowledged that the most challenging frontier of basic nuclear science today is high energy particle physics. There is intense interest in this field of research within the front ranks of American scientists. It has captured the imagination and enthusiasm of a sizeable number of the most creative younger scientists of the country. We are convinced of the importance to science in the U. S. of continuing to move ahead in high energy accelerator physics so as to preserve the intellectual momentum that has been generated and to keep the U. S. at the forefront of discovery in this rapidly advancing area.

To assist understanding of the nature and fundamental importance of elementary particle physics, the attached "Primer for Elementary Particle Physics" has been specially written. Expressed in lay terms, it gives an insight into the excitement and challenge of this frontier of knowledge.

The United States has made substantial contributions in the field of high energy physics. We have good facilities by the standards of the past decade; and we have extraordinarily able scientists whose ideas deserve to be explored and exploited. Much can be done to use existing facilities more effectively and this deserves first attention. It is also necessary that accelerators now under construction be finished without delay and that they be adequately equipped and operated. But there is a clear need for an additional accelerator and for the development of new accelerator concepts required for the exploration of new scientific phenomena beyond the capabilities of existing or planned accelerators.

For these reasons, the Secretary of Defense, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and Director of the National Science Foundation join me in recommending your approval of:

1. Expansion of Federal support of high energy accelerator physics in a manner consistent with valid scientific needs and the availability of qualified research personnel.

   Note: It is estimated that the support of presently authorized accelerators and the construction of the additional high energy accelerator recommended below will entail an increasing level of support from a level of $59 million in FY 1959 to an annual expenditure of approximately $100 million over the next few years. This expansion should be accomplished without affecting the support of other areas of basic science.

2. A Federal policy of encouraging international collaboration and cooperation in the planning for and design of future high energy accelerators and the increased use of facilities.

    Note: The National Academy of Sciences would be requested to study and advise the Government on the best method for proceeding with international cooperative research on new accelerator concepts, such cooperative activity including the Soviet Union.

3. The initiation in FY 1960 of a 10-15 billion electron volt linear electron accelerator at Stanford University of the type proposed by that institution in order to meet a specific need for the next major forward step in high energy physics.

    Note: This accelerator will permit a fifteenfold increase in energy over the largest available linear accelerator and permit the carrying out of important electron experiments requiring further extensions of electron energy and intensity. Its construction will take about six years and cost about $100 million with eventual annual operating costs of approximately $15 million.

4. If recommendation 3 is approved, it is recommended that steps now be taken to secure special authorization for this accelerator in FY 1960; and that this be made the subject of a separate authorization request with the attendant opportunity to explain its national importance.

    Note: This would require expenditures of approximately $5.5 million in FY 1960 and $11.6 million in FY 1961. The FY 1960 funding and expenditures would be within the totals now budgeted for the agency or agencies concerned. The choice of the agency that would undertake responsibility for the Stanford accelerator is under study by the interested agencies. The PSAC/GAC Panel report emphasized that diversity of support of basic science best serves the interests of the Federal Government and the scientific community. It urged direct financing of high energy accelerator projects by the Atomic Energy Commission, Department of Defense and the National Science Foundation,

> with responsibility for a given project being vested in one agency. In the view of the Bureau of the Budget, this must be weighed against the possible desirability, from the standpoint of management, of vesting in a single agency the responsibility for executing similar government programs. Almost all high energy physics research is now supported by the Atomic Energy Commission. In any case, the Stanford accelerator should be viewed as a national scientific resource with the responsible agency serving as executive agent for carrying out its development.

The Panel report calls for the establishment of an interagency council at the policy level to assure coordination of budget and technical planning in the area of high energy accelerator physics. This could well be a subcommittee of the recently approved Federal Council for Science and Technology.

J R Killian Jr

J. R. Killian, Jr.

A PRIMER FOR ELEMENTARY PARTICLE PHYSICS

Elementary particle physics is the exploration of the subatomic world. It is concerned with phenomena remote from our immediate and familiar surroundings, but applications stemming from this branch of physics have had profound effects upon our technology, our national security, and even our daily living. And yet elementary particle research proceeds, not with any view toward useful application, but by pursuing discovery for its own sake. It is the very heart of modern physics, and the product of many centuries of effort to understand our universe. This statement seeks to convey something of the main ideas of elementary particle physics, its spirit, its methods, its results, and its value to our society.

The realm of the physicist is ever changing. Knowledge of the physical universe increases at an enormous rate, and the physicist--who explores the rapidly shifting border between the known and the unknown--continually departs from familiar areas and enters into new and unknown regions. Fifty, even twenty-five years ago the main branches of physics were quite different from present fields of investigation. Radio waves, electronics, the forces that bind molecules, the arrangement of electrons in the atom, the radiation and absorption of light--indeed, most of the phenomena which so strongly held the attention of physicists half a century ago--are now part of the subject matter of other disciplines. Just as the mechanical physics of Galileo and of Newton have given rise to the separate professions of mechanical engineering and civil engineering, so these phenomena are now, for the most part, part of the domain of the electrical engineer, the physical chemist, and similar specialists. Even nuclear physics, the main focus of attention of physicists just ten or twenty years ago, has already given birth to the separate fields of nuclear chemistry and nuclear engineering. The frontier of knowledge and with it the chief concern of physics is moving into newer regions.

The exploration of the physical universe has proceeded in two directions, opposite but not unconnected. From the partial understanding by Newton and his contemporaries of the behavior of the familiar objects of our world, the motions of bodies when forces are exerted upon them, the flow of liquids, or the changes in a gas when we heat or compress it, our knowledge has expanded to encompass phenomena which take place on a scale vastly different from that of our immediate experience, the astronomically large and the submicroscopically small.

Physicists now comprehend not only the structure of stars, the motion of our own and other galaxies, the curvature of space, the possible ways in which our universe has evolved, but also matter on a finer and finer scale: from familiar objects to molecules; then to the atoms of which the molecules are composed; the internal structure of the atom with its electrons orbiting around nuclei; the nucleus itself, made of protons and neutrons and the mesons which bind them together; and lately even something of a picture of the inside of the proton itself, complex and containing yet other particles. We are peeling an onion layer by layer, each layer uncovering in a sense another universe; unexpected, complicated, and--as we understand more--strangely beautiful.

Elementary Particles

The basic particles out of whose interactions and combinations our whole universe seems to be formed are called "elementary particles." It is a term whose significance has varied enormously as our view of the physical universe has become more detailed and precise; the changes in its meaning mirror the history of modern physics. In the time of Newton and for almost a century thereafter the connection between the structures of different materials was not understood and there were, in this view of our world, as many "elementary particles" as there were kinds of matter: water, salt, oxygen, iron, quartz, etc., an immense number. The uncovering of a finer structure to matter, mainly in the nineteenth century, revealed that all matter, with all its different sorts of molecules, was composed of fewer than 100 kinds of atoms; these became the elementary particles of last century's physicists. Shortly before the first world war we had our first look inside the atom. It appeared as a very small core, the nucleus, surrounded by one or more electrons whose configuration determined the chemical properties of the atom. More than two decades ago the tiny nuclei themselves were split open. Observations were difficult, fuzzy, approximate, but clearly showed that all nuclei were composed of combinations of protons and neutrons. And so, as we peeled our onion and looked to more infinitesimal distances we saw that our approximately 100 atoms were indeed not truly the elementary particles of our universe, but were themselves made up of a very few kinds: protons, neutrons, electrons. To this list we should perhaps add the light wave. It has had many aliases in our times: electromagnetic radiation, the X-ray, the gamma ray, the quantum, the photon. It has appeared in various guises, identified as different entities according to whether it had great energy, or very little energy, or was acting as a wave (such as sound or ocean waves), or as a particle in the manner of a bullet or a speck of sand. It has been a triumph of modern physics to understand this dualism in the behavior not only of light but of all particles; physicists now realize that what are conventionally labeled as particles have wave properties, and conversely that the light wave is as much an elementary particle as the electron or the proton, or the neutron. But the view that these four particles might be the ultimate elementary particles of our universe has been emphatically destroyed. Remarkable advances in theoretical understanding and experimental technique have revealed that the appearance of our universe is not nearly so simple. Various elementary particles, when looked at with instruments which can resolve extraordinarily fine detail, revealed a substructure involving a host of new and strange particles. Our onion has more skins.

Ways and Means

With our eyes we can distinguish objects whose size is as small as three thousandths of an inch. A microscope is used to see detail on a much finer scale. But the wave nature of light limits the sharpness of detail that can be observed. Theory predicts and experiment confirms that with even the most perfect optical instrument it is not possible to see anything smaller than the wavelength of light. For visible light this is about 0.0001 inch, a thousand times the radius of an atom, a hundred million times as large as a nucleus. And so in the conventional sense we cannot see an atom or a nucleus, nor can we ever hope to do so. The exploration of atomic and nuclear particles demands a different type of vision, different kinds of instruments.

One way to try to see to atomic distances and beyond is to use light of wavelength much-shorter than that of normal visible light, X-rays or gamma rays. Such short-wavelength forms of light are emitted only by sources that can impart a great deal of energy to a single light wave; the higher the energy the shorter the wavelength and the more clearly we can see.

All the sources of very-short-wavelength radiation that are employed by physicists are based on the simple fact that when an electron hits a target it radiates light; the greater the energy of the electron the shorter the wavelength. Thus a beam of electrons is the source of radiation not only from an X-ray tube, but also from betatrons and electron synchrotrons, which use electrons many thousands of times as energetic, and emit radiation whose wavelength is correspondingly many thousands of times shorter.

However, short-wavelength light is not the only tool used to explore down to nuclear dimensions and below, nor is it even the main one. A beam of particles itself can be used, like a beam of light, to probe the atom, the nucleus, and beyond. The astonishing discovery of wave-particle dualism means that particles of matter--electrons, protons, and all the rest--behave in many phenomena exactly like light waves. They too have associated with their motion a wavelength which decreases as their energy increases. And, as with light, this wavelength limits the detail that can be examined with a beam of particles. Thus an electron microscope, which uses an electron beam instead of a beam of visible light, resolves more detail because it utilizes electrons whose wavelength is smaller than that of visible light. The resolution increases with the electron energy. Of course a "look" with a beam of electrons gives a picture different from that obtained with visible light. Beams of high-energy protons furnish still another view of our submicroscopic universe. These various aspects are all equally valid descriptions but differ in the precise information which they give. It is figuratively as if we have photographed our landscape with a variety of cameras, one of which films only the houses, another the trees, a third the streets.

The familiar objects around us are unaltered when we turn on a light in order to see them. The molecules and the atoms of a cube of sugar or a glass of water are not appreciably disturbed by visible light. However, if we increase the energy of the light or particle beam in order to decrease its wavelength and see to atomic dimensions, then the energetic light waves or particles seriously shake up the atoms and often break them up into their constituent electrons and nuclei. Beams of short enough wavelength to probe a nucleus also have high enough energy to split the nucleus apart by knocking out the tightly bound protons and neutrons of which it is made. A detailed observation violently disturbs the system that is observed; this is a quite general consequence of the laws of quantum mechanics, (the description of the behavior of particles on the atomic and subatomic scale). In this way a sufficiently high-energy beam of light (particles) striking a proton or neutron or any other target particle has two associated consequences. It offers a partial view of the target's interior and it frees various new particles which may usually exist only within a struck particle.

Conventional pictures and words are inadequate for the description of these subatomic phenomena; it is not sufficient to think of familiar analogies on a reduced scale. When a piece of wood is chipped from a table we have two new objects, a chipped table and a piece of wood. But occasionally some particles may be "torn" from a proton and still leave the proton intact. In this sense we may consider the new particle to have been "created" in a high energy collision. The "creation" takes energy, for we must still conform to Einstein's familiar relation $E = mc^2$ and supply the energy (E) which appears as the mass (m) of the new particle. An example of particle creation is the production of an elementary particle called the pion or pi-meson. When we probe the proton there is abundant evidence for such mesons in its structure; even their arrangement is in part known. But to "see" the tiny pion inside the proton requires a beam of very short wavelength, and hence high energy. It is a general consequence of the laws of quantum mechanics that the energy of the particles in the beam must be just high enough to create a pion, using the relation $E = m_{pion}c^2$. Thus the same beam which can distinguish the pion inside the proton can liberate (or "produce") pions. Separate measurements can then be made to determine the properties of these free pions. Moreover freshly produced particles like pions can be focussed into secondary beams which are themselves used as probes to obtain a view of the submicroscopic universe different from, and complementary to, that obtained from the primary beams of light-waves, electrons, or protons.

Thus the main tools of the physicist who explores the subatomic universe are the beams of high-energy particles which are his light, and the various devices to detect these particles which are his eyes.

High-energy particles exist in cosmic rays, but these are infrequent and uncontrolled. Our understanding of the ultimate structure of matter and energy depends upon the great particle accelerators, which take low-energy electrons and protons and impart to them the enormous energy necessary to "see" to distances which are to the thickness of a sheet of paper as that thickness is to the distance to the moon. The primary beams of electrons and protons are themselves useful probes, as also are the secondary high-energy beams of light, neutrons, mesons, etc., which they produce.

The various kinds of particle accelerators all work in a similar way. Electrical energy is imparted to an electron or proton by repeatedly kicking the particle, just as the electrons in a wire or a light bulb are kicked when the electrical switch is turned on. The total energy given to the particle is measured in terms of the necessary voltage difference to give an electron this same energy. For a giant accelerator this is some billions of electron volts (abbreviated Bev). The electron or proton may be given a few very hard kicks, as in the linear accelerator, or it may move in a circle and receive an enormous number of precisely timed small kicks, as in the cyclotron and its sophisticated offspring, the Bevatron

(6 Bev), and the Cosmotron (3 Bev). The design and construction of these accelerators is an enormous engineering feat which both taxes and expands our technological abilities. The voltage given to a proton by such accelerators equals that from a string of flashlight batteries about a million miles long. Equally sophisticated has been the development of particle detectors, the eyes of the elementary-particle physicist. These range from extra-sensitive photographic film, or specialized counters to detect particles of only a certain speed or charge or mass, through cloud chambers in which particles leave visible droplets in their paths, (similar to the vapor trails behind a jet plane) to similar giant bubble chambers already as large and complicated as cyclotrons. Like the building of accelerators, the design and use of these devices substantially contributes to our technological resources.

Strange and Simple Particles

At present about thirty subatomic particles have been discovered. Their structure is largely unknown, their interactions are only partly explored, their combinations seem to be the basis of all matter. These are now the elementary particles whose number may grow or dwindle as we explore more deeply. Despite our basic ignorance about them, we already know many of their properties and systematic interrelationships. The particle masses have been measured, the electric charges they carry, the kinds of interactions they have with each other. Many are known to be spinning like tiny tops.

Almost half of our elementary particles are a form of matter known as antimatter. Its existence was predicted by the theory of relativity applied to quantum mechanics and has been amply confirmed by experiment. Corresponding to every charged particle and almost every neutral particle there is a twin identical in some properties, opposite in others: the electric charges are opposite, the masses and spins are identical, their interactions with other elementary particles are closely related. Whenever a particle and its twin come together they annihilate, with total conversion of their mass into rapidly moving lighter particles or even entirely into high-energy light waves. (Again $E = mc^2$ describes the mass-energy balance.) When mixed together, matter and antimatter instantaneously yield more than a thousand times as much energy per pound as an atomic bomb. Although we can create antimatter in collisions of sufficiently high-energy particles, the antiparticles almost immediately collide with neighboring particles and annihilate themselves and these new partners. Antimatter apparently cannot be stored on earth, but the possibility of its existence raises interesting and unanswered questions.

Are there regions of our universe normally composed of antimatter just as our local surroundings are entirely normal matter? To what extent would the laws of physics in such regions be identical to our own?

We have come to know some peculiar beasts in our zoo of the elementary particles:

Neutrinos are emitted by radioactive nuclei whenever they emit electrons. Like light waves they have no mass at all and no charge, but, unlike them, almost no interaction with other particles. A beam of neutrinos is unaffected even when going directly through the earth itself. Our sun, whose energy is produced by nuclear reactions, emits an enormous flux of neutrinos. Every second, hundreds of billions of these neutrinos pass through each square inch of our bodies, coming from above during the day, and from below at night, when the sun is shining on the other side of the earth!

Muons are apparently in every way like electrons except that they are 215 times as heavy. A muon is not, however, a stable particle. It lives on the average a millionth of a second, after which it decays into an electron, a neutrino, and an antineutrino.

Pions, or pi-mesons, slightly heavier than muons, have been observed to play a vital part in the structure of protons and neutrons. It is the continuous exchange of pions between neutrons and protons that binds them together into a nucleus, the pions are the main constituent of the nuclear glue. But when free, each of the three kinds of pions--positively charged, neutral, and negatively charged--breaks up into other particles. The charged pions decay into muons (themselves unstable) and neutrinos in about a hundred millionth of a second. The neutral pion decays into two high-energy light waves (photons) in less than a millionth of a billionth of a second.

Strange particles are a group of eight newly discovered particles and their antiparticles. They are really no stranger than pions or protons but differ in various properties. They are significantly heavier, so that only giant Bev-accelerators can produce them and begin to illuminate the role they play in the structure of other elementary particles. Therefore the detailed exploration of their properties has just begun. All the "strange particles" are unstable, and some decay into many different groups of particles. For example, the K meson is a strange particle more than three times as heavy as a pion. It usually decays into a muon and a neutrino, but it can also break up in many other ways. It was the observation of different decay modes for this particle that suggested that an important property known as parity was not conserved--an idea that has proved fruitful in explaining the emission of electrons from radioactive nuclei. Thus experiments that awaited the construction of giant high-energy accelerators have played a vital role in clearing away misunderstanding in a sixty-year-old branch of low-energy nuclear physics.

The more familiar *protons*, *neutrons*, *electrons*, and *light waves* (photons) complete the list of the known elementary particles. Besides the neutrino, only these four are stable. Even the neutron can be stable only inside nuclei; the free neutron decays after an average lifetime of 18.5 minutes into a proton, an electron, and an antineutrino. Neutrons and protons are the familiar building blocks of nuclei, which, together with electrons, form the atoms of the hundred different elements.

Because all other particles are unstable, "new" particles created by high-energy beams are always transient. The new particles quickly decay or--if they are antiparticles--annihilate with suitable partners. The decay and annihilation products are themselves generally unstable, the chain of degeneration of heavy particles into lighter ones proceeds rapidly. A residual electron or proton or neutron is always found to be a replacement for another such particle, originally present but annihilated by an antiparticle. The ultimate net result of the feeding of electrical energy into giant accelerators is its final dissipation into neutrinos, light (photons), or heat. It is the brief look between these events that, to the physicist, is priceless.

What is to be learned?

We cannot know what will be discovered from deeper probings of the subatomic world. Our only guide is past experience, and here the lesson is evident that nature often turns out to be remarkably different from any expectation. But enough is understood about our physical universe to suggest specific questions whose answers may emerge from further exploration.

The classification of the elementary particles and their interactions is more than a mere catalog. Definite patterns have been recognized which are suggestive of the familiar ordering of the chemical elements in the periodic table. But the pattern of elementary particles is not yet so complete as that of the chemical elements, and there are numerous possibilities for new particles whose discovery would confirm those regularities which seem to be present.

Perhaps the most remarkable property of the elementary particles is their large number. The feeling of most physicists is that there are far too many for them all to be elementary. It is a situation reminiscent of the time when each of some 100 atoms, the chemical elements, apparently merited the label "elementary." Then a detailed probing within these atoms showed them all to be combinations of protons, neutrons, and electrons, and reduced the number of relevant elementary particles to three.

Whether a detailed look at the structure of our present elementary particles will disclose a similar simplification is one of the profound and critical unanswered questions of the modern physicist. Present accelerators produce beams whose energy is on the borderline of revealing something of the internal structure of these particles, but their energy is still too low to permit such detail to be resolved. Giant accelerators whose energies are some tens or perhaps ultimately hundreds of Bev would be as welcome as powerful glasses to the near-blind.

Despite our ignorance of the answers to the most fundamental questions about the elementary particles, there is one area in which our understanding seems satisfactory. The electron and the light wave and their mutual interaction are a system for which the fusion of quantum mechanics, relativity, and the theory of electric and magnetic fields, into the new theory of quantum electrodynamics, although certainly incomplete, has produced answers in fantastically good agreement with experiment. Therefore it has been the model for attempts to build theories to describe the other elementary particles and their interactions. It remains to be seen whether this single successful theory remains valid when higher energy beams of electrons and light become available.

Our various laws of physics generally do not remain unaltered as we seek to apply them to ever more diverse phenomena. We see them rather as approximations accurate and sufficient only in limited domains. To preserve the law of conservation of energy, first heat and then matter had to be considered forms of energy. The epoch-making Newtonian laws of motion are now seen to be valid only for velocities much smaller than those of light. For the description of atomic particles conventional mechanics is superseded by quantum mechanics. Physicists wonder whether relativity and quantum mechanics will continue to be correct descriptions of nature as we explore to smaller and smaller distances. Do signals always propagate at speeds smaller than that of light no matter how small the interval? Does the relation between energy and wavelength hold for arbitrarily small wavelengths? Even if we learn that our present laws remain valid in this new region, the knowledge that this is true would be of enormous significance.

It may be that our very ideas of space and time may not be adequate for continually deeper exploration of the subatomic world. Is there perhaps a smallest distance inherent in space itself? Can ordinary Euclidean geometry continue to be applicable to such incredibly small lengths? We already know that it is not applicable to enormously large ones. Perhaps the answers to such questions may illuminate the long-sought connection between inner space and outer space, the submicroscopic and the astronomical universes.

* * * *

Pure research, stimulated by curiosity and the satisfaction of accomplishment, has given us knowledge and understanding of many of the phenomena of our world. The rapid exploitation of such discoveries, especially in this century, has resulted in our present amazing technology. These tangible returns from pure research have been gigantic. From the brilliant investigations of nineteenth-century physicists on the nature of electric and magnetic fields have developed electric power, electronics, radio, television. Examples from the past are countless. Even in recent decades we have witnessed enormous application of discoveries merely incidental to research in elementary-particle physics: isotopes, nuclear fission and power, medical therapy with high-energy beams, a step toward controlled thermonuclear power--a list that continues to grow rapidly.

The practical results that must derive from continued exploration with larger accelerators cannot be guessed. If the past is a guide they will be numerous and fantastic. The one thing that we have learned to expect from nature is to be surprised.

February 13, 1959

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3. Synopsis	of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pp)	4/25/59	A
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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

TOP SECRET

April 29, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

TIBET

Chinese Communist forces have by now probably broken up concentrations of rebels in southeastern Tibet, although the terrain permits continued activity by small groups. [redacted]

Possibly 5,000 Tibetan refugees have so far entered India and Bhutan, but it will now be increasingly difficult to cross the border. Sino-Indian relations continue to deteriorate.

TEST TALKS

The Soviet delegate to the Geneva talks stated on 28 April that if the number of inspections of suspected nuclear explosions to be permitted each year is agreed upon in advance, the USSR will drop its demand for a veto on the dispatch of inspection teams. In addition, the USSR will agree to permanent inspection groups in the USSR, and permit automatic inspection when control-system instruments indicate a suspicious event. However, the Soviet representative contended that the annual number of inspections to be allowed was a political decision and not related to any technical information or report. In his 23 April letter to President Eisenhower, Khrushchev said there would "naturally" be few such inspections.

[redacted]

PANAMA

The armed invaders apparently have not gained the local support which they expected from opponents of President de la Guardia. Prompt

DECLASSIFIED

MR-81-86 #9

DJH 12/9/83

TOP SECRET

PORTIONS EXEMPTED

[illegible] 2(3)(4)(5)

NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83

NLE DATE 12/9/83

reaction by the Organization of American States and the delivery of US military equipment to the National Guard have thus far deterred opponents of de la Guardia who might otherwise have moved against him.

An invasion ship carrying 100 men, was reported to have left Cuba on 28 April for Panama or Nicaragua. Such force probably would be spotted by search planes being made available to the OAS investigating committee now in Panama.

John S.D. Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

DE

April 18 thru 20, 1959 material

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

IRAQ

Communist pressures have resulted in a number of personnel changes in important Iraqi government posts, and a major revision of the Iraqi cabinet is reported to be impending.

According to [redacted] -- holds that there is no alternative to continuing the present UK policy in Iraq, avoiding actions embarrassing to relations with Qasim, and trying to find ways to help him. So far no decision has been reached on an arms offer, but the [redacted] favors it and other projects. [redacted] feels Qasim has not given in to every Communist demand, and the label "Communist" is being used indiscriminately in regard to Iraq.

SUDAN

Premier Abboud is again reported preparing to retire. Meanwhile, continuing dissension in the Supreme Military Council makes a shake-up of the Sudanese cabinet appear increasingly likely.

YEMEN

Crown Prince Badr and Nasir have agreed that all foreign diplomatic missions in Yemen will be closed and that representation will be conducted through Cairo. The move may be aimed primarily at reducing Communist-bloc influence in Yemen and suggests the heretofore pro-Soviet Badr is falling in line with Nasir's anti-Communist campaign.

BERLIN

In summing up the first week's deliberations our delegation lists the following remaining important issues to be either resolved by the working group or referred to the respective Governments: (1) the extent of the responsibilities of the proposed all-German Committee; (2) the details of Western security proposals; (3) the UN role in Berlin; (4) the possible extension of the basis for the West's Berlin rights; and (5) the tactics to be used at the Foreign Ministers Conference.

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
MR 81-86 #10
BY DJH 12/9/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356 SEC. 1.3 a(4)(5)
NSC 4/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
12/9/83

~~TOP SECRET~~

Meanwhile, Embassy Paris has been informed by the Foreign Office that Hammarskjold had stated to the French UN Representative he felt it would be desirable if the UN could be associated in some manner with the Foreign Ministers Conference. He therefore suggested he might give a brief welcoming address in Geneva but then leave the conference. According to the Foreign Office the USSR, the UK and France have already agreed to this suggestion.

We informed the British Embassy on Friday it would be necessary for us to undertake further flights into Berlin above 10,000 feet if the press continued to speculate on a split on this subject between the Allies and within the US Government.

Moscow is preparing a bloc foreign ministers' conference in Warsaw, probably in April but certainly before 11 May, according to the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow.

[redacted]

[redacted]

BOLIVIA

A rightist revolution broke out briefly in La Paz on the morning of 19 April but the government apparently has the situation under control.

TEST TALKS

We have informed our test-suspension delegation that no new proposal on staffing should be advanced at present. We believe the recent Soviet answers to questions on staffing, although representing a move toward integration of foreign specialists into control post staffs, do not constitute a move of sufficient importance to justify our abandoning the principle that no host-country personnel should serve on a technical staff.

INDIA

Despite major economic advances during India's First and Seconf Five-Year-Plan periods, Nehru's Congress party apparently is losing popular support. In recent municipal elections in the southern state of Madras, one of the Congress party's strongholds, the party lost control of Madras city and of most other large towns.

CEYLON

Embassy Colombo reports that manifestations of anti-Chinese Communist feeling as a result of the Tibetan revolt are continuing, including suggestions during the past week that the Prime Minister raise the Tibet issue in the UN or Afro-Asian Conference forum, and that the World Fellowship of Buddhists summon a conference to discuss the situation.

ICELAND-BRITAIN

The Icelandic parliament and public are more aroused over the recent intervention of a British naval vessel in preventing the arrest of a British trawler than at any time since last September when Iceland extended its fishing limit to 12 miles. With elections scheduled for this summer, all political parties are seeking to appear as champions of Iceland's rights, and the Icelandic foreign minister says the Communists have gained considerable ground as a result of these incidents.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
MR 81-56 #11
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

April 13, 1959 material

Synopsis of State and Intelligence Material Reported to the President

IRAQ

The Iraqi director of petroleum affairs has told the U.S. Embassy that no new oil concessions will be granted, and that Iraq will henceforth explore and develop its oil resources using foreign contract technicians. He said that Iraq will employ Soviet oil technicians on this basis in the Khanaqin area -- some 85 miles northeast of Baghdad near the Iranian border -- where they are already at work, and in the offshore Persian Gulf.

Premier Qasim's fear of further disloyalty in the army appears to have given the Communist-dominated Popular Resistance Force (PRF) increased influence at the expense of the army. The PRF commander claimed in a recent message to have been empowered to prevent "illegal interference" by the Iraqi Army in PRF activities.

April 14, 1959 material

YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslavia has extended its dispute with the bloc into the Middle Eastern sphere by taking Nasir's side in his dispute with Arab Communists. The Yugoslav party's official weekly, Komunist, on 9 April accused Arab Communist parties of splitting the Arab world and encouraging "third powers" to interfere in Arab internal affairs. Yugoslavia had previously refrained from attacking Communist parties not in power and had urged moderation in the UAR-Iraq dispute.

WEST GERMANY

Chancellor Adenauer's preference for Finance Minister Etzel as his successor in September has caused Economics Minister Erhard to threaten to resign if he fails to obtain the chancellorship.

CUBA

Opposition to the Castro regime, still largely unorganized, is increasing as Castro continues to reveal authoritarian tendencies. Catholic Church leaders are deeply disturbed over the Communist gains and are said to be planning the establishment of a political party to influence political events. A number of disillusioned Castro followers have urged the U.S. Embassy that Castro's U.S. visit, which begins on 15 April, should not result in any offers of financial aid for Cuba.

YEMEN

At the urging of Crown Prince Badr, the Imam's Italian doctors have declared him incapacitated because of drug addiction. He will be moved to Italy for medical treatment and the Crown Prince will serve in his stead for the time of the Imam's absence. This fact would give the Crown Prince considerable opportunity to seize power promptly were it not for the widespread opposition to him among the northern tribal leaders. Ordinarily, these tribal leaders elect each Imam and they resent the fact of Badr being designated Crown Prince by his father.

John S D Eisenhower

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MR 81-86 #12
BY DJH 12/9/83

TOP SECRET

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NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
12/9/83

April 1, 1959 material

2

USSR

Berlin Air Corridor

A Soviet communication protesting the high-altitude flight of a U.S. C-130 aircraft between Frankfurt and Berlin on 27 March warns that any future incidents of this type could result in "undesirable consequences" for which the U.S. would be "completely responsible." The USSR claims the altitude at which the plane was flying violated the regulations pertaining to guarantees of safety for flights in the corridors which were worked out in the course of many years of "practical experience." The Western position is that there is no ceiling in the Berlin air corridor.

[redacted]

YEMEN

Nasir's anti-Communist campaign has produced a "unanimous" reaction against the USSR and Qasim in Yemen, according to the Yemeni deputy foreign minister. Soviet personnel in Yemen have been insulted on the streets, and three Russian pilots were stoned by children in the capital. The Yemeni official also claimed that the Imam is attempting to limit the activities of both the Russians and the Communist Chinese in Yemen.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

HAMMARSKJOLD MOSCOW TRIP

Hammarskjold thinks it would be very sound for us to go to the UN before the USSR had tried to stop us from exercising our rights in Berlin. He thinks it desirable that he not be involved in a foreign ministers or summit meeting for as long as possible because, when the time comes, it would be best if he were to come in as freshly as possible and in an "expert" capacity.

TIBET

We have informed Embassy New Delhi we think the US should take no action with respect to Tibetan refugees which would diminish the effect the revolt appears to be having in India. We anticipate, however, that a future substantial influx might produce requests from the Indian Government or private charities for international assistance. We think any US aid should be provided indirectly to avoid giving the Indians the impression our interest is political rather than humanitarian. Consequently, we believe it should be granted in response to an Indian request. Possible media for making our contributions are: 1) international voluntary relief agencies; 2) Indian-owned PL 480 agricultural commodities diverted through the Indian Government or voluntary agencies; 3) International Red Cross channels; or 4) direct cash contributions to the Indian Government. We have requested the Embassy's estimate of the refugee influx and its views on approaches to India on the subject.

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	3. Staff Notes No. 557 (2 pp)	5/28/59	A
	4. Staff Notes No. 556 (2 pp)	5/27/59	A
	~~5. Staff Notes No. 555 (2 pp)~~	~~5/26/59~~ 12/21/81 bc	~~A~~
	6. Special Staff Note (1 pg)	5/26/59	A
	7. Supplement to Staff Notes No. 554 (2 pp)	5/26/59	A
	8. Staff Notes No. 554 (2 pp)	5/25/59	A
	~~9. Staff Notes No. 553 (2 pp)~~	~~5/25/59~~ 12/21/81 bc	~~A~~
	10. Staff Notes No. 552 (2 pp)	5/23/59	A
	11. Staff Notes No. 551 (2 pp)	5/21/59	A
	12. Staff Notes No. 550 (1 pg)	5/20/59	A
	13. Special Staff Note (1 pg)	5/20/59	A

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

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18.	Staff Notes No. 547 (3 pgs) portion exempted, MR 81-180 # 9	5/16/59	A
19.	Staff Notes No. 546 (2 pgs)	5/15/59	A
20.	Special Staff Note (1 pg)	5/15/59	A
~~21.~~	~~Staff Notes No. 545 (2 pgs)~~	~~5/14/59~~ 12/21/81, bc	~~A~~
22.	Staff Notes No. 544 (2 pgs)	5/13/59	A
~~23.~~	~~Staff Notes No. 543 (2 pgs)~~	~~5/12/59~~ 12/21/81, bc	~~A~~
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29. Staff	Notes No. 540 (2 pgs)	5/6/59	A
30. Special	Staff Note (1 pg)	5/6/59	A
31. Supplem	ent to Staff Notes No. 539 (2 pgs)	5/5/59	A
32. Staff	Notes No. 539 (1 pg)	5/4/59	A
33. Special	Staff Note (1 pg)	5/4/59	A
34. Staff	Notes No. 538 (2 pgs)	5/1/59	A
35. Special	Staff Note (1 pg)	5/1/59	A

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When the White House Staff Notes were created, each paragraph was marked separately with its classification. The following markings were used to distinguish the classification of each paragraph: (U) - Unclassified; (Admin. Conf.) - Administratively Confidential; (C) - Confidential; (S) - Secret; (TS) - Top Secret; (TS-RD) - Top Secret-Restricted Data. Those marked U and Admin. Conf. have been opened for research. The remaining classified paragraphs have been deleted, but may be requested for classification review under the mandatory review provisions of Executive Order 12065.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 558

May 29, 1959

Labor

1. Employment. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that state employment services made 520,000 nonfarm job placements in April, a 5-year high for the month, 17% more than in March, and 30% greater than last April. Employment expansions in construction and other outdoor work, in food processing, and in nearly all hard goods industries (particularly metals and machinery) accounted for the rise. Placements for January-April totaled 1,740,600 as against 1,404,300 for the comparable period in 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Weapons

Defense

...(S)

Commerce

3.. Manufacturing. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that manufacturers' sales in April were $30.8 billion, $5.5 billion above a year ago. Seasonally adjusted deliveries of durable goods were 5% above, nondurables 3% above, the March rate. ... New orders placed with manufacturers during April were $30.7 billion, $6.5 billion over April 1958. Incoming business rose 3% over the month, durable and nondurable. Unfilled orders at the month's end totaled $50.2 billion, up $3.5 billion from a year ago. ... Inventory book values were $51 billion at the end of April, $500 million under April 1958. Taking into account seasonal movements,

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factory stocks in April were up $500 million over March, the largest monthly rise in 1959. (Admin. Conf.)

Agriculture

4. US-Poland. -- Agriculture expects that a Title I, P.L. 480 agreement with Poland will soon be signed for wheat, barley, corn (and/or grain sorghums), cotton, vegetable oils, nonfat dry milk, and ocean transportation. The export market value is $44 million and CCC cost $56.7 million. ... State offered this as an emergency program and may later offer greater amounts of these or other commodities originally requested by the Poles (e.g., tobacco). (Admin. Conf.)

5. The Nile

State

... (C)

6. Tibet

State

... (C)

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Administratively Confidential

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

May 29, 1959

From Defense:

Mail By Missile. -- The first official US mail to be transported by missile will be flown by a REGULUS I on or about June 8. Flight will be from the submarine USS BARBERO at sea off Florida or Georgia to the Naval Auxiliary Air Station Mayport, near Jacksonville, Florida. Several thousand letters, including some from ship's personnel, will be flown in order to explore the mail delivery possibilities of some of the advances in automation and missile technology.... This is a scheduled Navy missile training flight with the mail included on a space available basis. Defense comments on the test will emphasize the fact that the test is being conducted for military purposes and that the mail is being flown as an incidental part of the operation to help the Post Office Department gain information of possible future use. (Admin. Conf.)

Administratively Confidential

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 557

May 28, 1959

Labor

1. Employment. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that the factory hiring rate in April was the highest for the month since 1955 and the layoff rate the lowest since 1953. The April rates reflected continuing improvement in the Nation's job situation. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. - Saulnier

2. Economy. -- Dr. Saulnier notes that capital appropriations by US businesses in first quarter 1959 showed a substantial increase over fourth quarter 1958, and were the highest since first quarter 1957. ... New orders for nonelectrical machinery were also higher than at any time since 1956-57. These important figures tend to confirm the improving trend of the economy. (Admin. Conf.)

W.H. - Saulnier

3. Federal Reserve. -- Dr. Saulnier comments that today's Federal Reserve increase in the rediscount rate (at 5 banks) from 3 to 3.5% is fairly sharp. It puts the rediscount rate better than .5 percentage point above the rate on Treasury bills (currently just under 3%). Discount rates reached this level in summer 1957, for about 10 weeks, for the first time since 1932-33, although they had reached 7% in 1920-21 and 6% briefly in 1929. Dr. Saulnier believes that the new rate will be regarded as a rather stern policy; but Member Bank borrowings at the Federal Reserve Banks have been increasing sharply in the last 6 weeks and we have already had a fairly substantial expansion of the money supply. Although the move may touch off a good deal of "tight money", "high interest rate" criticism, he believes it will be accepted by most professional observers as a prudent step to prevent monetary expansion that might be inflationary. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. Gas Masks

[redacted]

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(4. cont.)

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...(C)

5. Missiles

Defense

[redacted]

...(S)

6. Missiles

Defense

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STAFF NOTES NO. 556

May 27, 1959

State

1. Singapore

... (S)

State

2. US-Burma. -- The Burmese claim that our intention to offer 40,000 tons of rice for sale to Ceylon will cut Burmese sales by the same amount. (Burma recently negotiated the sale of 260,000 tons of rice to Ceylon.) They also say that P.L. 480 sales to India, Indonesia, and Pakistan would harm their sales to those countries. Our assurances on global marketing do not appear realistic to the Burmese in view of their available stock of 250,000 additional tons of rice for export and their need for markets. (Admin. Conf.)

State

3. Ceylon

... (S)

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SN # 556

SIA

4. Cyprus

... (S)

State

5. Iran

... (C)

Defense

6. Satellites

... (S)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 555

May 26, 1959

1. Panama Line. -- Budget reports that a management consulting firm will appraise the necessity for continued Government ownership of the Panama Line, as part of the program to reduce Government competition with business. The three month study is being financed from the President's Management Improvement appropriation. It has the full co-operation of Panama Canal Company officials. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Communists in Latin America. -- Colombia's President Lleras, whose opinions we respect, warns that although the communists in Latin America are losing ground in the cities, they show signs of shifting to the countryside where counter-forces do not exist. Latin American armed forces now lack sufficient training to suppress guerrilla warfare. The farmers are aware that the landowning class is living far better than they. Lleras believes that the communists aim to stir anti-Americanism and neutralize the area, rather than to take over governments. State feels that his suggestions that we train Latin American forces in guerrilla warfare and support agrarian reform would require extensive study as both are essentially domestic questions. (S)

3. US and Latin America. -- USIA information media will give good coverage to the unusually numerous inter-American events to be held in the US over the next few months, including Pan American games, conferences on Latin American literature, several art exhibits, and meetings of UNESCO and the Inter-American Press Association. Coverage will show the growing US interest in inter-American affairs. (Admin. Conf.)

4. US-USSR. -- The USSR has proposed for 1959-1960: (1) an exchange of 10 cancer, cardiovascular and other disease specialists for 1 to 4 months (the receiving nation to pay visit

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MR 81-18D#7
By DJH Date 12/14/81

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expenses); and, (2) 1 to 2 year exchange of scientific information between the USSR's Institutes of Therapy and Experimental and Clinical Tumor Study and corresponding American institutions. The Soviets also are ready to consider other proposals set forth in previous correspondence. (Admin. Conf.)

5. Indus. -- Settlement of the long-standing Indus waters dispute may at last be in sight as a result of President Black's last-ditch offer for IBRD financing of the Indus Canal waters project. Black says that India and Pakistan have agreed on the basis for a settlement. He intends to explore financial aid from friendly governments to the joint Indo-Pakistani project, and hopes for bilateral treaty talks in two months. The IBRD would stay in the picture until the project is complete, control the letting of all contracts, insist on international bidding, and referee any disputes during construction. (S)

6. Antarctic. -- Karl Harr reports that the 11 invited countries have agreed to meet with us in Washington on October 15 to discuss a treaty on Antarctic organization. Public announcement is planned for Thursday noon, May 28. (Admin. Conf.)

7. JUPITER (Ref: SN # 552). -- In addition to physiological and psychological tests on two monkeys, the bio-medical experiments in the JUPITER firing set for May 28 at 0300 EDT will include tests of the biological effects of cosmic radiation on fruit flies and cosmic ray measurements involving yeast. ... Liftoff weight is now reported at 111,354 lbs. Cutoff time is planned for 158.2 sec., with a cutoff velocity of 4106.7 meters/sec. Impact time is set for 958.2 sec., at a range of 1302.4 n.mi. (S)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 554

May 26, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

2. **Air Force Academy.** -- The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools recently accepted the Air Force Academy as an accredited member, and noted the excellence of the instruction, the academic curriculum and the airmanship program. Normally the Association will not accredit until at least one class has been graduated, but it gave early consideration to the Academy application to permit award of B.S. degrees to the first graduation class. (U)

Defense

3. **NAC.** -- The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems concurs in DLF loans of up to $5.3 million for importation into the Philippines of pulp and paper equipment and machinery, up to $500,000 to finance equipment of a cotton textile mill in Eritrea-Ethiopia, and a reduction in the interest rate on a $8.8 million loan used for expansion of an Uruguayan telephone system; Eximbank credits of $1.5 million and $700,000 for importation of US pulp and paper machinery and modification of existing machinery, and $5.9 million (under an earlier $100 million earmark) for importation of US cement equipment into Argentina; Eximbank Cooley Amendment credits of about $1 million in liras to finance a pharmaceutical plant and molasses storage in Turkey, $250,000 in pesos to produce portable gas pressure vessels in the

Treasury

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Philippines, and about $200,000 in rupees to a US firm for working capital for an Indian branch office; International Bank loans of $12 million to Colombia and $1.45 million to Honduras for electric power development; and International Finance Corporation investments of $900,000 to finance construction of a copper ore processing plant in Chile, and $140,000 to expand knitted products in El Salvador. (Admin. Conf.)

~~SECRET~~

Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 554

May 25, 1959

W.H. — Harr

1. **Wheelus Road.** -- Karl Harr reports that approval of interested Congressional committees has been obtained to reprogram funds needed for construction of a road between Wheelus AFB and Tripoli. Air Force will make funds available and initiate this project before June 30. Construction of the road would fulfill a long standing US commitment and should end one source of friction between US and Libyan officials. (Admin. Conf.)

2. USSR & Finland

State

... (S)

W.H. — Randall

Maj E. interest

3. **Federal Highways.** -- (Ref: SSN #1 to SN #523) Clarence Randall notes a recent CFEP determination that, in carrying out the Federal highway program, no state should be permitted to make Buy-American restrictions more stringent than those of the Federal Government. Mr. Randall today gave approval to the Department of Commerce to extend the beginning date of the policy from July 1 to January 1, 1960. It was urged that hardship was being caused in California, which has a very restrictive statute; and Mr. Randall felt that since only 60 days notice had been given, this was a reasonable criticism. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

4. **B-47** -- (Ref: SN # 362) Investigations after several B-47 accidents early last year revealed severe fatigue and stress corrosion around bolt holes in wing stress plates. Fatigue

✓

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cracks were discovered in crashed aircraft as well as those undergoing modification. All operational aircraft have now been modified. Joint Air Force-industry studies show that at present SAC B-47's are structurally sound for 3,000 additional hours after modification; but an increase in operational and training requirements would reduce service life. Stress corrosion is an unknown which can only be determined by age. Extensive structural surveillance is now mandatory. (U)

Defense

5. Satellites

(C)

Commerce

6. **The Economy.** -- Commerce will announce Wednesday that spring quarter data from a number of indices make evident the extension of the business advance at a better-than-seasonal pace and on a broadening scale. Most market demands are rising briskly and only in the foreign market, where exports have tended downward in recent months, is demand lagging. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

STAFF NOTES NO. 553

May 25, 1959

1. Afro-Asian Organization. -- Recently in Bandung the Consultative Committee of the non-governmental Afro-Asian Economic Cooperation Organization recommended limiting the organization's membership to exclude the USSR, which had been a founder. The Red Chinese loudly protested the move which we believe was led by an Indonesian representative who was repeating efforts made at last year's Economic Conference meeting in Cairo. (S)

2. Aid to Guinea. -- In a recent NATO Committee of Political Advisers meeting France admitted concern over the trend of Guinea's political orientation but denied that Guinea now needs economic aid. The French have already sold some rice to Guinea and would provide exchange to purchase more. They contend that Guinea's problems are not financial but result from chaotic administration and disinclination to tap normal supply sources. ... Embassy Paris comments that France's position stems from its view that Guinea has failed to implement the franc area and technical assistance protocols. ... We will inform Guinea that we are considering their request for rice or wheat flour but need verification of specific quantities and assurance that the program's requirements will be met. (S)

3. Central America. -- We are ready to help speed establishment of a Central American Common Market, but feel a formal meeting would be unwise without an agreed plan. The most practical approach would be an informal meeting of the five countries (Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador) to start on a market plan for which we might prepare a draft. If it is impossible to get all five countries to start negotiations now, we would cooperate with any who are ready. (S)

4. Defense Management. -- On May 1 Defense redesignated

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MR 81-180 #8
By DJH Date 12/14/81

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the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project as the Defense Atomic Support Agency (DASA). The new charter does not significantly change the mission, functions or resources of the Agency; however, it does provide a single command channel and source of direction. The chain of command runs from the Secretary of Defense through the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Chief, DASA. The mission of DASA is to assist OSD and the JCS, the Military Departments and Services, and the Unified and Specified Commands by providing technical, logistic and training advice and services in the field of atomic weapons, and to supervise Defense atomic weapons test activities. (U)

Library

5. Personnel Reduction. -- As of February, Defense had reduced its civilian direct hire personnel 2.55% by not filling vacancies or creating new positions, and by greater efficiency and elimination of low priority tasks. Seasonal and shipyard increases will probably raise total employment to the ceiling prescribed for June 30, (a 2% reduction). (U)

6. Military Manpower. -- US military personnel totaled 2,538,897 at the end of third quarter FY 1959, 27,026 less than December 31, 1958 and 61,684 less than June 30, 1958. A fourth quarter reduction of 14,000 will bring the services within the budgeted FY 1959 end strength of 2,525,000.

	31 December 1958	31 March 1959 (Preliminary)	Change
TOTAL	2,565,923	2,538,897	- 27,026
Army	890,769	879,332	- 11,437
Navy	634,739	632,717	- 2,022
Marine Corps	187,741	181,975	- 5,766
Air Force	852,674	844,873	- 7,801

(S)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 552

May 2-3, 1959

1. Satellites

Defense

... (S)

2. Satellites

Defense

... (S)

3. US-Canada

State

... (C)

4. China

State

... (S)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SN # 552

5. China

Defense

... (5)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

President noted,
23 May 59
USDE

STAFF NOTES NO. 551

May 21, 1959

1. CPI. -- It will be announced tomorrow noon that the consumer price index rose 0.2 points in April, from 123.7 to 123.9 (1947-49=100). Dr. Saulnier comments that: A rise was not unexpected, but it was a surprise to find that the increase was due altogether to higher prices of services (transportation, medical care, recreation, etc.). Normally, food prices rise at this season, but in April they fell 0.1 points. This is a clear case of the upward push of costs, notably of wages, forcing prices to a higher level. We fear that the summer months will see repetitions of these increases in living costs, but we look for lower meat prices in the fall to cancel some of this out. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Debt Change. -- Commerce will announce Sunday that US net public and private debt rose $34 billion in 1958 to a total of $770 billion, exceeding the rise of 1957 and equalling 1956's... The recession and recovery markedly affected debt. Federal borrowing rose sharply, reflecting lower tax receipts and higher expenditures. Mortgage debt increased with spurting residential construction. Corporate and consumer borrowing, associated with durable goods purchases, slumped in first half 1958. ... Recently most major types of private borrowers have increased their money and capital demands. Consumer auto buying, record housing activity, and higher business spending for inventories have been particularly important in generating loan demands. Federal expenditures in 1959 continue to exceed receipts because the tax base improvement has not yet been fully reflected in collections. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Earnings and Employment. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that: (a) purchasing power of factory workers' earnings rose in April to an all time record, because of a longer work week and increased wages. Record spendable earnings were up 10% from a year ago and averaged $80.68 per week for a factory worker with 3 dependents and $73.14 for a worker without dependents; and (b) the May classification of 149 major labor market areas shows 34 changes, all but one in the direction of improved employment conditions. Fourteen areas,

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SN # 551 - 2 -

including Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Portland were removed from substantial labor surplus categories. Major areas having a relatively substantial labor surplus declined to 60, the smallest number since January, 1958. Unemployment declined in 90% of the areas. In addition, 25 small areas were also removed from the surplus listing reducing the number to 172 in May, compared with 193 in March and 161 in May, 1958. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

5. India

State

...(C)

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Carbon No. 4

May 20, 1959

STAFF NOTES NO. 550

1. Satellites

Defense

... (S)

2. Satellites

State

... (S)

3. US Business Census. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that businesses operating in the US numbered 4.6 million at the beginning of 1959, an increase of 1.25% over the year, with the largest gains (about 2.5%) in services and finance. During 1958, 411,000 concerns were newly established and 356,000 firms went out of business. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

4. US-USSR

State

... (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 549

May 19, 1959

1. US-Yemen

ICA

... (C)

2. Turkey & Afghanistan

State

... (S)

State

3. **Cuban Shipping.** -- We are trying to discourage Cuba's plan to require 50% of imports to be carried in Cuban flag vessels. This discrimination would make it impossible for us to agree to any future waivers under Public Resolution 17 to permit Cuban ships to carry goods purchased under Eximbank loans. We would also have to consider the application of the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 and other US laws to insure a parity of opportunity for US shipping lines which have long furnished a valuable service to Cuban commerce. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

4. **Ship Sales.** -- To date, 124 of the least desirable Liberty ships have been sold for a total of about $9.3 million. To stimulate sales, bids from US citizens on 15 ships have been solicited, with the right of scrapping the vessels in friendly foreign countries. Depending on the response, Commerce will either continue these terms of sale or again restrict scrapping to the US. (Admin. Conf.)

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V.A.

5. **Pension Proposal.** -- Sumner Whittier reports that Chairman Teague of the House Veterans Affairs Committee strongly supports the Administration's position on non service-connected pensions, which went to Congress last month. Since it represents a material change, there is great reluctance on the part of veterans' leaders to speak out in its favor; but the VA and the Veterans' Affairs Committee are now attempting to get the major veterans' organizations to agree to specifics in keeping with the Administration's proposals. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

6. Missiles

... (C)

Defense

7. Missiles

... (S)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 548

May 18, 1959

Commerce

1. Income. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that personal income in April was at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of $372.5 billion, $3 billion above March, reflecting in large part greater wage and salary disbursements, centering in manufacturing. Construction payrolls were also up sharply, while trade, services and government rose more moderately. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

2. Nuclear Ship. -- Commerce reports that as of May 13, construction progress on the NS SAVANNAH was on schedule to meet the July 21, 1959 launching date. (Admin. Conf.)

ICA

3. India

... (C)

Defense

4. Missiles

... (S)

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NLE MR Case No. 81-180

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Document No. 9

STAFF NOTES NO. 547

May 16, 1959

1. The Economy. -- Commerce will announce Monday that first quarter GNP reached an annual rate of $467 billion, $14 billion over last quarter 1958. GNP has risen nearly 10% ($40 billion) since first quarter 1958. Real GNP (a new price-adjusted quarterly measurement) rose 8% from first quarter 1958, almost matching similar recoveries after 1949 and 1954 lows.... Disposable income was up $5 billion in the first quarter to a $321 billion annual rate, with most of the increase in personal consumption expenditures which set a record by exceeding $300 billion for the quarter.... Investment demand rose with the increased inventories associated with expanding sales and the further step-up in residential construction.... First quarter purchases of GNP by US, State and local governments were up $1.5 billion, to an annual rate of $96.5 billion. Federal purchases remained generally unchanged but state and local payrolls reflected increased highway construction employment. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Public Health. -- Notable developments of the first 5 years of the NIH Clinical Center include: improved detection techniques for cancer and brain tumors; a promising antimetabolite drug for cancer; a historic advance in the understanding of alkaptonuria (an enzyme-deficiency disease); and the first direct measurement of the rate of manufacture of disease antibodies in human tissue.... Patients admitted rose from 1,452 in 1954 to 3,300 in 1958, for a total of 12,000, most of whom suffered from important common illnesses being studied. The Center also provides advanced training to selected young physicians and serves as a focus for professional relationships, both domestic and international. (U)

3. Urban Problems. -- Budget reports that Administrator Mason has reactivated the Interagency National Housing

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NJC letter 10/9/81
NLE Date 12/1/81

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Council to consider US urban problems. At a recent meeting a New York Life Vice President said that the existing piecemeal Federal programs will not accomplish overall urban development and renewal. Federal problems include coordination of urban renewal and highway programs, relocation of displaced families, coordination of various political entities, and need for overall planning. As one step, the Bureau of Roads may eventually require that highway plans conform with a master plan as a condition for Federal aid. (Admin. Conf.)

4. Civil Defense. -- AEC's Dr. Libby and Governor Hoegh have announced that several companies have developed portable combination battery-powered radio and radiation detector sets which will be strongly recommended to the public for civil defense after they have been approved for performance and low cost....Meanwhile more than 88,000 city, state and Federal employees have been trained to operate radiation detection instruments delivered by OCDM. (U)

5. ICA and Private Enterprise. -- ICA's new Office of Private Enterprise has been granted $1 million from FY 1959 Technical Cooperation Funds to aid private enterprise overseas with industrial and financial advice. The FY 1960 MSP appropriation request contains another $5 million for this purpose. Programs under consideration include Thailand, Israel and Jordan. (Admin. Conf.)

6. [redacted]

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7. Bolivian Economy. -- After months of effort, Bolivia has apparently met IMF fiscal reform requirements, and the IMF Staff has recommended renewal of standby arrangements. Full implementation of ICA's FY 1959 economic aid program had been delayed to see whether Bolivia would be politically able to solve its critical monetary problems. The ICA program has now been increased to $18 million, and we may tell the Bolivians another $5 million in MSP funds is possible, depending on performance on their commitments to the IMF. (C)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 546

May 15, 1959

Commerce

1. **Dividends.** -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that April cash dividend payments by corporations issuing public reports were $810 million, compared to $780 million in April 1958. Total payments for January-April 1959 were $3.87 billion, 2-1/2% above the same period in 1958. Much of the increase was in public utilities and finance groups. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

2. **Helium.** -- Interior has advised Senator Allott of Colorado that its proposed legislation would permit the Department to obtain access to helium without exercise of the right of eminent domain over an entire gas field, and that the Government would return natural gas to pipelines once helium content had been removed. After Budget Bureau clearance, Interior will again ask Congress for a helium conservation program calling for 12 new extraction plants, to save 3 billion cubic feet now wasted annually. Except for storage, Interior would undertake the program only if private industry is unwilling. (Admin. Conf.)

3. US-Guinea

State

... (S)

4. Guinea

State

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(4. cont.)

... (S)

5. Japan-China

State

... (C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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D2

STAFF NOTES NO. 545

May 14, 1959

1. JUPITER No. 17. -- Today's JUPITER firing was a flight test of a complete tactical missile, including a full-scale tactical nose cone with test warhead and fuze working together as a system. There were no biomedical experiments and no attempt at nose cone recovery. Preliminary indications are that all missions were successfully accomplished, with a miss distance of less than 1.5 n. mi. from the planned impact point at 1302 n. mi. (C) ✓

2. Hawaiian Politics. -- Chairman Murray of the Senate Interior Committee has written Interior and Justice for an opinion on the implications of the Hatch Act for Governor Quinn, a Presidential appointee who is an active candidate (as yet unfiled) for Governor of the new State. Interior has replied that four times from 1943 to 1958 its Solicitors had ruled that Section 9 of the Hatch Act was not applicable to Presidentially-appointed Governors of Territories and Government Secretaries of Territories. In view of these precedents the present Solicitor wrote Senator Murray that he could not affirm or upset these holdings without careful independent consideration in the light of the Hawaiian Statehood Act. (Admin. Conf.)

3. VA Housing. -- Sumner Whittier comments that the future of the loan guaranty program is uncertain because of legislative confusion on authorizing the Administrator to increase the maximum permissible interest rate. Requests for appraisals under the program declined 14.7% in April from the March rate. Undoubtedly the tightening supply of mortgage funds and continuing legislative uncertainty help to account for the decline but, more important, there unquestionably would have been a very substantial increase in loan guaranty activity if the interest rate had been competitive so that more lenders were participating. Unless favorable action is taken on the proposed authorization to increase the VA interest rate, further declines in loan guaranty activity can be expected. (Admin. Conf.)

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4. OAS Meeting (Ref: SN # 543). -- Our delegation to the recent meeting of the OAS Committee-of-21 comments that all the resolutions passed were satisfactory to us. ... A Cuban proposal for a $30 billion development program was withdrawn before debate, after our firm opposition. ... Castro's speech criticizing the US was enthusiastically received. He accepted our private rejoinder in good grace and showed interest in mutual understanding. ... A compromise requires the OAS Council to approve further plenary meetings, but establishes a group under the Council to follow up implementation of resolutions. ... A US proposal on private capital investment was adopted. Our delegation warns, however, that most Latin countries will be under home pressure for large-scale, Marshall Plan-type aid, and the issue will certainly be raised at the 1960 Quito Foreign Ministers meeting. (C)

W2

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 544

May 13, 1959

Labor

1. Housing. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that nonfarm housing starts rose seasonally in April to 137,000 units, exceeding April highs in 1950 and 1955, peak housing years. Total January-April figures at a record 433,000 were 38% higher than the comparable 1958 period, with the entire gain in private housing....The adjusted annual rate of private starts (1,366,000) for the first four months of 1959 exceeded the same periods in 1950 and 1955. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Missiles

Defense

...(S)

State

3. Greek Development. -- Prime Minister Karamanlis has announced a 5-year development plan which our Embassy considers a cohesive statement of basic economic requirements and a hopeful indication that the Greeks at long last are prepared to give top priority to problems of economic development. The plan's objectives are to increase per capita income substantially, up national income 6% per year, lower unemployment and underemployment, and complete infrastructure and non-military industrial projects to raise and stabilize the economy. Projected 5-year total investment costs are $3.3 billion, with 1/3 to be from the Greek government. The Greeks hope for an average of $200 million per year in foreign aid to finance the foreign exchange deficit. (Admin. Conf.)

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SN # 544 Page 2

4. India

State

...(C)

5. US-Nepal

ICA

...(C)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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STAFF NOTES NO. 543

May 12, 1959

1. Oil Imports. (Ref: SN # 541 & 542). -- Interior reports that many companies have appealed to the Oil Import Appeals Board, apparently knowing that their requests would be denied or dismissed, in order to exhaust administrative remedies prior to going to the courts to set aside the import control program. Two pending court actions seek injunctions against the Collector of Customs. The Board does not have power to change the program and, to date, has allowed an increase of less than 1/2% (7,538 barrels) in the authorized daily 1,475,000 barrels. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Cotton Trade. -- Dr. Paarlberg reports that cotton-exporting countries will meet in Washington this week. State and Agriculture have agreed upon a US presentation assuring other countries that our cotton export subsidies will be administered with great regard for stability in the world cotton market and that our general price policies will be discussed with them from time to time. A special undertaking for advance consultation on US price changes will be worked out with Mexico. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Wool Imports. -- Representatives of textile unions and companies recently told State that they could not tolerate any Japanese wool suit imports and asked us to request the Japanese to impose voluntary restrictions. The Department pointed out that seeking relief in advance of damages was unprecedented but agreed to ask the Japanese Embassy to receive the delegation. The Japanese will see the representatives but say that the request undoubtedly will be denied. (C)

4. Brazilian Opinion. -- State reports that Brazilian public interest in the OAS Committee-of-21 meeting in Buenos Aires has been widespread. Press accounts of the appearances of the Brazilian Economics Minister and Castro have given the general impression of a reluctant US beleaguered by Brazilian-led Latin Americans. Castro's arrival in Rio received extensive

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and favorable publicity. The Brazilian public views him sympathetically as a heroic figure, but tends to regard him as an intellectually immature "student-leader". (C)

5. Aid to Berlin. -- ICA reports that State has asked our Berlin Mission to set forth the reasons, purely political and psychological, for additional aid for Berlin, prior to any decision on such aid. ICA had noted that FY 1959 non-military MSP funds are over-programmed and that Berlin's needs must be balanced against those of other areas. (C)

6. US and Iraq. -- Our Country Team believes that the USOM technicians will soon be rendered ineffective by Iraqi policy; but the Embassy wants to maintain a semblance of a USOM as long as possible. Meanwhile, in the first significant Iraqi request since the revolution, the Ministry of the Interior has proposed US training of 10 police officers. The Country Team strongly recommends approval. This may be the forerunner of an overall training request (for about 180 participants) previously discussed with the Foreign Ministry. (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 542

May 11, 1959

1. Oil Imports. -- Executive departments are now clearing an amendment to the President's March 10 oil import control program, which would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to broaden the 1957 base period to allow more companies to import residual fuel oil and finished petroleum products. It would also permit import of a greater quantity of unfinished oils into the West Coast, for special market reasons and within overall limitations. ... Oil import allocation applications are now being received and after petroleum demand has been certified by the Bureau of Mines, the sliding scale formula for individual crude and unfinished oil allocations will be reviewed. (Admin. Conf.)

2. Plowshare. -- AEC has planned the second Plowshare Symposium for May 13-15 in San Francisco. Several hundred representatives of government and industrial laboratories will exchange ideas on peaceful applications of nuclear explosives. (U)

3. US-Canada. -- Canada has protested our refusal to allow transit through Washington State of Canadian trucks carrying Red Chinese shrimps and soya sauce from British Columbia to other parts of Canada. The Canadian press has featured the story with derision and scare headlines about new rifts in US-Canadian relations. (U)

4. Brazilian Exchange Reforms. (Ref: SN # 527) -- State reports that Brazilian officials have been instructed to formulate new exchange reform proposals for early submission to President Kubitschek. The Brazilians feel the time may be ripe for this new approach to Kubitschek, because of the failure of his emissary to secure US private bank credits. (C)

5. USSR-Uruguay. -- Some members of the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies have been invited to the USSR Legation to receive a

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formal offer of a 30-year, $150 million loan at 2-1/2% interest. The Uruguayan Foreign Minister, who is opposed to involvement with the Soviets, has advised against acceptance of the invitation. Embassy Montevideo comments that the Soviet offer was well-aimed because of the recent floods in Uruguay, the possibility of lessening that country's interest in the Inter-American Development Bank, and the size of the proposed loan compared to Uruguay's small economy. (C)

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 541

May 9, 1959

1. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

2. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

AEC

3. Tokyo Exhibit. -- The AEC exhibit at the Tokyo International Trade Fair includes an American Standard training reactor and a Snap III thermoelectric generator (which was demonstrated to the President by Mr. McCone). Japanese press reviews have been excellent. (U)

Agriculture

4. Commodities to Argentina. -- Agriculture reports interagency concurrence in principle to the negotiation with Argentina of a Title I, P.L. 480 agreement of $33 million export market value, involving cottonseed, soybean oil and rice. Budget and State are now trying to reach agreement on a Budget reservation on uses for the currency generated by the transaction. (Admin. Conf.)

HHFA

5. International Housing Assistance. -- HHFA, working

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through ICA, is now providing technical assistance in housing abroad. A mortgage insurance system similar to FHA has been set up in the Philippines and Cuba, and is being considered in Germany. HHFA has also assisted in starting a savings and loan system, to support housing construction, in Peru. (Admin. Conf.)

Interior

6. Oil Imports. -- Pursuant to President Eisenhower's March 10 oil import control proclamation, Interior is restricting total oil imports to 1,475,157 barrels a day in the US and Puerto Rico under a licensing system. The Department has established an Oil Import Appeals Board to hear petitions and appeals. Instructions for handling imports of Canadian petroleum products, to be exempted from controls on June 1 in accordance with the April 30 Presidential proclamation, have been given to the Bureau of Customs and general regulations are being drafted. (Admin. Conf.)

7. US & UAR

State

... (C)

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STAFF NOTES NO. 540

May 6, 1959

Defense

1. Defense Strike. -- A strike at Minneapolis-Honeywell's Brown Instrument Division in Philadelphia is seriously affecting Air Force programs. It started March 12 when 1600 employees walked out after four workers were dismissed in a disagreement over work day standards. The operational capability of the second 3 missile complex of Vandenberg AFB's first ATLAS squadron is being delayed from day-to-day, and the second ATLAS squadron at Wyoming's Warren AFB will soon become critical. Air Force has ordered removal of unfinished parts from Brown Instrument to Wright-Patterson AFB for final assembly, and will so inform the press. Little progress has been made in settling the strike. The Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service is formally and intensively involved; and Defense is making preparations for a possible 80-day injunction under Sec. 208 of the Taft-Hartley Act. (Admin. Conf.)

Defense

2. Satellites

... (S)

Defense

3. Aircraft

... (C)

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~~SECRET~~

4. China

State

... (C)

BOB

5. **Alaska Unemployment**. -- Following up for the White House, Budget has met with Federal agencies with construction or maintenance programs in the Bristol Bay area of Alaska, where closing of the salmon fishery will bring serious unemployment this summer. Agency field installations will be instructed to establish preference, within the law, for residents of the area, in temporary summer hiring. The Bureau is preparing a detailed report. (Admin. Conf.)

Commerce

6. **Inventories and Sales**. -- Commerce will announce tomorrow that March seasonally adjusted manufacturing and trade inventories rose $400 million, as they did in February. The entire rise was in manufacturing, mainly metals and fabricating. ... Adjusted first quarter 1959 inventories increased $1.1 billion. Estimated book value of manufacturers' and trade inventories at first quarter end was $87 billion, about $2 billion below last year. Retailers' stocks were unchanged. ... Adjusted sales in manufacturing and trade rose about 2% in March. Because sales increased more than inventories, the overall stock-sales ratio declined further. It is now near a postwar low. (Admin. Conf.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO STAFF NOTES NO. 539

May 5, 1959

1. King Baudouin

State

... (C)

P. O.

2. Reuter Stamp. -- On May 10 the Post Office Department will announce that the late Ernst Reuter, former Mayor of Berlin, is the fifth person to be honored in the "Champions of Liberty" stamp series, which has had increasing popularity since 1957. (Admin. Conf.)

3. Missiles

Defense

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(3. cont.)

... (S)

4. Missiles

Defense

... (S)

Treasury

5. NAC. -- The National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems concurs in an Eximbank credit of $840,000 and a Cooley Amendment credit under P.L. 480 of about $435,000 in soles to a Peruvian subsidiary of W. R. Grace & Co., for construction of an electrolytic caustic soda-chlorine plant. (Admin. Conf.)

AEC

6. AEC Notes. -- The US-Iranian research applications agreement, which became effective April 27, raised the total of effective atomic cooperation agreements to 43. ... On April 22 France became the fourth country to produce nuclear electricity. ... The Council of the OAS recently approved the bylaws and organization procedures of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC), which has its first meeting this fall, in Washington. (U)

AEC

7. Nuclear Information. -- AEC, with the approval of OCB, today entered in the record of the hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy figures on yields of US, UK and Soviet explosions from 1945 to 1958, to enable scientists to calculate what quantity of fission products is still in the atmosphere. The statistics will not be amplified. (Admin. Conf.)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE NOTE

May 2, 1959

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy Hearings

a. Patent Legislation. -- The JCAE last week held hearings on AEC-proposed patent legislation for the atomic energy industry. In the face of a number of critical witnesses, the JCAE supported AEC recommendations for continued special patent regulations for atomic energy, and favorable Committee action seems assured.

b. Radioactive Fallout. -- Hearings on fallout from testing begin on May 5, with indications of heavy criticism of federal fallout policy, including JCAE allegations of willful withholding of technical data. The JCAE has informally advised of possible hearings in June on the effects of fallout from a nuclear war (in contrast to testing).

c. Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion. -- On May 14, the JCAE will hold public hearings on the controversial ANP Program, hearing AEC and DOD witnesses. A vigorous effort to demonstrate the inadequacy of the Administration program is anticipated.

d. Authorization. -- The JCAE is holding a series of internal discussions on the AEC Authorization Bill, with the power reactor program receiving special scrutiny. No serious controversy has appeared as yet but Committee action on the bill is dragging, and a proposed AEC-JCAE meeting to discuss the bill further is now indefinitely deferred.

e. Indemnity Legislation. -- Hearings were scheduled to commence April 29 on atomic energy indemnity legislation. This was expected to provide an opportunity for the JCAE and hostile witnesses to raise reactor safety issues and question the adequacy of government controls.

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Carbon No. 4

STAFF NOTES NO. 539

May 4, 1959

1. Adenauer

State

... (S)

2. US Economy. -- Labor will announce tomorrow that: (a) new construction put in place in April rose seasonally to a high for the month of $4.2 billion, 15% above April, 1958. The January-April total of $15.1 billion is 13% above the comparable 1958 period; and both private and public construction expenditures reached new highs for the quarter... (b) 240,000 workers were involved in first quarter 1959 work stoppages, 37,000 less than a year ago. Total stoppages for the quarter aggregated 4.5 million man days, or .17% of non-governmental work for the quarter. (Admin. Conf.)

Labor

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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SPECIAL STAFF NOTE

May 1, 1959

From NASA:

Deep Space Probes. -- NASA is preparing a press release for tomorrow or Monday, announcing the postponement because of technical difficulties of the three Venus probes scheduled for June. The schedule had been widely but unofficially reported since the Congressional hearings of about a month ago.

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STAFF NOTES NO. 538

May 1, 1959

State 1. US-Cuba.

... (C)

State 2. Latin America

... (C)

USIA 3. Africa

... (S)

Labor 4. **US-India.** -- Labor reports that at the June ILO conference

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in Geneva India and the US, for the first time at an international organization, will join as sole sponsors of a resolution. The resolution which India has agreed to co-sponsor calls for increased operational and technical assistance, particularly in less well developed countries. (Admin. Conf.)

State

5. USSR & Japan

... (C)

State

6. Philippines

... (C)

all

7. Nuclear Matters

... (S)

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17.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)	5/11/59	A
18.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President; 5/8 and 5/9 material (2 pgs)	[5/9/59?]	A
19.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)	5/7/59	A
~~20.~~	~~Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)~~ 12/16/83, br	~~5/6/59~~	~~A~~
21.	Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)	5/5/59	A
22.	Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President (2 pgs)	5/4/59	A
23.	Synopsis Of Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg) portions exempted MR 84-282#3	5/2/59	A
~~24.~~	~~Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President (1 pg)~~ 12/16/83, br	~~5/1/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 41
Folder: Briefings May 1959

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May 29, 1959

6

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

KHRUSHCHEV'S VISIT TO ALBANIA

Averoff made an urgent demarche to our Charge in Athens last night concerning Khrushchev's speech in southeastern Albania on the subject of missile bases. Averoff suggested the U.S. make a declaration, as we did two years ago, that any threat to NATO is a threat to the U.S. Meanwhile, Embassy Belgrade reports that Yugoslav officials, in their efforst to identify Yugoslavia as an uncommitted nation, are uninformed and nervous about Khrushchev's visit.

[redacted]

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(4)(5)
NSC letter 8/27/85
NLE DATE 10/31/85

CHINESE IRREGULARS

Chinese Nationalist irregulars on the Laos-Burmese border are causing nothing but difficulty. They apparently have been pursued from Burma into Laos. Besides embarrassing the Ne Win government in Burma, which, though neutral, we consider favorable, these irregulars afford the Chinese Communists a pretext for exerting pressure. These irregulars are only loosely connected with Taipei, and presumably Taipei will have little capability to control them despite our pleas. In short, they make trouble for our friends but do not have sufficient capability to even tie down significant ChiCom forces.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4(b)
MR 84-282 #2
BY [illegible] DATE 10/31/85

SUDAN

Trouble continues in Sudan with Prime Minister Abboud appealing to the British for aircraft rockets for possible use against rebellious Army

TOP SECRET

personnel. The British are complying. Abboud hopes to force the rebellious officers to come to Khartoum and surrender by this means since hs is not sure of the loyalty of the troops which he might send against the dissidents.

INDONESIA

The debate on the return to the 1945 constitution has ended. The outcome is somewhat in doubt, but pressures from the Army on the Assembly have been severe, reaching the point of a thinly veiled threat of an army takeover in the event of an unfavorable vote.

TIBET

The Dalai Lama is reported planning to make a public statement on 6 June, announcing the Tibetans are fighting for complete independence. This is against the urging of Nehru who favors refraining from controversial statements.

John S D Eisenhower

~~TOP SECRET~~

May 28, 1959

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR-UAR

The Soviet Union has offered to build the entire Aswan High Dam in less time and at less cost than originally estimated, according to the Cairo press.

FRANCE-NORTH AFRICA

The French seem to have decided to extend into adjacent countries their operations against the Algerian rebels. Despite US objections, the French Air Force is said to be preparing to conduct aerial reconnaissance over Libya as a result of reports that the rebels have acquired aircraft which would be based in Libya. These reports are not confirmed. Radio Algiers has carried a French Army announcement of a penetration into Tunisia to wipe out a rebel band and is again asserting the "doctrine of hot pursuit."

IRAQ

The Communists have reduced their public pressures for legalization and participation as a party in the cabinet in the face of Qasim's current opposition to these demands. They will probably concentrate for the present on strengthening their position by other means.

HAITI

The tenuous political stability which has existed during recent months may give way to renewed unrest and violence if President Duvalier's illness is as serious as reported. Dissident elements, encouraged by the possibility of the President's death or prolonged illness, could spark sufficient unrest to topple the weak and unpopular government.

John S D Eisenhower

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-86 #13
BY DJH DATE 12/8/83

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~~TOP SECRET~~

May 25, 1959

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

USSR-DENMARK

As was earlier reported, Khrushchev is planning to visit Denmark soon. Danish Foreign Minister Krag has told our Ambassador, Peterson, that if Khrushchev raises the subject of nuclear weapons, the Danish plan to reply that "Denmark will not accept nuclear warheads for offensive purposes, but will accept them for defensive purposes." This has caused our people some concern and our Mission has pointed out that the use of "offensive" and "defensive" categories would cast doubt on the purely defensive purposes of the NATO stockpile program. Meanwhile, the Embassy reports that the Danish cabinet has not yet decided whether to accept nuclear weapons.

LONG-TERM CREDITS TO USSR

A German Foreign Office official has showed an Embassy officer a copy of a statement to be made by a German NATO delegate in support of the U.S. stand opposing medium- and long-term credits to the USSR. The Embassy officer asked him about reported contracts between a government-owned shipyard and Moscow. The official acknowledged that the contracts had been signed for three ships valued at 40 million DMs and that the total might amount to 160 million DMs. The payment terms would be 50% upon delivery and the balance in five one-year installments. The official was of the opinion that this was not inconsistent with the German NATO statement since this was a one-time transaction involving credit not exceeding 80 million DMs.

NUCLEAR TEST TALKS

Gromyko and Lloyd had a conversation on May 19th which formed the basis for a US/UK memorandum on the terms of reference for a meeting of the technical representatives. However, Gromyko submitted a memorandum on the same subject which made it obvious that there had been a basic misunderstanding on the substance of the conversation. The Western delegates made clear that a technical meeting would take up new data, whereas the Soviet delegate stressed that a meeting must base its discussions on the experts' report. Accordingly, Herter and Lloyd have agreed that the Soviet delegate would be informed that no

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-86 #14
BY DJH DATE 12/4/83

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further steps will be taken to arrange a meeting of technical representatives before June 8th.

MOROCCO

State has informed our Embassy in Madrid that we estimate Moroccan political pressures to be such that any Moroccan government must obtain some observable progress on the foreign troop issue. We therefore believe that our military and political interests in Morocco can best be protected by pursuing tactics of timely maneuvers in non-vital areas, while at the same time attempting to increase Moroccan vested interests in our bases through economic programs, technical assistance, and use of labor. We will continue to consult with the Spanish and French, but realize that our tactics may make our positions more difficult. Since our bases are of strategic importance, whereas the French and Spanish position is a percentage one only, we feel this risk must be taken.

CUBA

We have informed our Ambassador, Bonsal, that the Cuban Agrarian Reform Law is causing great consternation in both U.S. government and commercial sugar circles. A representative of the Cuban-American Sugar Council has described the law as confiscatory. This situation may have drastic effects on the Cuban economy and on U.S. commercial sugar interests. There is no hope placed in a possible appeal to Castro.

John S D Eisenhower

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TOP SECRET

May 13, 1959

D

Synopsis of State and Intelligence material reported to the President

MOROCCO

Ibrahim has asserted that progress in weapons technology should enable U.S. to quit bases in that country in about a year.

USSR

The USSR is to build jointly with East Germany, Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia 2400 miles of oil pipelines connecting the Urals-Volga oil field with refineries in East Europe. The line is scheduled to begin operation in 1963-64 and apparently will be able to deliver at reduced costs the estimated 320,000 barrels per day of crude oil which these countries will require from the USSR by 1965. The East European countries are to be responsible for producing or procuring materials for the pipeline and an Italian firm allegedly has agreed to help build the section passing through Polish territory.

✓

IRAQ

The Communist-controlled press is intensifying its pressure on Qasim to legalize political parties and to appoint avowed Communists to the revised 18-post cabinet. Editorials during the past few days have sharply attacked the government on this issue, and have referred to Qasim in tones less laudatory than usual. The strongly pro-Communist ministers of economy and health have publicly backed the party's demands, and the leading Communist newspaper is seeking endorsements from other cabinet members.

A Foreign Office official has informed Embassy London that the Canadian Ambassador in Cairo conveyed to Nasser on Monday Lloyd's letter to Fawzi concerning the UK decision on arms for Iraq. Nasser read the letter and listened "thoughtfully." He seemed to regard the UK position with "understanding and respect," and said Fawzi would reply to the letter. The Foreign Office official obviously is gratified by this outcome, according to our Embassy.

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E.O. 12356 [illegible]
MR 81-86 #15
BY DJH DATE 12/9/83

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(4)(5)
NSC 9/12/83; CIA 4/20/83
DATE 12/9/83

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NICARAGUA

The Nicaraguan Ambassador in Guatemala City told Mallory yesterday that his local intelligence indicated that an assassination attempt would be made on President Somoza on May 17 followed by an invasion of Nicaragua on May 19.

CZECH ARMS TO GUINEA

[redacted] detailed list of two Czech arms shipments to Guinea and made the point that the eight thousand rifles included are not necessarily excessive, since the police as well as the Army were without arms.

John S D Eisenhower

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16-19

~~7-8~~

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~~TOP SECRET~~

May 6, 1959

6

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

JORDAN

Premier-designate Hazza Majalli has formed a new cabinet following the resignation of Premier Rifai on 5 May. The King's designation of Majalli appears to tie the King more closely to the militant Bedouin minority which dominates the army, the monarchy's principal support. Majalli, a British protegé, who briefly served as premier during the unsuccessful attempt to take Jordan into the Baghdad Pact in December 1955, is related to some of the Bedouin army officers who have intrigued against Army Chief of Staff Shara and Rifai. Husayn's support of the Bedouin may alienate vociferous segments of the population, and open the way for resumption of instability in the government and army which was chronic before Rifai took over the leadership in the spring of 1957.

LIBYA

Libya may soon develop into a major new oil area. The latest discovery well by Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, located 200 miles south of Bengasi, tested at a rate of more than 2,400 barrels per day. A competent source estimates a production potential for this well in excess of 10,000 barrels a day. Libyan oil could be highly competitive with other Middle East crude.

VIETNAMESE-CAMBODIAN ACCORD HELD UNLIKELY

Parsons observes from Seoul that emotions in Cambodia against the U.S. have probably cooled since the worst period in March, and the Cambodians seem ready to inaugurate a new era in their relations with us. The feelings between Cambodia and Viet-nam, however, continue so strong as to be described as psychopathic.

UK CREDITS TO USSR

In Whitney's call on U.K. Deputy Under Secretary of State Gore-Booth The latter insisted that the U.K. make real distinction between government credits and government guarantees. The Embassy believes that

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MR 81-86 #16
BY DJH 12/5/83

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the biggest British problem, if they were to change their mind about these long term credits, would be to reverse the public commitment by Board of Trade President Eccles on March 12th. Gore-Booth has agreed, however, to see if something can be done to gain time.

VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Minister of Mines Perez Alfonso saw the Under Secretary yesterday and expressed concern over U.S. oil import restrictions. In addition, a recent article in the "Oil and Gas Journal" indicates the present system is harming Venezuela, and unless modified it may result in the loss to Venezuela of a major part of the U.S. market. The Under Secretary believes it may be necessary to take action promptly, and he informed Perez Alfonso we would do our best to come up with something as soon as possible.

John S.D. Eisenhower

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21-22

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May 2, 1959

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

6.

INDIA-TIBET

In their meeting on 24 April, Nehru and the Dalai Lama were unable to reconcile their divergent views on future courses of action with regard to Tibet. Nehru favors a policy aimed at restoring Tibetan internal autonomy, while the Dalai Lama apparently is convinced he has no alternative but to struggle for independence. Nehru plans a second meeting before mid-May. The Dalai Lama meanwhile appears to be following Nehru's advice to refrain from making public statements.

[redacted]

[redacted]

FRANCE-ALGERIA

De Gaulle's 29 April statements during an interview with a French deputy from Algeria affirms his agreement with the army's version of integration of Algeria with France, on a basis of political, economic, and social equality for Moslems. The extremist settlers demand a type of integration which would simply perpetuate their privileges. De Gaulle's statement, reflecting his concern over mounting right-wing criticism of his policies, was probably aimed at limiting extremist demonstrations in Algiers at the 13 May coup anniversary ceremonies.

John S D Eisenhower

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 84-282 #3
BY [illegible] DATE 10/31/85

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 1.3 (a)(3)(4)(5)
NSC letter 8/22/85
NLE DATE 10/31/85

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May 1, 1959

Synopsis of Intelligence material reported to the President

AFRO-ASIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The consultative committee of the Afro-Asian Economic Conference which ended its meeting in Indonesia on 30 April has limited membership in the organization so as to exclude the USSR. Only Communist China opposed the limitation; the United Arab Republic and Iraq abstained. Headquarters are to be in Bombay or Cairo. The UAR originally favored. Soviet participation but apparently yielded to South and Southeast Asian opposition in the hope of securing agreement on Cairo as the headquarters.

SOUTH VIETNAM

Persistent rumors have been received of possible Communist violence in South Vietnam to occur either on 1 May or within a week of that date, possibly as the start of an intensified terrorism campaign. One report says the American, French, and Chinese Nationalist embassies will be targets. There is as yet no confirmation of these rumors, but South Vietnamese security authorities are taking additional precautions.

TUNISIA-FRANCE

Incidents along the Algerian-Tunisian border, involving violations of Tunisian territory by French forces based in Algeria, have recently increased. This situation, attributable in part to more vigorous French activity on the Algerian-Tunisian frontier, is causing mounting uneasiness among Tunisian officials. President Bourguiba has made a new urgent request for the expeditious shipment of arms and military vehicles from the US.

PANAMA

The National Guard is reluctant to engage the invading groups, and the De la Guardia government is relying on the OAS investigating committee to solve the situation. Most of the invaders are still in the small coastal village of Nombre de Dios, possibly awaiting reinforcements reported to have left Cuba on 28 April. About 20 invaders have moved away from Nombre de Dios and may be heading toward the Canal Zone. Extremist students may stage disorders in early May.

John S D Eisenhower

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E.O. 12356, SEC. 3.4 (b)
MR 81-56 #17
BY DJH 12/5/83

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1959

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Telephone	call, Dulles to DDE (1 pg) (remains closed per RR 78-13; 8/30/78 - DJH) remains closed per RR81-4, 12/5/80. JB	5/1/59	C

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 41
Folder: Telephone Calls May 1959

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GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

GSA FORM 7122 (7-72)

TELEPHONE CALLS
May 27, 1959

8:53 The President tried to get Secretary Dillon re luncheon -- Dillon at airport meeting Herter

9:27 The President tried again, talked at 9:28.

1:16 The President called acw

5:45 The President called acw

7:13 The President called acw - re weekend guests

May 29, 1959

8:16 The President called to ask where his guests were

8:21 report to President by acw
8:22 second report to President - on way

10:49 Jim Hagerty called the President

May 30

7:40 The President called acw - going to golf course

5:30 The President called acw - what was score of baseball game

5:35 ACW reported back

May 31

8:08 The President called Usher

11:53 The President called acw; break date with John McClure for Thursday

11:40 PM The President tried to get Aksel Nielsen in Denver, he did not answer, call cancelled.

TELEPHONE CALLS

May 25, 1959

9:35	The Vice President called the President to say that he thought his tribute to Dulles, as printed in papers, wonderful.
5:05	The President called Dr. Milton, presumably about series of speeches plannted
6:49	The President called Secretary Dillon about suggestion of having dinner or luncheon for the foreign dignitaries coming to Secrteary Dulles' funeral
7:02	Susie Eisenhower called the President, presumabl, y to thank him for little silver cup he gave her for winning ribbons at horse show
7:15	George Allen called the President.

May 26, 1959

9:05	Secretary Dillon called the President about luncheon -
10;00	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower about her seeing Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek while she is here to attend the Dulles' funeral
12:42	The President called acw
2:10	The President called John R Eisenhower.
3:42	The President called Bob Murphy, more about luncheon for foreign dignitaries
5:19	The President called Colonel Schulz, did not reach him, cancelled call

TELEPHONE CALLS
May 20, 1959

7:33 The President called Chief West at the farm.

10:35 The President called Secretary Dillon regarding cable from Herter asking if Konrad Adenauer wanted to come to funeral of Dulles, in the event he died, what should reply be.

12:10 The President called Allen Dulles about this.

12:41 He called Dillon back.

12:45 President called Mrs. Whitman to okay cable to be sent to Herter.

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May 15, 1959 continued

1:05	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower in Denver
2:02	The President called acw
7:03	The President called Mrs. Eisenhower, Denver
7:13	The President tried to get Aksel Nielsen, in Denver
8:15	The President called acw - not to go to Denver, about Mrs. Eisenhower and Aksel re going for a trip Sunday morning
8:17	The President called Aksel Nielsen, in Colorado Springs.

May 13, 1959
TELEPHONE CALLS

The President tried to get Mrs. Barbara Eisenhower at 1:00 - she was on her way to Carlyle, Pa. and he said never mind.

6:56 ACW called him to say he should not leave for Belgian dinner until 8:00

7:01 The Prsidnet called Mrs. Eisenhower in Denver

7:22 The President tried to get me, said never mind

7:23 The President called Wiley Buchanan to say he wanted to bring Barbara to Belgian dinner

7:37 Wiley Buchanan called the President back about dinner

- - -

May 14, 1959

7:25 The President called acw

7z40 The President called acw
both times about details for New York trip

8:30 The President called General White to invite him to go to Colorado Springs with him Saturday

8:54 The President tried to get the Attorney General -- finally started to talk to him on plane, in middle of convdrsation was cut off as engines started. It was about "pre-emption" -- letter sent.

May 15

9:12 The President called Mrs. Dulles to tell her about the Sylvanus Thayer medal and Freedoms Foundation medal -- he sent them both over to her as he was afraid, and she agreed, that it would be too emotional for the Secretary if he, the President, tried to give them to him.

TELEPHONE CALL
May 12, 1959

10"58	To Secretary McElroy re Successor to Quarles
11:40	Secretary Benson called the President - subject unknown
5:43	The President called acw

TELEPHONE CALLS
May 11, 1959

4/19 The President called Secretary McElroy -- about someone they are considering for Deputy Secretary of Defense.

TELEPHONE CALLS
May 9, 1959

12:26 The President called Mrs. Eisenhower in ~~Denver~~ Washington

12:27 The President called acw

3:35 The President tried to get acw -- left word I should call him back (he was at Camp David) at 6:00 which I did. By that time he had forgotten what he wanted to talk to me about

5:30 The President called John's home

8:25 The President called acw, to be sure he had sent a mother's day gift to Mrs. E.

Library
The Original

May 10, 1959

The President 7:23 back from David called me about the speech to the Scientists - Malcolm had completely redone it.

7:25 The President called Malcolm Moos.

TELEPHONE CALLS
May 8, 1959

7:34 The President, at Camp David, called Mrs. Eisenhower.

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REPORT ON TELEPHONE CALLS

May 6, 1959

2:05 The President called acw to remind him that he wanted to give Sir Winston his photograph.

May 7, 1959

1:20 The President called Secretary Herter about his speech

1:45 Called acw

2:15 called acw

5:32 tried to get Secretary Straus, talked at 6:19

6 telephone calls to acw - all about weekend plans

6:07 The President called Bill Robinson, New York, also about weekend.

TELEPHONE CALLS
May 4, 1959

7:45 Secretary McElroy called the President -- something to do with testimony at Hill

12:04 The President called Secretary Dulles -- he asked about bringing Sir Winston out to see him. The Secretary's voice first sounded fine, but then he faltered -- seemed fussed -- seemed unsure of himself.

12;07 The President called General Heaton about the visit tomorrow.

7:11 The President called Jim Hagerty

May 5, 1959

Secretary Dulles called the President -- wanted to be sure that President understood he would be brought in a wheel chair into the sitting room, one photographer to be arranged for by hospital, the President promised to stay not more than five minutes. Said he was feeling a little better than yesterday.

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	~~Diary entry re DDE visit with foreign ministers~~ DJH (4 pg; 2 copies) 6/18/82	5/28/59	A
2.	~~Diary entry re conversation, DDE and Adenauer~~ DJH 6/21/82 ~~(4 pg; 2 copies)~~	5/27/59	A
~~3.~~	~~Memorandum for Files re Appointment matters (3 pp)~~ Opened for Res, [illegible] 4/20/84	~~5/13/59~~	~~C~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 41
Folder: Diary May 1959

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DIARY
May 29, 1959

Major General James B. Cress, President of Class of 1914 and a "good friend" of the President's in for a little reminiscing.

George Allen of USIA in - among other things - secured loan of the President's painting of David for display at Moscow Fair. Painting was picked up later in day.

Mr. Morgan, Leo Hoegh and Dr. Paarlberg in to see the President.

Herschel Newsom in with others on his two- price plan for wheat -- see notes.

Dr . Raymond B. Allen in -- unknown subject

Dr. Arthur Burns and Frank Pace in on National Goals Committee -- long appointment. Bob Merriam should prepare notes.

The President went to the baseball game at Griffith Stadium - George Allen and some staff members accompanied him. It was a good game with a long ninth inning, and he stayed throughout.

~~SECRET~~

DIARY
May 28, 1959

I had an official visit with the four Ministers who had been in Geneva and later held a luncheon for all of the foreign dignitaries present for Secretary Dulles' funeral.

My purpose was to thank both groups for their courtesy in paying their respects to a man that we, here, thought to be one of our greatest and, of course, in both cases, I wanted to try to help improve the atmosphere both in general and in the specific sense. I say specific because I am referring here to the atmosphere in which negotiations are being conducted in Geneva.

Gromyko was personally agreeable, laughing frequently, and expressing the hope that real progress could be made. I told the group that I was personally anxious that such progress be accomplished, because only in this way could America agree to go to a Summit meeting. To go without such progress would be not only an exercise in futility, but would have an adverse effect upon world thinking when it was understood that the meeting was condemned in advance to sterility.

Surprisingly Gromyko did not disagree with this in our office conversation, even though we know that the attitude of Khrushchev has been that any progress at the Foreign Ministers' level was of little concern or meaning. This comes about of course, at least in part, because of the relatively minor position held by Gromyko in the Soviet system. In that system there is only one boss and Gromyko is nothing but an errand boy.

Respecting the luncheon, each of the individuals present took the occasion, during the coffee period, to assure me of his nation's respect for Mr. Dulles and for the policies that Mr. Dulles and I have advocated and carried out. I asked each to convey to his respective head of government or state my personal thanks for the courtesy, and all in all, I think the meeting was worth while.

DDE

~~SECRET~~

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By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

DIARY
May 28, 1959

The morning after the funeral of Secretary Dulles the President first met with Admiral Paul Foster who is the U.S. Representative to the International Atomic Energy Commission. Statement issued and photographs taken.

After NSC the President saw Secretary Herter briefly, with Livie Merchant.

Then Herter, Gromyko, Selwyn Lloyd, Couve de Murville, came in for a 30 minute appointment. Approximately 10 minutes given up to photographs. The atmosphere seemed fairly relaxed. Gromyko tried hard, asked a few questions in fairly halting English.

The Dwight D. [illegible] Library

Later the President saw Herter again alone.

The President met with representatives of the Academies (Naval and Military) to present respective Yearbooks to him. Picture taken.

After staff appointments the President had to go to House for a brief rest, then gave a luncheon for 24. Included were all the foreign dignitaries who had come as representatives of their nation to the Dulles funeral. Jean Monnet, an old friend of the President, was present. From the State Department were Herter, Dillon and Bob Murphy. The Vice President was also invited.

As quickly as decent, the President left for Burning Tree with George Allen where he had a wonderful score, I am told.

DIARY
May 27, 1959

Today was the day of former Secretary of State Dulles' funeral, an event that shadowed all else. It was, as history will recount, also the day on which Khrushchev had said six months ago that he would turn East Germany over to the East Germans and the showdown on Berlin started. Some two months ago Mr. K. said that May 27th was not a firm date, and it is ironic that the Secretary's funeral should have been today.

Dr. Paarlberg and Jack Anderson were in early to see the President about Herschel Newsom's two-price wheat plan. An appointment with Mr. Newsom is set for the President to see him Friday.

Prime Minister of Australia, Robert Menzies in. State Department presumably will prepare notes.

Secreary of State, Christian Herter, just off the plane from Geneva, was in. At first he and Douglas Dillon were with the President, joined by General Goodpaster.

The U.S. Ambassador to France, Amory Houghton in, joined by General Goodpaster.

Konrad Adenauer, here for the Dulles funeral, in - at first alone with the President and an interpreter. Later Secretary Herter and Von Brentano joined. I doubt if anyone will prepare notes on this.

Secretary Herter saw the President alone, briefly.

The afternoon was the funeral of John Foster Dulles. It consumed a solid three hours and must have been torture for the members of the family. I saw only the ceremony at the Cathedral (and what I saw wasn't very much). The newspaper accounts will have to be consulted by me -- and future historians. It was unbearably hot, the traffic was hideous, there seemed to be confusion. The stained glass window in the Cathedral was the one restful thing I found in the whole service.

The President of course, and Mrs. Eisenhower, had to go to Arlington for the ceremony there. Because of the really wonderful tribute in the manner of the number of foreign ministers attending, the ceremony took a tremendously long time -- getting cars in place, etc., that sort of thing.

All the while we were trying to get together a list for a luncheon of the dignitaries here that the President is holding tomorrow.

DIARY
May 26, 1959

After various staff appointments (the President in fine fettle despite the death of Mr. Dulles), legislative meeting -- see notes. Then a quick picture for LIFE, because a feature story is being written about Charlie Halleck. He and Mr. Dirksen and the President.

Gordon Allott in to talk about Western water rights. President said he would not send to Congress legislation implementing report of Cabinet Committee on Water Resources. See notes by Jerry Morgan.

The President greeted a group of Sloan Fellows who have been participating in the MIT School of Industrial Management.

Discussion re new Navy building, notes to be prepared by General Goodpaster. Contrary opinions filed under staff notes.

The President had a new colored photograph taken.

In the afternoon he was in office briefly, shot golf balls, had General Gruenther over for a drink.

~~SECRET~~

CONVERSATION WITH CHANCELLOR ADENAUER, May 27, 1959.

(Note: Chancellor Adenauer saw the President for approximately a half hour "alone" -- that is, with the exception of the needed interpreter. This was done at the Chancellor's request. Later they were joined for some fifteen minutes by the Secretary of State and Foreign Minister von Brentano.)

Chancellor Adenauer, as usual, laid out his general thinking toward the Communist menace. In this he shows no great change -- indeed, if he did I would be greatly disappointed.

He seems to have developed almost a psychopathic fear of what he considers to be "British weakness." I went over with him some of my conversations with Mr. Macmillan and also described in rough fashion some of the British problems in the world. I told him that I am certain that in basic conviction and belief, Harold Macmillan and the Conservative Party leadership stand squarely with the rest of us. On the other hand, Britain has some economic and political problems that are almost unique, at least they are delicate and never ending. Since there is a very sharply divided opinion in that nation affecting such matters, Macmillan has had to tread a very careful path. In spite of this I told the Chancellor that in my opinion in any show-down Macmillan would stand firmly on principle.

The Chancellor discussed the continuing objective of re-uniting Germany. He stated, or implied, that the practicalities of the situation were such that the end would have to be achieved in a step-by-step process in which the two sides of Germany would themselves have to exhibit a clear readiness to be conciliatory and reasonable.

DDE

~~SECRET~~

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. [illegible]
by BSR

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May 22 - 2.

at dedication of Francis Scott Key Memorail Hall and Mellon Hall. After the ceremony he went direct to Gettysburg, getting there at 1:39. I think he plays golf this afternoon

DIARY
Thursday, May 21.

The Vice President had breakfast with the President, subject unknown. He stayed with the President until NSC.

After NSC, Doug Dillon in -- suggestion of Mr. Guffler as Amb. to Ceylon approved.

Development Loan Fund legislation discussed - probably figure $1.5 billion.

Other matters -- see notes prepared by Gen. Goodpaster

Representatives of the National League of Insured Savings Associations in to call on the President. See copy of letter they left, together with memorandum from Dr. Saulnier regarding their proposal. Staff notes.

Former Attorney General, Herbert Brownell, in, no notes.

After lunch the President returned briefly to his office and left for Burning Tree to play golf with George Allen. On return went to a movie.

- - - - -

Friday, May 22, 1959

The President had ~~lunch~~ breakfast with Dag Hammarskjold, Cabot Lodge and Douglas Dillon. No notes unless Dillon or Lodge kept.

He briefly saw General Persons about the Admiral Strauss' confirmation, which is "tough." No one knows how Lyndon Johnson will vote; he will carry votes with him. General Persons said that if he voted for confirmation, it might put his leadership in the Senate in jeopardy. The President said that no matter how the vote went, he wanted from Bryce and Ed McCabe a full history of the entire matter, newspaper clippings, even including what gossip could be gleaned.

Antoine Piney in, if any notes would have to be by Robert Murphy.

The President left to deliver talk at St. John's college in Annapolis,

DIARY
May 20, 1959

The first appointment was with Senator H. Alexander Smith - Major Eisenhower sat in on appointment.

Judge Orie L. Phillips of Denver in. He was supposed not to talk about American Bar Association resolution asking for more power in appointment of judges -- no one sat in on appointment.

The Newly-appointed Ambassador of Czechoslovakia in to present his credentials.

The President saw Dr. Saulnier.

Also saw Bill Rogers (about "pre-emption").

Then he greeted the members of the Board of Governors and Officers of the American Bar Association.

The President spent the first relaxed afternoon in the office I can remember. Lots of nagging things like questions and photographs settled.

DIARY
May 19, 1959

The President's first appointment was with the Secretary of Defense and the newly-designated Deputy Secretary, Thomas Gates. Mr. Gates' chauffeur, for the first time in years, did not show up and he had, for his first bigtime appointment with the President, to show up late. Photographs were taken. See notes.

The President met with legislative leaders. See report.

The President met with Science Advisory Committee. Notes prepared by John or Andy.

The President presented scholastic achievement awards to four representative blind students. The scholastic records of the students were amazing. But the amusing part was that the press underplayed the students and played up a casual remark by the President that he gave his grandchildren $2 for each A they produced on report cards, nothing for B's, and that they gave him $1 for everything below B's.

That afternoon the President came briefly over to the office to discuss Railway Retirement Bill. I had thought he was going to veto it, but at the last minute the staff decided the veto message would not stand up, and so the President signed the bill, with misgivings.

He went to the dentist, and hurriedly left for Burning Tree.

In the evening he gave a stag dinner, 15 people, for the new projected Presbyterian Center. Dinner given at the request of Harry Luce and Dr. Elson. The President has indicated he can do no more than that. He did, however, say the evening was not as bad as he had anticipated.

At some time or other he said it was sad and ironic that two of the men he considered "great" and he does not use the term lightly, were both at Walter Reed, both hopelessly ill, both could not hardly recognize him -- it is really the saddest thing.

DIARY
Monday, May 18, 1959

Gordon Gray first major appointment.

Secretary of HEW in -- outlining what he considered best strategy of HEW in preparation for 1960 campaign.

The President presented the International Solomon R. Guggenheim Award to Mr. Juan Miro. The murals for which Mr. Miro got the award were pretty incomprehensible to all of us, and the President had a hard time finding the proper adjectives.

The Mexican Ambassador in. One problem was sending Dr. Milton to Mexico on this informal two-man committee project (Dr. Milton is to go in August). Second matter under consideration was cotton.

The Secretary of Commerce in- off record -- presumably about his difficulties, still unresolved in getting confirmed.

The President greeted a great mass of delegates attending the American Committee on Italian Migration -- shook hands with all of them.

Jack Anderson dragged daughter, son-in-law and children in for handshake.

The President went out to the hospital for brief (and probably final) look in on John Foster Dulles. He said Mr. Dulles (who is not getting intravenous feeding) managed a brief smile, some words to the effect that it was "nice" of the President to come, but the President said he looked just awful and was so thin.

DIARY
May 15, 1959

I don't know why I keep this diary since I seldom know anything more than surface facts. Tom won't tell me anything about appointments which he goes in on -- considers them too unimportant. General Goodpaster and John are conscientious and wonderful about notes. General Persons is too busy. Bryce is too important. And I might as well be a thousand miles away for all I can contribute to history. But there are only 19 more months and I might as well try to keep this up.

Incidentally, for whoever reads this, I apologize again for the typing. My excuse is that I do this hurriedly and with full regard for its triviliaty, and so I neither care about errors nor feel it necessary to do a retyping job.

Secretary Dillin in early on two Ambassadorial shifts -- Jones for Rountree, and McIntosh to Columbia. Also about granting the French air terminals in US. See notes.

After NSC McElroy came in to talk about General Twining and possibility of Admiral Radford filling in during gap. Also re Dillon Anderson. See notes.

An appointment with a curious group of people Merrima, Persons, Saulnier, etc. Perhaps notes may appear later.

The President met with a group of Dicivl Defense Directors, and later brought into his office a Colonel Arthur Sheets from Oregon, an old friend.

Mr. Joe Lindholm, brought his father and two sons. Mr. Joe Lindholm is a farmer from Audubon, Iowa, who some years ago gave the President an Angus -- one of the better ones according to the classification chart. Just social call -- Mr. Lindholm had been to the farm and General Nevins took him around. See correspondence for any amplification.

After staff appointments and lunch the President came back to the office. Went over speeches for tomorrow in New York. Went to Walter Reed to see the Secretary, who is very week. Came back to office. Had appointment with McElroy re replacement for Quarles. The President dictated notes on this.

The President went to the dinner at the Belgian Embassy given by King Baudouin. At the last moment he decided to take Barbara with him. I can imagine the tizzy into which the Belgian Embassy was put when someone, I know not whom, called about fifteen minutes of eight and said Barbara would be along.

Diary
May 15, 1959

The President asked me to call George Humphrey and tell him that David McDonald's visit at the Waldrof yesterday was "purely social." He said that he was completely social, no single word of business was mentioned by either one of them. He also said Mr. McDonald stayed about ten minutes.

DIARY
May 13, 1959

Eisenhower Library
DDE Digitized

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Secretary McElroy came in at 5:00 and spent about an hour with the President. The President dictated the following notes:

I had a final talk with Mr. McElroy about filling the vacancy created by the death of Deputy Secretary of Defense, Don Quarles.

The problem was a little more complicated than is usual in such cases because of the fact that Mr. McElroy's commitment to me of two years' service in the Defense Department was for a period terminating next October. I have felt that unless Mr. McElroy could see his way clear to remaining for a longer period, my choice for the Deputy Secretary would almost necessarily have to settle upon an individual who would be able within a few months to take over the top spot in the Department of Defense.

Today Mr. McElroy informed me of the several reasons that had compelled him to place a limit upon his tour of service in Washington. All but one had been removed or had become of such lesser importance that he thought they should not be weighed in his own personal decision as to his tenure of office.

The one remaining consideration in this particular question is the health of his wife. She is much more nearly an invalid than I had suspected; he is quite worried about her lack of progress in throwing off an apparently tricky case of arthritis.

Under the situation created by Mr. Quarles' death, Neil has decided as follows:

(a). He commits himself now to staying until the end of the year, or at least late in December, after the '61 Defense budget has been crystallized.

(b). Having been given some hope by the doctors that his wife's health might be expected to improve, he will determine some time later in the year whether it will be possible for him to continue until the end of my term as President.

(c). In this situation his first choice for his Deputy is Tom Gates, who is just resigning as Secretary of the Navy. While he knew that if a man was to be taken from the Defense Department organization, my own choice would fall on Mr. Finucane of the Army, he felt that all in all he would feel better in asking Tom to serve in this post. He has not yet mentioned the matter and does not know what the reply will be, but if it is negative then he will approach Mr. Finucane.

One man he interviewed at my request -- Dillon Anderson. I personally think he is the ablest of all the men we have been talking about for appointment here and one who has, through his experience as the President's special assistant in charge of the Planning Board, an experience that would be valuable in the post. However, Mr. McElroy got the impression that Dillon Anderson would consider acceptance only in the event that he were promised appointment to Secretary of Defense at any time thereafter that Mr. McElroy might have to leave the post. Such a commitment I think I should not make at this moment.

Other people considered by Mr. McElroy were Walker Cisler of the Detroit Edison Company, and a younger man named Gray, Chairman of the Board of the Whirlpool Corporation.

DDE

DIARY
May 12, 1959

The President in office early - first appointment with staff people, and then legislative leaders (see notes).

Friend from West Point days, Reverend John P. Markoe, in.

Malcolm Moos went over with the President the draft of New York talks on Thursday.

Some details of New York - Denver trips ironed out.

In the afternoon the President attended interment services for Deputy Secretary of Defense Quarles. The President was rained out from hitting golf balls, had an early dinner with the children.

DIARY, May 11 --

There was the usual Monday morning line-up of staff appointments.

Sir John Wheeler-Bennett in to talk about Queen Elizabeth. His project is this: he has been assigned to secure from people who know Queen Elizabeth now material which he will write up in the form of notes for a biography to be published after her death and after Sir John's death.

The President went to the airport to meet King Baudouin of the Belgians.

In the afternoon he saw Fred Gurley (about Railway Retirement business I think). Many more staff appointments. In the evening the President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a dinner to the King.

DIARY
Friday, May 8

The President was in early - first official appointment was presentation of Young American Medal for Bravery to William Joseph Steury. This is required by law.

Just at the time the presentation was going on, we heard the dreadful news that Deputy Secretary of Defense Quarles had died in his sleep. He had been seemingly in wonderful health, as friendly and gay as ever the day before. He was slated to become Secretary of Defense when McElroy retires. Everyone loved Mr. Quarles and the shock around the White House, from the President down, was indescribable.

The Secretary of State came in briefly before leaving for Geneva. See notes prepared by General Goodpaster. The President is agreeable to San Francisco as site for Summit meeting and seems actually now to be in favor of meeting.

Dr. Saulnier in off record.

The President decided to go -- suddenly -- to Walter Reed to see Secretary Dulles (and to have slight examination -- and then on to Camp David. He picked up George Allen on the way. They played golf in afternoon.

May 9

The President was up at dawn and off early for golf with Mr. Allen. Late this afternoon General Gruenther and Bill Robinson are arriving at David.

DIARY
May 7, 1969

The President, despite two late nights and another one coming up, had breakfast with Walter Williams. Mr. Williams told him of his efforts on behalf of the budget, spoke to him about a "political" matter (which the President later told General Persons.

The Attorney General in - no notes.

NSC.

Old friends from the Philippines, Mrs. Marian Huff and Mrs. R. L. Bowman, came in. The President later inscribed pictures to them.

The Secretary of State in.

Winthrop Aldrich in, off record.

Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, off record, to get the President to give a stag dinner for the projected Presbyterian Center.

Bernard Baruch in.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower saw Sir Winston off for the British Embassy.

In the afternoon the President had a number of staff appointments, hit golf balls, saw Bob Woodruff and George Allen at the House, and went to the British Embassy for dinner in honor of Sir Winston Churchill.

May 6, 1959

Diary

The President in office early, staff appointments, legislative meeting, than a second meeting with legislative leaders. Then Dr. Killian and Dr. Kistiakowsky of the Science Advisory Committee.

The President received a group of participaants in the Food for Peace Conference.

He left 4arly for luncheon, and after luncheon took Sir Winston Churchill, in a helicopter, to Gettysburg and a tour of the farm and the battlefield.

In the evening he had a stag dinner for Sir Winston.

DIARY
May 5, 1959

There was an appointment in early morning arranged by Karl Haar about operations of OCB. See notes.

Joe Martin came in to see the President, bringing with him invitation to attend the Congressional fund-raising dinner to be held June 8th (to raise money for the Senatorial and Congressional Committees). Both committees have far from supported the President. He tentatively agreed to go, but said he did not want to be embarrassed by attacks on him in his presence. Joe Martin agreed. Later Bryce Harlow was assured by Barry Goldwater that all would be "love and kisses."

Dr. Arthur Flemming in.

Appointment for pre-press, and press conference. See report.

Dr. Killian in to go over Science speech with Malcolm Moos.

The President received the Goodwill Worker of 1959, Mr. William Junker, of Dallas, and others.

Congressman Ancher Nelson brought in some people from Minnesota. On plea that he had done so much for REA veto sustaining.

After lunch with Sir Winston, the President and Sir Winston went for a drive to see the azaleas at the Arboretum. Then they want to Walter Reed to see Secretary Dulles and General Marshall. Later the President ca back for some last minute work and hit golf balls. In the evening he gave a small stag dinner for Sir Winston, mostly war time associates, with the addition of the Vice President and -- at the last minute -- Secretary of Labor Mitchell.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 1 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

DIARY
Week of May 4, 1959

This will be all about Sir Winston Churchill -- little inconsequential things that happened during his visit. To me, I might explain, it was the most historic and memorable event of all the years at the White House, simply because to me Churchill symbolizes Anglo-American unity, and statesmanship in every sense of the word, and gallantry and courage. And I can never forget his voice as I used to listen to it at 4:00 A.M. coming from beleaguered Britain in the early days of the war. That grand, that wonderful voice, and that eloquence.

People here say that he is merely the master of showmanship. Master of showmanship or not -- and I grant that he is (witness the ten gallon hat, the bow ties of this visit -- he has taken me in completely and totally.

I honestly did not think he would be able to make the trip, despite all the minute plans we made. We -- and I mean Lord Lennox and I -- talked about bell beside his bed, who would make the toasts, what kind of food he liked, guests lists at great length, etc.

As to the guest lists the ZPresident, who was not in a particularly good mood in the weeks prior to the visit, was seemingly indifferent to who was invited and what type of dinners were arranged. He finally agreed on the plan of having one small one for war time associates and one larger one for top government people, a few of the war time associates not quite as closely connected, and some six or eight of the President's closest friends. The actual lists -- because we had to switch several people because of prior commitments were 17 for the first stag dinner on the fifth, and 51 for the second one.

Some of the results of invitations were: Unfortunately, Generals Clay and Bradley were going to be in Europe (as were Bob Anderson, John McCloy, etc.) The President asked President Truman, who refused (in all fairness his invitation was sent late.) But Truman had also been invited to the British Embassy and had refused that much in advance. The newspapers made a great business of the "quarrel" between the two Presidents, but President Eisenhower handled it in the press conference when he said that he worded invitations to informal affairs in such a way that people could always refuse if they had other engagements

The seating of the two dinners presented a great problem as Sir Winston is so deaf that sitting next to him was a particular difficulty. At the first dinner he was flanked by Bedell Smith and Mark Clark, whom the President said were favorites of his in war days. At the second dinner he was seated on the Presiden right, with Henry Cabot Lodge next to him. The second dinner produced some memorable toasts, copies of which I shall attach to these small comments.

For posterity I want to add that Tom Stephens called the President and Sir Winston, in his own inimicable way, the "Playboys of the Western World" because you never could be quite sure what they would be up to. The first afternoon after lunch the President took Sir Winston out to see the azaleas at the Arboretum (when Secretary Benson heard about it he was crushed -- he thought he was going to be included in the party), and then they went out to the hospital to see Secretary Dulles and General Marshall. Pictures were taken of the meeting with the Secretary showing how dreadfully he has declined in the last week or so. He was in a wheel chair, for the first time the press has known. It was, I know, a particularly painful experience but something Sir Winston wanted very much to do. I am told that General Marshall understood who was there to see him, but could not respond. Apparently he cannot talk and looks very bad indeed.

The second afternoon the President (with just a little warning) called for the helicopters and took Sir Winston to Gettysburg. The scene I shall always remember, from the newsreels, was Sir Winston hanging on for dear life as the President took him across the bumpy terrain in a golf cart. The photographs (which I shall also attach to this) tell much more graphically than I can the story. One of the newspaper men said that Sir Winston was not at all interested in the cattle, but did seem to be interested in the Gettysburg battle ground.

Sir Winston is feeble and has difficulty in talking, so much so that communication is at times practically impossible. But little things show that, as his secretary said, he takes everything in, even though he sometimes cannot comment on it. For instance, he noticed a picture of Field Marshall Montgomery in the President's trophy room. He simply looked at it and shrugged his shoulders with a gesture that implied more than a thousand words.

Another story: when he and Bernard Baruch took off in the COLUMBINE to go to New York, Baruch, who is deaf also but who does wear a hearing aid, said to him,"for God's sake Winston, say something, anything, in front of the cameras. " Winston thereupon said "bow wow, bow wow, bow wow!"

I wish I could get the President to dictate something of his talks with Sir Winston. Perhaps I shall be able to later. Montague Browne, his secretary, was a wonderfully gentle and nice man, and interprets what Sir Winston is thinking and doing. All in all, I do think the visit went off nicely, and I know the President was gratified and pleased that such a great and old and feelbe man would come all this way to renew his friendship. To see Sir Winston is to look upon history - history that is heroic and great.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE   MAY 4, 1959

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

TEXT OF THE REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT AND SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL, ON SIR WINSTON'S ARRIVAL AT MATS TERMINAL, WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1959

THE PRESIDENT

Sir Winston, this is a great honor indeed to welcome you once more to the United States. I do so not only as my dear friend of wartime days but as one who is, after all, half American himself. We think it is only fitting that you should come and visit this country which -- after all -- claims at least the maternal side of you.

So, welcome again, and we do hope you enjoy your trip here to this country.

SIR WINSTON:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am most happy once again to set foot in the United States -- my mother's country. I always think of it and feel it.

I have come here on a quiet visit to see some of my old comrades of wartime days. I am indeed sorry that the brevity of my stay makes it impossible for me to go to Canada or to see as many of my friends as I should like.

I always love coming to America. But I shall not say, as most people who are traveling nowadays about the world seem to do, everything I think.

It will suffice me to thank you all for your welcome, and to bring you the assurance of our lasting friendship.

# # # #

April 28, 1959

DINNER Thursday, May 7th, 1959. 8.0 p.m. Black tie.

"In honour of The President"

"On the occasion of the visit of Sir Winston Churchill"

Accepted

Sir Harold Caccia
Sir Winston Churchill
The President
The Vice President
The ~~Secretary of State~~
The Speaker of the House of Representatives
Senator Theodore F. Green
The Hon. Averell Harriman
The Hon. Lewis W. Douglas 834 5th Avenue, N.Y.
The Hon. Winthrop Aldrich 960 5th Avenue, N.Y.
General Mark W. Clark
General Alfred M. Gruenther
General Walter Bedell Smith
Admiral Robert B. Carney
Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid
Admiral Harold R. Stark
General Nathan F. Twining
Mr. Bernard Baruch
General Wilton B. Persons
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. Hugh Bullock
Mr. Amory Houghton (not the Ambassador to France)
The Viscount Hood
Sir John Wheeler Bennett - Foreign Office Historian
Mr. Anthony Montague Browne
The Hon. Robert Murphy
Admiral Thistleton-Smith - Chief of British Naval
Mr. John Peck - former Secretary to Churchill
The Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Mr. Peter Garran - Commercial Minister at

Mr. Caccia

Joyce Hall

/Invited but ....

Dinner Thursday May 7th, 1959. 8.0 p.m. Black tie

WINDOWS

Mr. Montague Browne	Mr. John Peck
Mr. Houghton	Mr. Bullock
Mr. Caccia	Sir John Wheeler Bennett
Admiral Kincaid	Mr. Baruch
The Hon. Lewis Douglas	H.M. Minister
The Hon. Robert Murphy	The Hon. Livingston Merchant
The Speaker	~~Senator Green~~ Dillon
Sir Winston Churchill	The President
The Vice President	Sir Harold Caccia
~~General Persons~~ B.	The Hon. C. Douglas ~~Dillon~~ Green
The Hon. Averell Harriman	The Hon. Winthrop Aldrich
General Clark	Admiral Stark
Admiral Carney	General Gruenther
Mr. Hall	Admiral Thistleton Smith
Mr. Garran	Major John Eisenhower

May 4, 1959

The President had no set appointments for the day, but the morning was nonetheless filled with staff appointments.

He had completely reworked speech to Science group in New York on the 14th and dictated the entire speech.

Karl Harr and General Goodpaster in on substantive question re OCB - see notes.

After lunch the President went to Burning Tree and played with Tom Belshe.

He returned to the office. There was great turmoil, caused by the long - awaited arrival of Sir Winston Churchill to this country. The President sent the COLUMBINE TO New York, with all three Aides, to pick him up. The old gentleman had come on a commercial airliner, A BOAC plane, to New York. He plane was on time, he walked from the BOAC plane to the COLUMBINE. After a lot of jockeying around, we made contact with the COLUMBINE and the President left at the proper time to go to the airport. He welcomed Sir Winston and Sir Winston made a charming little speech, with a dig about Montgomery -- saying that he was one traveller who would not go around expressing his convictions. Then they came to the White House and Sir Winston gave his famous "V" sign and went inside. The President treated him like a son would treat an aging father and was just darling with him. That night they had a family dinner, with Mr. A. A. D. Montague-Browne, Sir Winston's secretary, and John and Barbara. They went to bed at 10:00 -- and after all that meant that Sir Winston was up until 3:00 London time.

DIARY
Friday, May 1, 1959

The President's first appointment was with Maurice Chevalier and the French Ambassador, made by Mrs. Eisenhower the previous day. He served them coffeee and rolls in his office.

The Postmaster General in off record; followed by the Secretary of Agriculture, also off record. The Secretary of Agriculture asked him to set aside a date for going to Belstville -- May 25.

Cabinet.

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce came in writing finale to the chapterof her appointment as Ambassador to Brazil, her troubles with Senator Morse. Her letter of resignation was given to the press. She spent about an hour with the President.

The President went to the AMVETS where he received their 1958 World Peace Award. He made a wonderful --- a tear-jerking speech, completely impromptu.

After lunch the President left at 1:52 for Gettysburg. He went fishing Friday, played golf Saturday, went to church Sunday and came back around 6:00 Sunday evening.

1959

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Diary entry 76-49	re DDE visit with Foreign Ministers (1 pg) portions exempted, MR 76-49 #164	5/28/59	A
~~2. DDE Diary~~ 76-49	~~entry re conversation with Adenauer~~ (1 pg)	~~5/27/59~~	~~A~~ 6/13/80, bc
~~3. Message,~~ 76-49	~~DDE to Herter~~ 9/11/78-bc	~~5/18/59~~	~~A~~
~~4. Memorandum~~	~~for Files re Appointment matters~~ (2 pgs) Open on [illegible], 4/20/84	~~5/13/59~~	~~C~~
5. Message 76-50	DDE to Macmillan (1 pg)	5/7/59	A

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 41

Folder: DDE Dictation May 1959

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
(C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

Dictated 5/27/59

In April, 1946, President Truman sent for me to come to the Presidential yacht, then tied up at the dock at Quantico, Virginia. The purpose of the visit was to talk to me about an impending vacancy in the office of Secretary of State. He said that Secretary Byrnes, then occupying the office, had suffered a deterioration of health and wanted to resign by the middle of the year. He said that there were only two men he would even consider for the appointment, one of whom was General George C. Marshall, then in China. I told him that I was just starting on a trip through the Orient and would be happy to carry a message to General Marshall. He directed, of course, that the utmost secrecy should be observed in making known his wishes to General Marshall.

At the meeting in Chunking, General Marshall indicated his readiness to accept the offer, requesting me to keep him informed of developments. In order that we might keep our correspondence confidential, General Marshall made out, in his own handwriting, a simple code for the key words that might be used in our cabled interchanges. For some years I carried this little paper in a coin purse. This explains it delapidated appearance.

Incidentally, the arrangement for appointing General Marshall was considerably postponed, the President informing me later that Mr. Byrnes wished to put off his resignation date for some months. Some time later General Marshall did become Secretary of State.

The code:

PINEHURST - Secretary of State COURIER - President
AGENT - Byrnes AGREEMENT - Confirmation

Dictated
5/29

In April, 1946, President Truman sent for me to come to the Presidential yacht, then tied up at the dock at Quantico, Virginia. The purpose of the visit was to talk to me about an impending vacancy in the office of Secretary of State. He said that Secretary Byrnes, then occupying the office, had suffered a deterioration of health and wanted to resign by the middle of the year. He said that there were only two men he would even consider for the appointment, one of whom was General George C. Marshall, then in China. I told him that I was just starting on a trip through the Orient and would be happy to carry a message to General Marshall. He directed, of course, that the utmost secrecy should be observed in making known his wishes to General Marshall.

At the meeting in Chunking, General Marshall indicated his readiness to accept the offer, requesting me to keep him informed of developments. In order that we might keep our correspondence confidential, General Marshall made out, in his own handwriting, a simple code for the key words that might be used in our cabled interchanges. For some years I carried this little paper in a coin purse. This explains it delapidated appearance.

Incidentally, the arrangement for appointing General Marshall was considerably postponed, the President informing me later that Mr. Byrnes wished to put off his resignation date for some months. Some time later General Marshall did become Secretary of State.

The code:

PINEHURST	- Secretary of State	COURIER	- President
AGENT	- Byrnes	AGREEMENT	- Confirmation

May 29, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Arthur:

Yours is one of three newspaper columns that I read with such frequency as my personal habits seem to allow. Often I feel like sending to you a word of admiring approval; that I do not more frequently write messages of that kind is because of my certainty that you already understand my confidence in your knowledge, integrity and professional skill.

The above is merely to introduce an expression of my approval of your column of today. Not only did you write something that will, I am sure, please Dr. Killian and will, moreover, give to the public a better understanding of the dedication and accomplishments of this remarkable man, but may I add that your article lost nothing for me in its succinct final paragraph about Lewis Strauss. I would that we had a hundred more writers doing the same thing.

With warm regard,

As ever,

P.S.: I hope you will look upon the cancellation of the Menzies luncheon as automatically providing, in your case, a rain check for use the next time we have some kind of "State" affair at the White House.

Mr. Arthur Krock

PERSONAL

~~SECRET~~

DIARY
May 28, 1959

I had an official visit with the four Ministers who had been in Geneva and later held a luncheon for all of the foreign dignitaries present for Secretary Dulles' funeral.

My purpose was to thank both groups for their courtesy in paying their respects to a man that we, here, thought to be one of our greatest and, of course, in both cases, I wanted to try to help improve the atmosphere both in general and in the specific sense. I say specific because I am referring here to the atmosphere in which negotiations are being conducted in Geneva.

[redacted] I told the group that I was personally anxious that such progress be accomplished, because only in this way could America agree to go to a Summit meeting. To go without such progress would be not only an exercise in futility, but would have an adverse effect upon world thinking when it was understood that the meeting was condemned in advance to sterility.

[redacted]

Respecting the luncheon, each of the individuals present took the occasion, during the coffee period, to assure me of his nation's respect for Mr. Dulles and for the policies that Mr. Dulles and I have advocated and carried out. I asked each to convey to his respective head of government or state my personal thanks for the courtesy, and all in all, I think the meeting was worth while.

DDE

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #164
By DJH Date 6/12/80

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b) (d)
State 3/18/79; NSC 6/4/80
NLE Date 6/12/80

~~SECRET~~

CONVERSATION WITH CHANCELLOR ADENAUER, May 27, 1959.

(Note: Chancellor Adenauer saw the President for approximately a half hour "alone" -- that is, with the exception of the needed interpreter. This was done at the Chancellor's request. Later they were joined for some fifteen minutes by the Secretary of State and Foreign Minister von Brentano.)

Chancellor Adenauer, as usual, laid out his general thinking toward the Communist menace. In this he shows no great change -- indeed, if he did I would be greatly disappointed.

He seems to have developed almost a psychopathic fear of what he considers to be "British weakness." I went over with him some of my conversations with Mr. Macmillan and also described in rough fashion some of the British problems in the world. I told him that I am certain that in basic conviction and belief, Harold Macmillan and the Conservative Party leadership stand squarely with the rest of us. On the other hand, Britain has some economic and political problems that are almost unique, at least they are delicate and never ending. Since there is a very sharply divided opinion in that nation affecting such matters, Macmillan has had to tread a very careful path. In spite of this I told the Chancellor that in my opinion in any show-down Macmillan would stand firmly on principle.

The Chancellor discussed the continuing objective of re-uniting Germany. He stated, or implied, that the practicalities of the situation were such that the end would have to be achieved in a step-by-step process in which the two sides of Germany would themselves have to exhibit a clear readiness to be conciliatory and reasonable.

DDE

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #165
By DJH Date 6/12/80

May 29, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Ig:

Arising very early this morning, I was suddenly struck with a desire, which translated itself into determination, to write to you and Lucy immediately. Frequently a similar thought has crossed my mind, but far too often it happens when I am much too busy or, what is more likely, toward the end of the day when I am just weary enough to want to postpone even those things which I would like to do. So this morning I propose to give myself no such excuses.

Where to begin and exactly what to say would be real problems for me if I should turn my thoughts only to incidents or developments that might interest you both. However, since the purpose of this letter is primarily to tell you that Mamie and I often find that your names come up during our personal reminiscences, and to inquire about the health and happiness of you and yours, I think it matters very little if my mind skips around a bit both as to subject and as to time.

Strangely enough, one of the things I think about so often is the time we used to put in, on Sunday mornings, in repairing, polishing, and tidying up our respective Model T's. In those days they were a real pride and joy to the four of us.

-- FOUR DAYS LATER --

I remember also that another Sunday morning habit was to go over to your dental office where we (my own capacity that of a spectator) made up a number of fishing appliances such as sinkers, steel leaders and the like.

PERSONAL

Strangely enough, the incidents of that particular period seem to stand out more clearly in my mind than do some of those that we enjoyed together when you were at Fitzsimons General Hospital. Of course this may come about from the general belief that the older one grows, the more acute his memory becomes for incidents of the long ago, as he tends to forget what he had for breakfast today.

In any event our friendship with you has been very dear to us and our association one we wish we could more closely pursue.

I doubt that you would be interested in any recitation of my current problems; most of these are reported -- but far too frequently with a dismaying inaccuracy -- in the daily press. As you know, my beliefs are simple but strongly held because of my conviction that they are based upon the logic of the times and the need for being true to the institutions that have made this country great.

I believe that we must pay as we go and that, more than this, we must begin in these times of prosperity to reduce our huge and well-nigh unmanageable national debt, or we will pay a great price for our neglect. I believe we should keep the Federal government less, rather than more, in the business that traditionally belongs to the individual, the locality and the state.

Unnecessary centralization of power in the Federal government is, in my opinion, evil. One reason that this is true is because the reckless piling up of debt upon debt in the

Federal government leads finally to printing money, depreciating its value rapidly. A state or city can issue public bonds only as the investing public will buy them. In the political sub-division the market tends to compel frugality, thrift and efficiency, while in the Federal scene the demagogue has the opportunity for a field day.

Of course we realize that the central fact of today's problem is to prevent Communist imperialism from achieving its announced purpose of world revolution and the Kremlin's control of the entire earth. The struggle is not merely a military one; in fact I believe that today its other phases -- economic, social and political -- are far more threatening than the military.

If the free world is to make itself secure against this threat and still be true to its own tradition of settling international quarrels by negotiation rather than war, we must individually and as a nation be ready to sacrifice. Moreover, we must provide leadership so as to bring about true and effective cooperation among the free nations. The economic, military and spiritual strength of our allies is well nigh as important as is America's strength in these same fields.

It suddenly occurs to me that after saying that I would not bore you with a statement of my own problems, I am doing just that.

Give my love to Lucy and, of course, all the best to yourself.

Devotedly,

Colonel E. L. Hering, USA, Ret.

PERSONAL

May 25, 1959.

Dear Milton:

Again this morning I read over the memorandum that records the thinking of the group that gathered at your house on the twenty-second.

I think that the next thing to do is to have a committee of my staff agree tentatively on such details as location, length, and stage management. Such a committee would, of course, have to obtain advice, in particular instances, of representatives from the various departments. For example, I note that five or six of the talks suggested lean heavily toward the foreign field; obviously, a trusted State Department representative should be heard.

Number 7 deals with the subject of the American economy. This is a vast subject; indeed, I have the feeling that the subject of the American economy, like that of foreign affairs, should flavor every single talk that is delivered formally or informally by one in my position. These two subjects cannot be separated from each other and certainly they cannot be ignored in considering any matter of vital importance to our people, no matter what the composition of a particular audience. In addition to #7, I think another talk on the whole economy may have to be scheduled.

As to #4, I am impressed, as I told you last evening, with the importance of getting our people to understand that local affairs have a definite relationship to foreign affaris. Local papers in our country normally show no interest in the important incidents in Iran, in Moscow, or in Japan -- even though these clearly affect the interests of the locality in which the paper is published.

Under the general subject of education, I think this talk might be dedicated to the need for understanding the simple relationships I have just mentioned. When foreign news becomes local news, then our public will be much better equipped to deal with the critical issues of our time.

As to #13, I have, as yet, no fixed idea that I should deliver a so-called "farewell" talk to the Congress, even if that body should invite me to do so. The reason I have been toying with this idea is because of my experience -- which by that time will have extended to a full six years -- in working with a Congress controlled by the opposite political party.

Needless to say, there would be no profit in expressing, in such a setting, anything that was partisan in character. Rather I think the purpose would be to emphasize a few homely truths that apply to the responsibilities and duties of a government that must be responsive to the will of majorities, even when the decisions of these majorities create apparent paradoxes. A collateral purpose would be, of course, merely to say an official "goodbye."

Finally, I am somewhat disturbed by the number of talks that the committee considered a bare minimum. I hasten to say that I do not disagree with its conclusion; I mean rather that the burdens implied are not inconsiderable. For example, the mere going to and returning from a place like Brown, Harvard, Kansas City and so on, normally involves motorcades, a meeting with dignitaries, and similar activities. The actual delivery of a talk is the least tiring of all the chores involved. On top of this, of course, is the matter of preparation of talks. I have a feeling, in order to get some variety in approach and expression, that each of these might be farmed out to some particular section of the government. It seems to me that this might be done by first deciding, with my immediate staff, on the specific part of the general subject that is to be developed and emphasized.

Thereafter, the basic directive could be sent to the appropriate section for production of raw material -- fact, argument and conclusion -- and thereafter Malcolm, assisted by other staff officers, should begin the process of coordination and polishing. At a fairly early stage each talk should be brought to me both for study and decision. I may be temperamental about these matters, but I can never be happy with a talk that in the long run is not developed according to my ideas and not put in my own words.

All the above remarks reflect my immediate reaction. I shall call Malcolm in to talk over these matters and if possible get the ball to rolling. If this system should work out fairly well, I shall be seeing you from time to time for conferences in which we could either talk together, alone, or have with us others that we trust.

With warm regard,

As ever,

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower,
President,
Johns Hopkins University,
Baltimore, Maryland.

May 25, 1959.

Dear Cliff:

I think that the figure quoted in your first paragraph is incorrect to the extent that the decimal point should have preceded it instead of following the final zero. Even at that price any buyer would have been stung!

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. Clifford Roberts,
120 Broadway,
New York,
New York.

May 20, 1959.

Dear Aks:

Your note about the log house reminds me that I have been negligent in not writing you before this to tell you how delightful it was to see you in Denver. I was certainly pleased to find Helen looking so well and glad that she could come along with you to the plane when we left so that at least I had a chance to speak to her.

Both John and I were highly impressed with the progress in your several development projects. Every time I come to Denver I am amazed at the city's capacity to expand. I am not, however, amazed at your capacity to grow along with the city. You are doing a wonderful job, and I only hope that you will find the time now and then to relax and take it easy.

With affectionate regard to Helen and, as always, the best to yourself,

As ever,

Mr. Aksel Nielsen

May 18, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

I understand that you have had for some time a copy of a letter sent to me on the twenty-seventh of April by the President of Mexico. I trust that a draft reply can be completed soon because I think I should send an answer as promptly as possible.

D.D.E.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 #166
By J.W. Date 9-11-78

May 18, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Please send the following message to the Secretary of State in Geneva.

~~SECRET~~

"Dear Chris:

"There is, as you have been told, a progressive weakening of Foster's condition. The doctors seem to believe that our worst fears may possibly be soon sorrowfully realized, but there can be no prediction as to exact timing. I believe that unless your associates at the Conference should voluntarily and unanimously suggest a recess for you of something like 48 to 72 hours, you should remain at your post of duty. There can be no question in the minds of any American as to the sincerity of your desire to pay your last respects in person, should the occasion for this arise during the Geneva Conference. But I think that there would be an equally clear realization that your continued presence at the negotiations would be vital to our nation's interests.

"Should anything arise to convince you that your absence for two or three days would be largely immaterial, I suggest that you cable or telephone to me.

"With warm regard,

As ever,

DE"

Many thanks.

Ann Whitman.

May 15, 1959.

PERSONAL

Dear Lewis:

Thank you for your note of yesterday. Of course my faith in you is so great that automatically I consign, in my own mind, any and all of your attackers to a classification so low I do not care to give it a name!

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Lewis Strauss,
The Secretary of Commerce,
Washington, D.C.

PERSONAL

May 15, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Would you please have a study made to determine what executive agreements, laws, executive orders, etc., intended to restrict or curtail our trade with the Soviet Union there might be that are in existence on the books at the present time, but are of little or no effectiveness. My idea is to determine what there might be, the rescission of which would remove an irritant without substantially affecting what we are now actually doing in the field of trade.

May 14, 1959.

Dear Bill:

I am bothered about these rulings involving the theory of "pre-emption" in those cases where both the Federal government and the state government have enacted legislation on the same subject. I would very much like to see legislation that could cure the matter. I realize that you are doubtful that anything can be done except by enacting specific legislation in each case.

Would it not be possible to enact general legislation provided there was no retroactive feature in it? If this would not seem to be feasible, is there any other practical way that we could eliminate this difficulty?

As ever,

The Honorable William P. Rogers,
The Attorney General,
Washington, D.C.

DIARY
May 13, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Secretary McElroy came in at 5:00 and spent about an hour with the President. The President dictated the following notes:

I had a final talk with Mr. McElroy about filling the vacancy created by the death of Deputy Secretary of Defense, Don Quarles.

The problem was a little more complicated than is usual in such cases because of the fact that Mr. McElroy's commitment to me of two years' service in the Defense Department was for a period terminating next October. I have felt that unless Mr. McElroy could see his way clear to remaining for a longer period, my choice for the Deputy Secretary would almost necessarily have to settle upon an individual who would be able within a few months to take over the top spot in the Department of Defense.

Today Mr. McElroy informed me of the several reasons that had compelled him to place a limit upon his tour of service in Washington. All but one had been removed or had become of such lesser importance that he thought they should not be weighed in his own personal decision as to his tenure of office.

The one remaining consideration in this particular question is the health of his wife. She is much more nearly an invalid than I had suspected; he is quite worried about her lack of progress in throwing off an apparently tricky case of arthritis.

Under the situation created by Mr. Quarles' death, Neil has decided as follows:

(a). He commits himself now to staying until the end of the year, or at least late in December, after the '61 Defense budget has been crystallized.

(b). Having been given some hope by the doctors that his wife's health might be expected to improve, he will determine some time later in the year whether it will be possible for him to continue until the end of my term as President.

(c). In this situation his first choice for his Deputy is Tom Gates, who is just resigning as Secretary of the Navy. While he knew that if a man was to be taken from the Defense Department organization, my own choice would fall on Mr. Finucane of the Army, he felt that all in all he would feel better in asking Tom to serve in this post. He has not yet mentioned the matter and does not know what the reply will be, but if it is negative then he will approach Mr. Finucane.

One man he interviewed at my request -- Dillon Anderson. I personally think he is the ablest of all the men we have been talking about for appointment here and one who has, through his experience as the President's special assistant in charge of the Planning Board, an experience that would be valuable in the post. However, Mr. McElroy got the impression that Dillon Anderson would consider acceptance only in the event that he were promised appointment to Secretary of Defense at any time thereafter that Mr. McElroy might have to leave the post. Such a commitment I think I should not make at this moment.

Other people considered by Mr. McElroy were Walker Cisler of the Detroit Edison Company, and a younger man named Gray, Chairman of the Board of the Whirlpool Corporation.

DDE

May 12, 1959.

Dear Billy:

Yesterday I inscribed to you, one of my paintings. On two points I experienced a feeling of astonishment.

The first of these was that apparently you have had no picture of me -- and I am rather surprised at myself for having failed, long before this, virtually to force one upon you. The other point is that the request for the picture came from Gordon Moore. In view of the length and warmth of our friendship, I assure you that you need never go through any intermediary in making any request of this kind upon me.

After signing the picture, I sent it to Gordon Moore for transmittal to you. If anything happens to it during its journey, please let me know. I will send you two or three more!

With warm regard,

As ever,

Mr. B. G. Byars,
Tyler,
Texas.

May 11, 1959.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you please send the following Message, SECRET, to the Secretary of State?

"Dear Chris:

"Thank you very much for the cabled report on your meeting with the Chancellor. I see no disagreement with his thought that we must not allow our thinking about a package to become so rigid as to preclude progress in any of its parts.

"I shall be looking forward to an account of your impressions after your first Geneva meeting.

"With warm regard,

DE"

Many thanks.

Ann Whitman

May 8, 1959.

Dear Mrs. Quarles:

My feelings of shock and grief this early morning cannot possibly be expressed. My first thought is to tell you that my prayers are with you as you encounter this burden of sorrow.

Don's untimely and sudden death is a tremendous loss to me personally, to the Defense Department and to the Nation. He was a brilliant and dedicated public servant, quiet, able, devoted and loyal. He took his share, perhaps more than his share, of the slings and arrows that come to anyone in public life, and quietly went about his business with courage in his convictions and efficiency in his operations.

You are possibly aware of the fact that I had counted heavily upon his assumption in the future of even heavier duties, in the performance of which I know he would have demonstrated even more fully to America his capabilities and talents.

Mrs. Eisenhower and I join in deepest sympathy to you and the members of your family; you are all in our hearts and thoughts.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Donald A. Quarles,
3041 Porter Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

May 7, 1959.

Dear Walter:

After you left this morning, Ann told me the doctors' findings about your bride. While you said at breakfast that she had been ill, I understood that she was on her way to quick and complete recovery.

This note is simply to tell you how deeply distressed I am. Fate seemingly has no sense of justice or reluctance to strike again and again. My heart and prayers will be with you.

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable Walter Williams

P.S.: I shall of course not mention Mrs. Williams' illness to anyone (and no carbons are being made of this letter).

May 7, 1959.

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am sending you by messenger a document for the Prime Minister. Following his request, I understand that you will send the document back to London as soon as possible and without any exposition of its contents to anyone except the Prime Minister.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,

His Excellency
Sir Harold Caccia,
G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
The British Embassy,
Washington.

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 5 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

May 8, 1959.

Dear Winston:

This note will be delivered to you on the COLUMBINE as you return to New York. I cannot tell you how deeply privileged I feel in the opportunity to have had again with you one of those visits that meant so much to me during our war association.

Needless to say, the painting of the "Valley of the Ourika and Atlas Mountains" will be one of my most treasured possessions. Thank you so much.

As you go back home, you carry with you the good wishes of your many friends who have greeted you on this trip -- indeed, the good wishes of all the American people -- for your continued health and happiness.

With affectionate regard,

Your devoted friend,

The Right Honorable Sir Winston Churchill,
K.G., O.M., C.H.

May 6, 1959

Dear Edgar:

I understand from some of my staff members that on Sunday you will celebrate the completion of thirty-five years as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I do not need to congratulate you -- your brilliant record stands for itself. But I do want once again to express the gratification I feel, in company with the vast majority of Americans, in the splendid achievements of the Bureau under your direction. I hope the next thirty-five years will be just as productive for you -- and perhaps just a bit easier!

With warm regard,

As ever,

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

mg

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, McCone, Adm. Foster, Goodpaster re International Atomic Energy Agency (1 pg)~~ DJH 6/19/82	~~5/28/59~~	A
2. Memo of 76-49, #168	Conf., DDE, Herter, Dillon, Goodpaster re Berlin, Summit meeting, etc. (5 pgs) portions exempted, MR 76-49 #168	5/28/59	A
3. ~~Memcon.~~	~~(State), DDE, Prime Minister Menzies and others (2 pgs)~~ 12/11/80, bc	~~5/27/59~~	A
4. DOD Brie	fing for DDE re building sites (6 pgs)	5/26/59	A
5. ~~Memo of~~ 76-49, #169	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster re meeting for Foreign Ministers, etc., 5/26/59~~ (1 pg)	~~5/28/59~~ 6/13/80, bc	~~A~~
~~6. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/2/77 - bm	~~5/26/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

Box 41
Folder: Staff Notes May 1959 (1)

RESTRICTION CODES

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
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REPORT OF IMPORTANT CONFERENCES WITH THE PRESIDENT
May, 1959

Inserted for record - Roll call vote by which Senate overrode Veto of REA loan

5/1/59	Cabinet minutes
5/2/59	Conference with Herter at Gettysburg on international matters
5/4/59	Karl Harr re review of OCB affairs
5/4/59	Herter re OCB AFFAIRS
5/6/59	Herter and others re cessation of tests
5/8/59	Herter - re Dulles, Quarles' death, Summit Conference, etc.
5/6/59	Legislative minutes
5/12/59	Legislative minutes
5/13/59	Dillon re change in Ambassadors; re problem with France with regard to commercial aviation
5/13/59	McElroy re General Twining's illness
5/13/59	Re Arthur Burns taking Goals Committee Chairmanship

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: May 29, 1959 -- 11:00 a.m. to 12:13 p.m.
The President, Dr. Arthur Burns, Mr. Frank Pace,
General Persons, and Mr. Merriam

The meeting was held primarily to discuss possible membership on the Goals Commission. However, Dr. Burns began the discussion by relating to the President some of the difficulties in getting Foundations to participate in the project. He specifically mentioned some conversations with Ford Foundation officials. The President expressed considerable surprise, and asked me to keep him posted on further developments.

In addition to Dr. Burns and Mr. Pace, it was agreed to ask General Alfred Gruenther, Dr. James Killian, and Dr. Clark Kerr to participate as members of the Commission. It was tentatively agreed to invite Governor Collins of Florida and either Judge Orrie Phillips or Justice Potter Stewart.

After some discussion a concensus was reached that it would not be advisable to ask a representative of organized labor, business or agriculture to participate as members of the Commission, although members of all three groups probably would be asked to head up certain task forces.

The President suggested that the Commission consider having a representative of the communications media on the Commission, or alternatively, that there be an advisory committee composed of such persons. He particularly mentioned the names of William Paley and Samuel Goldwyn.

Robert E. Merriam

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 28, 1959

Others present:	Secretary Dillon Chairman McCone Admiral Foster General Goodpaster

Admiral Foster said that the greatest boost the President could give the International Atomic Energy Agency would be to attend its opening session in Vienna this year on September 22nd. The President said he would not mind the two or three days he would have to devote to this as a minimum. His forward schedule is not too clear, however, particularly in relation to the possibility of having a few weeks' vacation. He liked the idea as a suggestion. To his question as to whether attendance at any other time would be helpful, Admiral Foster assured him it would. The President asked that those present simply retain the idea in mind. He would not want it noised about, having in mind that if he went it would be very much "on the spur of the moment."

The President added that if he were to attend he would need to have something significant to say. Mr. McCone commented that he would be working something up. One important question that must be considered arises from the fact that foreign countries need to know if we will continue to provide U-235 to them for power reactors at a reasonable price in the future. He thought we could give some kind of assurance that would be of value along those lines. The President agreed, indicating that perhaps the technique would be to state what would be a maximum price. Admiral Foster suggested the possibility of making an irrevocable twenty-year trust arrangement with the IAEA.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA
Staff Secretary

Declassified/Released on 5/25/82
By the National Security Council
under provisions of E.O. 12065
by BSR

~~SECRET~~

May 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 27, 1959

Others present:	Secretary Herter Secretary Dillon General Goodpaster

Referring to the Geneva meetings, the President said it has seemed to him that Mr. Herter is succeeding in what we have always wanted to do -- to be firm without being nasty or offensive. Mr. Herter added that he thought we have had a fair measure of success in accomplishing what Foster Dulles had always hoped for -- that is to make clear to the world that our proposals are reasonable and constructive.

The President next mentioned the luncheon he was planning to have for the visiting Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers. He asked that the State Department assure each individual invited that there is no obligation whatsoever upon them to stay for the luncheon unless they want to. He said he simply planned to say at the luncheon that he has asked them as a measure of courtesy to their governments and appreciation for their attendance at the funeral services of Mr. Dulles. He would offer a single toast to the memory of Mr. Dulles.

Mr. Dillon said that the State Department had, as the President requested, considered the idea of a meeting of the four Foreign Ministers, and thought that such a meeting would be of very definite value. The President said that what he had in mind was simply to ask them in and tell them that it is, in his judgment, ridiculous that the world is divided into segments facing each other in unending hostility. He felt that decent men should be able to find some way to make progress toward a better state of things. Mr. Dillon thought it would be advantageous to have it known, at least generally, that the President had taken this position. The President stressed that he wanted to make confidential the nature of the specific discussions. Mr. Dillon added that Gromyko had asked if he could call on the President. Mr. Dillon thought that the meeting the President spoke

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #168
By DJH Date 6/12/80

~~SECRET~~

of would take care of this request. The President said he would bring out that he had been anxious to see the group, but didn't see how he could see them other than all together.

The President then referred to the question regarding the place of a possible summit meeting. His views were by no means fixed on this. He thought our willingness to accept any of several solutions might give us a little trading material. He is somewhat inclined against Geneva because it has a reputation for failure and frustration (he mentioned that one of Napoleon's criteria in selecting an officer for high command was "is he lucky?"). Mr. Herter said that the problem relating to Vienna is that the Russians are planning to have the "youth congress" there and this would preclude its use for anything else during August. The President mentioned his idea of inviting a very large group of Soviet students to attend American colleges for a year, as a one-shot proposition. Mr. Herter mentioned that the exchange of students has been a very sensitive point with the Russians. The President said he realized this, but felt a large scale offer might "break loose something." He said he would like Mr. Herter and Mr. Dillon to think the matter over. At the proper time, talks with key leaders in the Congress on a very discreet basis would be necessary. He added that he had talked with J. Edgar Hoover about this and Mr. Hoover had thought the idea an excellent one and commented that it would not make his work more difficult.

With regard to the Geneva meeting, Mr. Herter said it had been mostly sparring thus far. The Soviets are insistent on two peace treaties for Germany. There is some fear that they are making a play for favor with the satellites by trying to set up the East German Republic. They are sensitive, however, on the issue of two peace treaties, since they try to call their proposal a "peace treaty with Germany" rather than separate treaties with two Germanies. Mr. Herter said that allied unity has been excellent so far, with agreement not to take moves in the conference without prior consultation. He said that Gromyko has maintained a very courteous manner, but is evidently operating under very tight instructions from Moscow. Mr. Herter said he hoped for something effective to come out of the plane trip back to Geneva. There will be no press present. Each person will have one assistant present to make notes. He hopes for candid discussions.

In general, Mr. Herter thought that the Soviets are trying to outwait the West in terms of offering modifications to their initial position. He thought that the time may come when he would want to state a deadline for positive results in the conference. The President agreed but said that we do not want to be too quick in setting such a deadline. Mr. Herter said he is trying to work away from the constant tendency of the press to report the conference in terms of who won and who lost on each particular topic. On the matter of disarmament, he thought that some progress could be made, for example in arranging a forum to consider the matter, and a time and a place for meetings. At present the eighty-two nations of the United Nations constitute a committee on disarmament. His hope is to see if the Soviets can be brought down to something reasonable. At this point he showed the President a letter from Adenauer which the President called "very good." The President went on to comment, however, that Adenauer's statement that only through agreement on disarmament can progress on other problems be made was too restrictive. He agreed as to its importance but he thought that many other measures must and could be taken in the interim.

The President agreed that the status of Berlin cannot be definitively settled except in the context of Germany as a whole. He therefore did not think that an interim agreement on Berlin could be accepted as the price to be paid for the summit meeting by the Soviets. He agreed that we should never be inflexible except on the two or three things that are basic to our whole position, the chief one being the rights and responsibilities in Berlin that we have.

Mr. Herter said that the allies are in complete agreement on the things they are opposed to, such as accepting a reduction of our rights in Berlin. They are not yet clear on the positive aspects however. He is inclined to feel that a temporary solution regarding Berlin may be possible, but he stressed the point of its temporary nature, since we cannot agree, in effect, to have three Germanies (the two now existing plus Berlin). He thought it is possible that we can deal with Berlin with the Soviets. They are pressing for recognition of East Germany. The West Germans are dead set against this, but are keen to make additional contacts with the East Germans. The President thought this was a hopeful sign. Mr. Herter said the West Germans, however, want us to sit in with them in any committees wherein they meet with East Germans; they are terribly afraid of being left alone with this Communist group, dominated by the Kremlin. Mr. Herter said there is a little something to work on and hoped to get Gromyko on the plane to say more clearly what the Russians have in mind. The President suggested that perhaps as a parallel to the committee, steps could be taken such that the newspapers of both East and West Germany could circulate freely each in the others area.

Mr. Herter next raised the question of time, place and agenda for a summit meeting. The period of July and August he thought was difficult because we do not know what the Congress will do. The President commented that as at Geneva the Foreign Ministers would meet in the morning and the Heads of Government in the afternoon, largely to confirm what they had done. If the meeting continued for a while, he thought he could come back to the United States for a week, with the Vice President sitting in for him. The President added that perhaps it would not be too bad to have the meeting while the Congress is in session. This would tend to keep Congressmen out of Geneva, if that is where it is held. Also some things may come up wherein Congressional backing would be of value. He said he would accept August for the date of the meeting if the meeting seemed to show promise of being meaningful.

Mr. Dillon said that it is possible that de Gaulle and Khrushchev would leave the meeting when the President left, for prestige reasons. The President thought this problem could be eased through his saying that he would return. The President said he could go as early as the first of July. He wished to help Macmillan in the matter, and was therefore willing to rule out September. Finally, the President said that any time consistent with the foregoing that Mr. Herter thought was all right would be acceptable to him.

Mr. Herter raised another point regarding the summit meeting. He had told Gromyko, when he kept pressing for Polish and Czechoslovakian participation, that this raised the question whether the Soviets wanted them to come to the summit. Gromyko replied, saying he was not raising that issue. Such a question would be taken up separately. Mr. Herter felt that a summit meeting must be limited to the four Heads of Government. The President agreed.

Mr. Herter said the French are extremely sensitive on the question of having nuclear testing as an agenda item since they are not involved in those negotiations. They would not object to the matter being discussed in "side conversations" by the other three powers, however, so long as it is not on the agenda. The President said that if he could get agreement on the question of testing at the summit he would certainly do so. Mr. Herter added that the British are taking a very stout stand in insisting with us that the quota of inspections that they have proposed must be decided upon on the basis of technical factors.

Mr. Herter returned to the question of "breaking Berlin out of the Western package." He thought we must do so, working for a solution which would be temporary in nature. The President said he agreed and had always thought so. Regarding the link between German reunification and the European security zone, Mr. Herter said the [redacted] He did not think that we should pay such a price for a Berlin settlement.

The President said his thought has always been to link the European security zone with a larger security arrangement.

Mr. Herter asked how long he should plan to stay in Geneva. The President said it is hard to say; Mr. Herter could stay longer if some little progress was being made. If he comes to a brick wall, however, he thought Mr. Herter should set a day for stopping the discussions since they were getting nowhere and the Ministers might as well go home. The President recalled that both Macmillan and Khrushchev had made statements that if no progress is made in the Foreign Ministers meeting, a summit meeting is all the more necessary. The President said he utterly disagreed with this concept. Mr. Herter said he was in full accord with the President and he suspected that Selwyn Lloyd is, too. Mr. Herter said he hoped he would have something more to report after his plane ride with Gromyko.

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NLE Date 6/12/80

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A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

9:30 a.m.
DATE: May 27, 1959
The White House

SUBJECT: Call of Prime Minister Menzies on President Eisenhower

PARTICIPANTS:

United States	Australia
The President	Prime Minister Menzies
Mr. Robertson, Assistant Secretary for Far Eastern Affairs	Ambassador Beale
Mr. Mein, Director, Office of Southwest Pacific Affairs	

COPIES TO:

Prime Minister Menzies called on the President today at 9:30 a.m. The visit was primarily in the nature of a courtesy call. The only matters of substance discussed were:

1. China. The Prime Minister stated that the question of recognition of Communist China was a live one in Australia since the Labor Party officially favors recognition. This position is also supported by many of the newspapers. The President commented that this subject was not a political issue in this country, although it was a very live issue in our relations with other countries. The President said that as long as he occupies his position the United States will not recognize Communist China, unless of course the Communists mend their ways and assume an entirely different attitude, in which case we must of course take another look at the problem. The Prime Minister commented that in his opinion it was not a matter which could be considered purely as a juristic problem. He said that the presence of Chinese in the countries of Southeast Asia complicated the problem and that recognition of Communist China would be a diplomatic triumph for that regime which would tend to throw the overseas Chinese into its arms. Mr. Robertson commented that there appeared to have been a change recently in the Canadian thinking on this problem.

2. Four-Power Conference. The Prime Minister referred to his speech to the Press Club on Monday and said that in his opinion the Foreign Ministers Conference now being held in Geneva was having some good results and that it would prove to have been beneficial even if nothing came out of it. The Prime Minister said that

the free

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the free world has nothing to conceal and that there is great moral dignity to the position we assume in these discussions. In his opinion the effect of this on the uncommitted people is profound since we have had an opportunity to set forth our position. The resistance by the Soviet Union will harm them and not us. He said he was very pleased with the Conference therefore and was sure that this approach would not fail. The President commented that we cannot afford to put our entire position on a purely materialistic basis and to forget the values which animate the free world. If we stand ready to defend those values, we will be all right. Freedom, he said, is above life.

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May 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 26, 1959

Others present:
Secretary Gates
Secretary Finucane
Mr. Floete
Governor Hoegh
Mr. Elmer Staats
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. John Clear, OSD
Colonel P. V. Kieffer, Jr.
General Persons
Mr. Merriam
General Goodpaster

Mr. Gates said that the meeting had been requested to allow Defense to present to the President the results of their study concerning the siting of new Defense buildings in or near Washington. Colonel Kieffer made the presentation, copy of which is attached.

The President had no comment during the presentation. When it ended, he said that in his experience, both in war and peace, whenever it has been suggested to put headquarters away from major cities, he has found invariable opposition. In spite of this, he is certain that it is the right thing to do. He considered that the Defense arguments were overstated. He disagreed with what they propose. The matter is of such a nature, however, that in view of the combined judgment presented to him, he would withdraw objection to their going ahead.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA
Staff Secretary

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May 28, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 26, 1959

Others present:	Secretary Dillon General Goodpaster

The President referred to his idea of having a luncheon for the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers who have come for the funeral of Secretary Dulles. He said he would plan for a group of about twenty-four. He said he would see Chancellor Adenauer and Prime Minister Menzies in his office, probably on Wednesday morning, the 27th. He added that he is considering the possibility of having the four Foreign Ministers (Lloyd, Couve de Murville, Gromyko and Herter) meet in his office, probably on Thursday, the 28th, so that he could exert some influence in the direction of progress in the Geneva meeting. He asked Mr. Dillon for suggestions as to what he might cover during the session, indicating that his thought was to express a friendly wish for the success of the meeting, and a hope that the Ministers will find avenues for fruitful negotiation and Summit consultation.

Mr. Dillon said he thought the luncheon should prove very useful. The President said he will make only a brief reference to Mr. Dulles, asking all to join in a toast to his memory as a friend to all present.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA
Staff Secretary.

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

May 26, 1959

8:30 a. m. -- 9:50 a. m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Morton
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Williams

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Allen
Rep. Simpson

Under Sec. O'Connell
Mr. Stans
Mr. Staats
Mr. Hughes

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

There was brief but vigorous discussion of a great number of items pending in the Senate or House. Most significant attention was given to those which involved new or sharply increased spending. In addition, close attention was given to the following:

> Labor Bill - priority given to avoiding Federal standards; extension of coverage as proposed by the President seems not feasible.
>
> Nike-Hercules - Sec. McElroy to make clear promptly that further testing is needed prior to a decision between this and BOMARC.

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Legislative Meeting, May 26, 1959

Agriculture - There will be further consideration as to the most effective Republican position possible in regard to the bill now pending in the Rules Committee.

Highway Program - The President stressed the importance of keeping this program going and of having adequate financing.

* * * *

Unemployment Compensation - Rep. Simpson believed the bill reported out of Committee is the best possible under the circumstances, since any effort in Committee to include more of the Administration's recommendations would have lead inevitably to inclusion of Federal standards. Even so, it will be difficult to prevent Federal standards from being added on the Floor of the House. Mr. Simpson pointed out that it provided some (70,000 people) extension of coverage but not the Administration's plan for covering those in shops having one or more employees, instead of the present four or more coverage. The President wondered if noninclusion of this resulted from a fear of getting into other areas, such as retail trade. Rep. Simpson felt rather that it was based on the hardship it would cause to the employees themselves in very small shops where the employer would rather do without any help than take on the responsibilities involved with coverage. The President spoke at length on the desirability of the Administration's recommended extension, particularly since the present number of four is strictly an arbitrary division which cannot logically be defended. Rep. Byrnes said that even the recommended change would not necessarily provide the benefit contemplated for these people since other factors were always involved in computing benefits, such as length of employment, etc.

Under Sec. O'Connell called attention to the ceiling on grants to the States, which might create a squeeze in the near future, requiring Labor Department soon to ask that the ceilings be raised, though this might not be necessary for two years.

Rep. Simpson noted that there could be much trouble on the Floor with this bill if it is debated under an open rule. He was not at all sure that a more favorable rule could be obtained. Mr. Halleck remarked about the rather large sentiment favoring Federal standards and the way in which Republicans are outnumbered, hence unable to control the situation. Sen. Williams felt that the Senate Committee would eliminate Federal standards should the House include them, but that the Senate might very well restore them on the Floor.

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The President concluded the discussion by stating again his desire for further consideration of coverage of those in "one or more" shops. However, he was unwilling to have this pursued at the price of having to accept Federal standards. He stressed the importance of allowing for differences among the different States.

Mutual Security Appropriation - The President called attention to the fact that although certain Senators like Fulbright were demanding that the Administration pay greater attention to long term projects, it had really been Sec. Dulles and himself who long ago had begun proposing greater flexibility for the program through the provision of "no year money".

International Health Organization - Sen. Dirksen again cautioned about the broad authority that this proposal, sponsored by some 64 Senators, would give to the Surgeon General to establish offices all over the globe. The President commented that such a thing might have to be vetoed as an unwarranted invasion of the Chief Executive's responsibility for conducting foreign affairs. Sen. Dirksen stated that the bill did specify that any activities would have to be in accordance with established foreign policy.

Nike Hercules - Sen. Bridges inquired as to how this dispute should be handled in the Senate. Sen. Saltonstall described the way in which Mr. McElroy's "feet to the fire" statement had been misinterpreted and how the pressures on this controversy are building up to the point where it will soon equal the 1948 aircraft carrier controversy. Sen. Saltonstall also felt that the Congress would rush in to act on this unless the Administration itself resolved the question promptly. Mr. Arends repeatedly stressed that determinations like this should not be a function of Congress.

The President reported on the findings of the scientists who say that it is still too early to make a final decision between these two, that further testing is necessary. He directed that Sec. McElroy should present a clear statement of the situation to the Congress immediately upon his return to Washington.

Judgeships - The President hoped that something could be done to get action on the authorization of forty-five additional judicial positions. Sen. Dirksen recalled that the Senate had acted upon a number of these individually last year but that the House had refused to follow suit. Mr. Halleck believed it completely unlikely that the House would take any action prior to the 1960 election, at which time the existing Majority believes it will get control of the executive branch.

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Jackson Resolution - Sen. Dirksen called attention to the proposed study on operations of government in connection with problems of survival in a disaster. He believed this had very serious implications for the Executive Branch. The President stated his determination to protect the privileged nature of NSC papers, intelligence, Cabinet deliberations, and Staff advice. He assured the Leaders that he would not in his last year in office be the one who would do anything to make the Presidency powerless.

Other Spending Proposals - Sen. Dirksen briefly called attention to proposals for new spending programs such as grants to the States to combat juvenile delinquency and a great variety of grants for fostering new uses of agricultural products. Mr. Allen felt that the Department of Agriculture could show a greater interest in searching for new uses, about which he had spoken already to Sec. Benson.

Agriculture Legislation - Mr. Hoeven raised the question of whether Republicans should oppose a rule for the proposed wheat bill or if, in view of the President's call for speedy action, they should let the bill get to the Floor where an effort could be made to bring it into line with Administration objectives. The President felt it depended on whether there was an opportunity to obtain improved legislation, for he had no desire to engage in a fight merely to oppose something worse. Mr. Halleck foresaw a possibility that this might be taken up under supension of the Rules. It was agreed that the problem should be discussed at the next meeting of the House Republican Policy Committee.

Highway Legislation - The President stressed repeatedly the importance of providing funds for carrying on the highway program. He called attention to an effective newspaper article about the increasing difficulty of deficit financing which confirmed the need for sticking to a pay-as-you-go program. He disliked the possibility of halting the program because of the jolt it would cause to a great variety of industries within the country. He asked that Dr. Paarlberg get together a paper that would show statistically the impact of a cutback at this time. Mr. Staats offered to provide a paper that Budget had prepared along these lines.

In the discussion of this item, both Mr. Halleck and Mr. Allen felt that it would be impossible to obtain an increase of the gasoline tax, hence the probability that the program would have to be cutback.

Miscellaneous - Mr. Halleck called attention to the enlarged expenditures involved in the pending proposals on such things as the water polution bill (which will be opposed in the Rules Committee), and the area redevelopment, education, and defense appropriation bills. He felt that Mr. Harlow should confer at some length with House Leaders

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with regard to means of forestalling these oversized proposals.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 26, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR ANN WHITMAN

At 11 A.M. today the President met with Senator Gordon Allott of Colorado. Senator Allott wished to talk with the President about sending up to Congress legislation to implement the report of the Cabinet Committee on Water Resources. Senator Allott told the President that until the controversy regarding Western water rights was settled, in his opinion it would be very harmful to Republican candidates running for office in the Western states should legislation to implement the Cabinet Committee's recommendations be formalized and sent to Congress.

The President indicated that on the merits he thought the Cabinet Committee's report was correct, and that someone should have the responsibility of planning and coordinating the various water resources projects. The President assured Senator Allott, however, that in view of Senator Allott's appraisal of the political situation -- an appraisal that was concurred in by all of the Senator's Republican colleagues in the West -- he would follow the Senator's advice and not send to Congress legislation implementing the Cabinet Committee's recommendations.

Gerald D. Morgan

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 27, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

Monday, May 25, 1959 -- 9:31 a.m. - 9:43 a.m.

I went in to discuss with the President the advisability of having Herschel Newsom, Master of the National Grange, in to discuss his so-called two-price wheat plan.

The President carefully read a four page memo to me from Mr. Newsom (copy attached). He also read a one page memo which Don Paarlberg had prepared and indicated that it was not sufficient for his needs. He asked me to have Paarlberg prepare a memo setting forth the Administration's position in opposition to Newsom's plan in greater detail and then see him again.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

Wednesday, May 27, 1959 -- 9:10 a.m. - 9:24 a.m.

Don Paarlberg and I went in to see the President with a memorandum setting forth in some detail the Administration's position concerning the "two-price" wheat proposal. The President read it and discussed it with both of us and indicated that he would like to have us present when he sees Mr. Newsom. A copy of the memorandum is attached.

The appointment has been set for Friday, May 29 at 10 a.m. Present will be: Herschel Newsom, Joe Parker, Don Paarlberg and myself.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

9.31 - 9.43

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 20, 1959

Mr. Jack Z. Anderson

Jack:

Here is a comment on the two-price plan. I put it together quickly myself to save time. If Herschel is to see the President, it had better be quick or the fireworks will be over. Wheat legislation is moving fast.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg

NATIONAL GRANGE
Patrons of Husbandry

OFFICERS
Herschel D Newsom, Master, Washington, D. C.
Edward F. Holter, Lecturer, Washington, D. C.
Leland D. Smith, Treasurer, Brasher Falls, N. Y.
Harry A. Caton, Secretary, Coshocton, Ohio

744 Jackson Place, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Roy Teagarden, Ch., LaCygne, Kansas
Harry B. Caldwell, Secretary, Greensboro, N. C.
W. E. Adams, Eagle, Idaho
Maynard C. Dolloff, Augusta, Maine

MEMORANDUM

To: Jack Anderson
Administrative Assistant to the President
White House

May 11, 1959

From: Herschel D. Newsom, Master
National Grange

The Grange wheat program will very definitely and speedily enable us to approach seven specific goals and objectives upon which I feel sure we can get wide agreement and concurrence. It will:

Yes 1. substantially and progressively reduce the cost of wheat programs to the Government;

Yes 2. prevent further decline in farm income and progressively generate an opportunity for increase in that income;

No 3. provide for the use of market prices rather than Government decree in influencing production patterns according to efficiency, climate and resources;

No 4. reduce state trading on the part of the United States Government and encourage private trading in wheat and wheat products;

Yes 5. permit wheat to be produced for feed wherever the operator elects to do so on the basis of his own best interests without governmental decree or subsidy and will in effect permit us to move rapidly into a restoration of normal use patterns of this important cereal;

No 6. afford the American wheat producer the right to compete for world markets, without our continuing to commit economic aggression on the rights of wheat producers in the rest of the world, through the use of substantial governmental subsidies representing the difference between the U. S. price and the export market; and

No 7. provide circumstances under which the United States Government can progressively lessen rather than increase regulations and controls over the production of wheat throughout this country.

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Basically, the Grange wheat program would permit the general level of wheat price support to be reduced substantially and would provide exactly the degree of flexibility in determining the level of support which we believe this Administration has been seeking. It would permit the Secretary of Agriculture to fix the level of support at whatever point he determined after taking into consideration certain legislative guides or standards. Our program would, however, do one additional and very vital thing. It would protect farmers against the substantial loss in income which would otherwise occur from the lowered level of support through a wheat certificate which would be issued to wheat farmers on the basis of their pro rata share of the amount of wheat used domestically for human food -- about half our annual wheat production.

The savings accruing to taxpayers under this program from the lowered level of support, the elimination of export subsidies, and the reduction in storage and administrative costs would be several hundred million dollars. Farm income would be protected through certificates which would give to farmers, on their pro rata share of the wheat used for human food, the difference between the parity price and the market price. The funds with which to redeem the certificates would be obtained from payments by millers to the Commodity Credit Corporation based upon the amount of wheat processed for food. Before a miller could market wheat or wheat products for human food he would be required to purchase certificates from the Commodity Credit Corporation to represent the number of bushels entering commerce for food. Thus the program would be self financing and not result in a charge against American taxpayers.

This program was spelled out by S. 1750, introduced in 1955 by Senator Carlson of Kansas and passed in 1956 in both Houses of Congress. It, as you doubtless recall, however, became a part of the ill-fated Omnibus Bill that contained several other provisions -- which bill in its entirety was vetoed by the President.

S. 1750 provided that the certificates would reflect a valuation equal to the difference between parity and the support price. The original wheat certificate proposal of the Grange called for a certificate value predicated on 90% of parity rather than full parity. We are still willing to discuss this proposition, but we believe that under present circumstances the full parity level is a reasonable and proper basis for determination of the value of the certificates.

In short, we would welcome the opportunity of discussing details and implications of our proposal at further length with you or your associates. I should advise you that we have previously had several discussions with Dr. Karl Brandt and in some of these discussions we have had Dr. Saulnier and a few of their co-workers present.

It should be pointed out that our program calls for these certificates to have a fixed value reflecting the difference between the estimated average market price for wheat and the parity price. In no sense of the word does our

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program constitute a two-price or a multiple-price system. On the contrary, all wheat would sell in the market on the basis of its quality, variety and anticipated use on the part of the purchaser. Wheat of the quality and variety capable of commanding a premium would get that premium. In fact, our program would put an end to the present kind of a two-price program wherein the Government buys at one price and sells or disposes of its holdings at an entirely different price.

The cost of wheat to the miller under our wheat certificate plan -- for that volume of wheat which he processes for human food within the domestic market -- would then be the price that he paid in the market for the wheat plus the price of the necessary wheat certificates. This fact in connection with our program has given rise to a condemnation that the program is predicated on a BREAD TAX.

Such a contention is not well-founded and reflects, to say the least, a misconception of all Government price support programs for agriculture, or outside of agriculture, for that matter, regardless of whether wheat prices are supported at various levels for the entire crop (as under the present program) or at parity for the domestic food use portion of the crop as under our proposal -- domestic consumers (to the extent that the price of the raw material is significant in the end product) will pay producers a higher price than they would have to pay under a system of completely free markets. Under the present program, however, consumers not only pay the higher price resulting from the price support program, but as taxpayers they also pay the subsidy required to move the wheat into export or other channels. The bread tax indictment against our wheat certificate proposal is no more valid than would such an indictment be against any other price or wage increase arising out of collective bargaining practices, Interstate Commerce Commission rate findings, or numerous other INTERFERENCES with the complete free market operation outside of agriculture.

We thoroughly recognize this Administration's determined effort to control inflation and prevent further price and wage increases. To whatever extent, however, our program might generate a slight increase in the price of bread -- THIS EFFECT WOULD BE FAR LESS INFLATIONARY than the taxes connected with the continuation of the present across-the-board price support program for wheat.

A few of our contemporaries have charged that our program would result in "export dumping." In this connection I would sight you to the content of a letter from Senator Thruston B. Morton under date of March 31, 1954 to Senator Thye of Minnesota. At that time Senator Morton was, as you know, Assistant Secretary of State. This letter is in the Congressional Record of April 1, 1954 on page A2499/

Secretary Morton was replying to a magazine editorial charging that the State Department had objections to a so-called two-price system (presumed to be a reference to our proposal at that time) and he wrote:

> "As a matter of fact, representatives of the Department of State informed representatives of the Department of Agriculture during inter-agency discussion of two-price systems that export sales under a properly drawn two-price system could be defended as not constituting dumping. They said that such a system would be less objectionable than the present price support program when viewed solely as to its effects on our foreign relations." (underlining added by us.)

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Perhaps one of the most vocal voices against our wheat certificate program has been that of certain "corn spokesmen." This is not a universal voice, however. Many corn producers, including this writer, believe firmly that we must have a substantial change in the wheat program partly because of the threat that the present program itself holds to corn and other feed grain producers.

These presumed corn spokesmen to whom I refer above, however, express a feat that corn and other feed grains would be hard hit by feed wheat under our proposal. Such fears are not well founded. All evidence points to the fact that any increase in acreage of wheat would reduce rather than increase the total supply of feed grains. The fact is that an acre of wheat produces less feed than when that acre is planted to corn, barley, oats or grain sorghums. For that matter, we stand ready to accept, in addition to the six criteria set out in the above mentioned S. 1750, any reasonable floor below which support prices could not go during this emergency or adjustment period -- though we do not believe such provision is necessary to protect corn and feed grain producers against the effect of our program.

We are certain that the questions which have been raised or may yet be raised with respect to our wheat certificate program can be reasonably and satisfactorily answered.

We are likewise convinced that it is not wise to longer defer a decision on modification of the present wheat program. The stalemate on Capitol Hill has arisen out of a futile search for some sort of a palliative that might be acceptable to everybody. There is no such palliative in this case. A vast majority of all those who have studied the problem closest and are most familiar with wheat and its problems are, in my opinion, relatively well-convinced that the Grange certificate program offers the best possible solution under present circumstances. It is my firm conviction that the only reason that both the Committees in Congress have not long ago favorably reported out our wheat certificate program is that they have interpretted comments from some of our friends in the Department of Agriculture and a few of them have even interpretted a portion of the language in the President's Message last January, to mean that the President would probably veto such action by the Congress. I am hopeful that such interpretation is not necessarily accurate.

With this in mind, I would earnestly welcome the opportunity to discuss the subject matter with the President. It would be my hope that both you and Dr. Karl Brandt might be present. I would like to be permitted to bring Joe Parker of our staff and perhaps ask Senator Frank Carlson of Kansas to come along. I firmly believe that our program is the only available sound solution to our present wheat dilemma. If there is any other, I haven't seen it.

Respectfully submitted,

Herschel

Herschel D. Newsom, Master

HDN/db

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 29, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

Friday, May 29, 1959 - 10:07 a.m. - 10:38 a.m.

Don Paarlberg and I accompanied Herschel Newsom, Master of the National Grange and Joe Parker in to see the President.

Mr. Newsom opened the conversation by complimenting the President upon his achievement in getting the four Foreign Ministers together not only in his office and for lunch but in the same plane. He also complimented the President on his good health.

The principal topic up for discussion was the so-called Two-price Wheat Plan which the Grange advocates. The President indicated to Mr. Newsom that he had read his four page memorandum carefully, and thought he detected a lot of administrative difficulties in attempting to administer such an Act. Newsom and Parker indicated they thought there would be less administrative difficulty in their plan than there is under present law. Mr. Newsom's attention was called to the fact that the Farm Bureau bitterly opposes the Grange plan but evidently on this particular program there was no chance that the two Farm Organizations could reach a reconciliation of their views.

The President said that he is seeking every possible means of breaking the present stalemate in Congress but so far with notable lack of success due to the lack of Congressional cooperation. He said he would have Secretary Benson over again with the necessary charts and figures and would thoroughly re-examine the Grange proposal. This evidently satisfied Mr. Newsom and Mr. Parker as the meeting broke up.

Jack Z. Anderson

Newsom 10 a.m. Fri.

HERSCHEL NEWSOM'S TWO-PRICE PLAN FOR WHEAT
Sponsored by the National Grange

The Plan -- (most recent version offered last week by Senator Carlson)

1. Referendum to select wheat program: Producers, by referendum, would choose between the present wheat program and this program. A simple majority would govern. Voting eligibility would be limited to those eligible to vote under the present program.

2. Bushel national marketing quota: The Secretary of Agriculture would establish a marketing quota equal to estimated domestic food consumption plus estimated exports for the marketing year, minus 75 million bushels.

3. State, county, and farm bushel marketing quotas: The national marketing quota would be apportioned to the states and counties and farms in accordance with specified criteria.

4. Price support: Eligible wheat (the farm marketing quota) of all producers would be supported at not less than 65 percent of parity. This is a price of about $1.53.

5. Domestic food quota; stabilization certificates: A bushel domestic food quota equal to the estimated domestic food consumption would be issued to the farm. Issuance of certificates to cover the farm share of the domestic food quota is conditioned upon placing acreage in the conservation reserve of the soil bank equal to not less than 20 percent nor more than 50 percent of the wheat base acreage of the farm.

Wheat processors must buy certificates to cover all wheat processed; refunds of certificate costs would be made on proof of export of wheat products. Any persons who violate these provisions are subject to a penalty on the equivalent quantity of wheat involved at three times the support rate. Certificates would be valued at 35 percent of parity, thus in conjunction with the loan program would guarantee to cooperating producers 100 percent of parity on the domestic food quota. This is a price of about $2.35 compared with the present support of $1.81.

6. Control over wheat marketing: Marketing of all wheat used for domestic food or export would be controlled. All such wheat must be marketing quota wheat with specified exceptions. This does not preclude processors or exporters from obtaining for their use wheat of more desirable classes and qualities marketed outside of the marketing quota in substitution for the less desirable classes and qualities marketed under marketing quotas.

7. It is a three-price proposal: Producers would receive 100 percent of parity on wheat for domestic food use; 65 percent of parity on wheat for export; and free market prices on all other wheat. Marketings of wheat for domestic food use and export would be controlled by bushel quotas; there would be no control over other wheat except that purchasers, other than feeders, would have to be bonded and strictly controlled.

Comments on points claimed by Newsom in favor of the plan:

1. "Reduce the cost of wheat programs to the government."

Eisenhower Library Photocopy

This is true. The bulk of the cost would be borne by the consumer of wheat products in the form of higher prices rather than by the public generally in the form of taxes.

2. "Prevent further decline in farm income."

This is true. The plan would sustain incomes of wheat producers by transferring substantial sums from the consumers of wheat and taxpayers to the producers of wheat.

3. "Provide for the use of market prices in influencing production patterns."

This is not true. The returns through payments, and the conservation reserve, in all likelihood rather than market forces would determine the production patterns.

4. "Reduce state trading on the part of the United States Government."

This is not true. Public Law 480 including barter would continue. The 65 percent of parity price support would require an export subsidy as at present, though smaller in amount.

5. "Permit wheat to be produced for feed."

This is true. But with no price supports for feed wheat, the feed grain-livestock economy would be disturbed.

6. "Afford the American wheat producer the right to compete in world markets without . . . the use of substantial governmental subsidies."

This is not true. The export subsidy would continue as would the cost of the conservation reserve program. The consumer of bread, in addition, would provide in effect, a bounty on the part of the crop consumed domestically. The situation with respect to foreign relations would not be different from the present so far as economic impact is concerned, nor in terms of foreign relations. Secretary Morton's letter, written five years ago, referred to a somewhat different proposal. The letter quoted "representatives of the State Department" and did not give an official Department position.

7. ". . . progressively lessen rather than increase regulations and controls over the production of wheat."

This is untrue. While acreage controls would be eliminated, marketing controls would replace them. Strong opposition would be encountered from the feed grain-livestock economy, charging the subsidization of wheat-for-feed in competition with corn. Marketing controls over certificates and bonding and other regulations for buyers for feed use would be complex.

Additional Comment

1. The Newsom proposal would write into law a permanent separation of the United States wheat price from the world price. The Administration's hope (perhaps a waning hope) has been that we could gradually move our price toward the world level and a permanent separation would not be necessary.

2. There is no evidence that the producers of bread are poorer, or more deserving, than the consumers of bread.

3. This proposal, once started, would result in demands for similar treatment for other commodities with important implications on the cost of living.

May 25, 1959

My dear Mr. President:

I understand that Governor Hoegh has an appointment with you for Wednesday, to present his report with respect to the importation of heavy electrical equipment.

I do not know what conclusions he has arrived at.

In the event that he should feel compelled to recommend import restrictions, I should like to enter a vigorous protest.

Such action, in my judgment, would cause serious damage to our international relationships.

We can afford no further deterioration in our trade position, or other nations will lose confidence completely in the integrity of our professed leadership in the reduction of trade barriers.

In my judgment, the argument that domestic production of such equipment is required for the national defense is tenuous at best, and when this is evaluated against the further deterioration in our international relationships which would ensue, it seems clear to me that such action would damage rather than enhance our over-all national security.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence B. Randall

The President
The White House

cc: Dr. Paarlberg

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
7. Memorandum,	Merriam to DDE (1-pg)	5/26/59	A
Case 8. Letter	Quarles to DDE (1-pg)	4/22/59	A
9. Memorandum,	Hoegh to Merriam	undated	A
10. Memcon.	(State), DDE meeting with Hammarskjold (2-pgs)	5/22/59	A
11. Memcon.	(State), DDE, Antoine Pinay and others (2-pgs)	5/22/59	A
12. Minutes	of Cabinet Meeting (1-pg) (portion excised per Federal Preparedness Agency ltr)	5/22/59	A
~~13. Briefing~~ ~~76-49~~ 78-77, #11	~~Memorandum re UN and Berlin & Summit~~ (2-pgs)	~~5/22/59~~ 3/6/81, bc	~~A~~
14. Memorandum, 76-49, #171	Dillon to DDE (2-pgs) portions exempted, MR 76-49 #171	5/21/59	A
~~15. Memcon.~~	~~(State), DDE and Ambassador Carrillo Flores of Mexico (2-pgs)~~ 7/2/82, bc	~~5/18/59~~	~~A~~
case 16. Memo of 76-50, #172	Conf., DDE, Dillon, Murphy, McElroy, Taylor, Allen Dulles, Gray, Goodpaster re Berlin; Middle East (3-pgs) (exempted, NSC-3/31/77; CIA-7/19/77; State-3/17/77) Exempted, MR 79-310 #1	5/15/59	A
17. Memorandum, ~~76-49 #173~~ 78-123, #5	Dillon to DDE (1-pg) (exempted NSC-10/28/76; " CIA-11/1/76; State-3/18/77)	5/11/59	A
18. Report 76-49, #173	re Berlin (3-pgs) Exempted, MR 78-123 #5	5/7/59	A
~~19. Memo of~~ ~~76-49 #174~~	~~Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster~~ 11/15/76-DJH	~~5/14/59~~	~~A~~

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Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

staff notes
see Pres's
letter to
Dr. Milton
5/25/59

May 24, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR:

The President
and
Dr. Milton Eisenhower

SUBJECT: A tentative look at major presidential speeches and speech commitments, June 1959 - January 1961, prepared on basis of discussion at Dr. Milton Eisenhower's home, May 22, 1959.

Present: Dr. Milton Eisenhower
Major John Eisenhower
Mr. James Hagerty
Mr. Thomas Stephens
Mr. Malcolm Moos

The approach to the schedule of presidential speeches over the next 18 months would be problem-oriented. Every effort would be made to interlard the President's philosophy into each address.

1. Lions International, New York, June 30, 1959

Topic: Restatement of America's purposes in the world. What do we stand for?

Delivery in Madison Square Garden to delegates from some seventy countries, presumably on the eve of a Summit Conference.

2. Report to American people on Summit Conference.

Delivery, late July or mid-August.

3. Harvard University, Dedication of International Law School Building, September 28, 1959

Topic: Foreign Economic Policy and its relevance to world peace; world trade, stable markets -- their vital relation to a just and durable peace.

4. Brown University, October 22, 1959

Speech getting into problems of Education, but approached through the theme the President developed at Gettysburg College -- "The Need for Understanding."

5. Council on Foreign Relations

Speech on Latin America.
To be delivered in New Orleans, November or December 1959; or winter 1960.

6. State of the Union Message, January, 1960

Topic and emphasis to be decided.

7. The American Economy: Its Strength and Its Weaknesses

Winter, 1960.
The form for this talk to be decided.
Among the highlights of this speech would be deficiencies in our transportation system -- our highways -- airways -- waterways; what we are doing about them and what we need to do, to meet the pressing problems in what may very likely be the most urgent problem of rising urbanism.

8. Lincoln -- and possibly some comments about the Republican Party and the principles for which it stands.

February, 1960
A talk to be delivered in Kansas. A choice of site here, for obvious reasons, is squarely between California and New York.

After teeing off with Lincoln, the President then might close with some snappy judgments about the contemporary challenge to the Republican Party.

9. White House Conference on Youth, April, 1960.

Speech to be delivered in Washington.

Talk to be developed around Juvenile Delinquency and the critical problems stemming therefrom -- i. e., 95% of our crimes are being committed by persons under 21.

10. National War College, June, 1960.

A full scale address on the nation's defense and the need for long-range defense planning.

11. Presidential Campaign - 1960.

One major campaign address, and perhaps other briefer appearances, autumn, 1960.

12. Foreign Policy

At any time during the next 12 months, speeches under the general heading "Foreign Policy" could be quickly scheduled that would center on the following subjects:

a. Disarmament

b. The immorality of the Soviet Union as documented by broken promises and treaty violations. Run through the entire list from the Baltic states to Berlin.

c. A possible talk to be delivered in India in September, 1960 at the World Conference on Agricultural Trade.

13. Farewell Address - a speech to Congress, January, 1961

Speech stresses the need for common sense to accommodate the broad range of belief in the political spectrum of America, particularly in an era when the nation may have an Executive of one Party and a Congress of another.

* * * * * * *

Additional topics for possible major speeches:

1. An address on National Goals, to be delivered in December, 1960, when the National Commission on Goals is ready to report.

2. Problems of Administrative Organization -- The Science of Government.

   One address might be considered that would deal with administrative problems in the management of the nation's foreign affairs.

   Or, the problem the nation faces in the efficient organization of its transportation system.

   Possible title: The Structure of Freedom

Malcolm Moos

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For further information,
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[redacted]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

May 22 1959

Mrs. Whitman

FOR: ~~General Goodpaster~~

FROM: John A. Calhoun JAC

Per our conversation.

~~SECRET~~

UNCLASSIFIED UPON REMOVAL
OF CLASSIFIED ATTACHMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

~~SECRET~~

DATE: May 22, 1959

SUBJECT: The President's Meeting with Hammarskjold

PARTICIPANTS: The President
Mr. Hammarskjold
Ambassador Lodge
Mr. Dillon

COPIES TO:

GPO 903504

From the conversation it appeared that Hammarskjold's primary purpose was to convince the President of the usefulness of a Summit meeting with Khruschev. Hammarskjold spoke extensively of his talks with Khruschev and indicated his belief that there was a possibility of making progress through Summit negotiations with him. Hammarskjold also indicated his belief that Khruschev was now the absolute and sole ruler in the Soviet Union. He cited as an instance of this belief the fact that when it became known that he was going to see Khruschev none of the other top leaders of the Soviet Union would discuss any subject with him which they thought might conceivably be the subject of a later conversation between him and Khruschev. This indicated very clearly that none of them wished to have the slightest possible difference of opinion with Khruschev. Hammarskjold commented on the unusual relationship between Khruschev and Mikoyan in which Khruschev treated Mikoyan as sort of a jester. Hammarskjold used the words "a Sancho Panza". But nevertheless, it was clear that Mikoyan had a great deal of influenee with Khruschev. Hammarskjold did not at any time say anything about holding a Summit conference under UN auspices.

Regarding the German situation, Hammarskjold said that he had gathered from Khruschev that Berlin was not really of major importance to the Soviets but what was of supreme importance to them was the status of East Germany. Regarding a possible use of the UN in Berlin,

Khruschev

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Authority MR 78-124 #9
By bc NLE Date 9/20/78

~~SECRET~~

Khruschev told Hammarskjold that he had no fixed ideas as to how this could be done and said that since he had accepted the principle of such a connection he thought it was up to the Western powers to indicate whether and how they would like this accomplished. Hammarskjold thinks that Khruschev does not consider the possibility of the use of the UN in Berlin in some form as a Soviet proposal, but rather as a Soviet concession to the West to make some sort of different regime more palatable.

Hammarskjold said that the Soviets were deeply influenced in their attitude toward Germany by their belief that no one, except possibly the United States, really desired the reunification of Germany. This was a cardinal tenet of their belief and was the reason they treat the subject of unification in such a cavalier fashion.

The major substantive comment by the President was a statement that while he does not believe in threats, and had never talked of United States or Western military power himself, he was determined to stand absolutely firm wherever he felt that we were fundamentally in the right. He said he was convinced that to show weakness in such situations would be very dangerous as it would only serve to encourage the Soviet appetite and thus the threat of future war. The President also expressed his strong belief in increased trade and increased exchanges of all sorts as a useful mechanism for reducing tensions and increasing Soviet understanding of Western ways of life.

W:CDDillon:jcs

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Breakfast Hammarskjold. Lodge
Dillon

Staff notes
May 22
1959

BRIEFING MEMORANDUM

1. United Nations Role in Berlin and the Summit

Secretary General's Probable Position:

(a) Berlin

The Secretary General should be consulted before any final decision is taken in negotiations on Berlin involving a UN role. The UN should not be given executive responsibility for Berlin. However, the UN may provide assistance through assigning UN personnel to checkpoints, or some type of UN "presence" might be established in Berlin. A UN military force for Berlin does not appear feasible.

(b) Summit

A Summit meeting is almost certain to be held, and the Secretary General considers it would be desirable that such a meeting take place under UN aegis.

The President:

The President may wish to reply to the Secretary General along the following lines:

(a) Berlin

We are pleased to have the Secretary General's views on this question and will keep him informed of any significant developments in this regard through Ambassador Lodge. It is premature to speculate on specific UN roles, although we agree there are ways such as those described by the Secretary General in which the UN could assist under certain circumstances. In any event we will not abandon our rights and obligations there.

(b) Summit

It is premature to consider details regarding a possible Summit meeting. If a Summit meeting takes place, we must consider the views of others concerned and will weigh carefully the advantages and disadvantages of holding a Summit meeting under UN aegis, although we must bear in mind the necessity of maintaining the recognized Four Power responsibility for Germany.

2. Secretary General

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2. Secretary General Talks with Khrushchev

The Secretary General may wish to give you his impressions of the Soviet Premier based on his recent visit to the Soviet Union.

3. Arab Development Fund and Arab Refugees

The Secretary General's Probable Position:

A permanent solution of the Arab refugee problem must be sought in a general economic development of the area. Some progress has been made with regard to an Arab Development Fund, and it is through such enterprises as this and a water development program that progress can best be made.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine (UNRWA) should be continued pending integration of the refugees.

The President

The President may wish to reply to the Secretary General along the following lines:

The U.S. remains prepared to support an Arab development institution on a regional basis if the Arab states are prepared to support it with their own resources.

We do not consider the indefinite continuation of UNRWA to be the proper approach to the problem and we hope that other measures may be taken looking toward a fundamental solution.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 21, 1959

5/22
Staff notes

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: M. Antoine Pinay's Call

I have been informed that you will receive M. Antoine Pinay on Friday, May 22, at 10:30 a.m. As you know, he is the former French Prime Minister and is now Minister of Finance in the Debre Government. He is the outstanding Conservative leader in France and probably has as much influence as anyone on General de Gaulle, which is admittedly not very much. I think your seeing M. Pinay will be helpful to overall United States-French relations. The French Ambassador, M. Herve Alphand, will accompany M. Pinay to the White House. Mr. Robert Murphy will, also, be present.

While I would anticipate that your meeting with M. Pinay would be brief, primarily in the nature of a courtesy call, I would recommend that you compliment him on the outstanding success of his economic program. This program which entailed devaluation, elimination of subsidies and increased taxes required a great deal of courage on the part of the French Government and has so far had remarkable results. It is too early to judge the long-term effects of this program and whether or not France's chronic balance of payment difficulties have been definitively resolved. In any event, the French economic situation today is in marked contrast to what it was a year ago.

I think

~~SECRET~~

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By DC NLE Date 6/12/80

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I think you might also wish to take advantage of this occasion to express to M. Pinay your concern regarding General de Gaulle's attitude toward NATO in general and [redacted] With regard to the issue of the nine squadrons, I am informed that Prime Minister Debre has been endeavoring, so far without success, to persuade General de Gaulle to reconsider his decision. In the absence of further word from the French, Ambassador Houghton and General Norstad plan to meet together on Saturday, May 23 and make their final recommendations as to what action we should take.

Acting Secretary

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State 7/18/77; NSC 6/4/80
NLE Date 6/12/80

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THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
WASHINGTON

May 22, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The attached letter, which was left with you on May 21 by officials of the National Savings and Loan League was intended to enlist your support for a plan that has long been sought after by people in that industry--a kind of "central mortgage bank."

This bank, which they would establish under the Federal Home Loan Bank System and which they say would not need Federal financial support, would invest in mortgages where local savings are scarce.

It is a familiar idea. Those who are skeptical of it (such as myself) expect it would eventually rely on Federal funds, or at least on a Federal guarantee of its bonds. It is mainly a device for getting more of the available supply of savings for housing. Our real problem, however, is to increase the over-all supply of saving.

I would be glad to bring Mr. Bent's proposal to the attention of the Federal agencies directly concerned with housing and home financing matters.

I attach a suggested reply. —Not sent to files 5-26-59

R J Saulnier

Raymond J. Saulnier XOF 72-E

Attachment

National League of Insured Savings Associations

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: 907 RING BUILDING
18TH AND M STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.
TELEPHONE EXECUTIVE 3-1234

May 21, 1959

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

A quarter century ago, Congress, acting on the recommendation of President Hoover, authorized creation of the Federal Home Loan Bank System. Mr. Hoover's wisdom and foresight in sponsoring a reserve banking system for mortgage lending helped immeasurably in converting our nation into a land of home owners. Since 1932, savings and loan associations which are members of the Federal Home Loan Bank System have made available more than 100 billion dollars in mortgage financing to more than 12 million families desiring to own their own homes.

This partnership of government and industry has strengthened our economy and made America the best nation in the world in which to live. In reality, the Bank System has developed into one of the most important innovations of modern times in the American financial structure. And its accomplishments in the field of thrift and home ownership have been made without the cost of a single penny to the Federal Government.

But ours is not a static nation. Conditions change. And so, we believe that the time is approaching for a further refinement in the Bank System to make it even more effective in widening home ownership opportunities for our growing population. As we look to the future, we see expanding demand for homes which in a decade may require construction of more than two million dwellings a year -- or twice as many as we are now producing.

To satisfy this explosive demand, there must be available an ever-expanding supply of savings. This factor alone underlines the urgency of your efforts to halt inflation which destroys the will to save. Your determination to stabilize the value of the dollar is wholeheartedly supported by the savings and loan industry which feels that this is the only way to make possible the promised economic growth and gains of the future.

Dollar stabilization will, of course, foster greater savings. Even so, housing requirements in the next decade may be so large that it will be necessary to open additional sources of savings capital to the mortgage market -- if the job is to be done by private enterprise without Federal subsidies and assistance. Therefore, we propose establishment of a secondary market facility within the Federal Home Loan Bank System as a vehicle to supplement the prospective home finance demands of the future.

Such a facility -- operating free of Federal funds -- would perform the function of raising savings capital for use by the facility in the purchase of conventional mortgage loans. By augmenting the supply of savings available for home purchase, the facility would help to channel savings into those areas of the country chronically confronted with shortages of mortgage credit and it would also markedly assist savings and loan associations in meeting the anticipated nationwide rise in housing demand of the 1960s.

XOF 115-D-1
OF 115-D

This, of course, is a long-range program -- but one which should be started toward operation in the not too distant future. In offering this suggestion, we sincerely hope that you will consider it as a positive contribution to the long-term prosperity and economic strength of our nation.

Most respectfully yours

James E. Bent

James E. Bent
President

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ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

CONFIDENTIAL

MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

May 22, 1959

9:05 a.m. -- 10:30 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Under Sec. Dillon
for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Actg. Sec. Thomas S. Gates
for Sec. McElroy
AG Rogers
Dep. PMG Edson O. Sessions
for PMG Summerfield
Sec. Seaton
Under Sec. True D. Morse
for Sec. Benson
Under Sec. James P. O'Connell
for Sec. Mitchell
Under Sec. Frederick Mueller
for Sec. Strauss
Sec. Flemming

Amb. Lodge
Gov. Hoegh
Asst. Dir. Elmer Staats, BoB
for Mr. Stans
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

Gen. E. R. Quesada, FAA
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. McCone, AEC
Asst. Sec. George H. Roderick
Mr. George V. Allen, USIA
Mr. Abbott Washburn
Mr. Chad McClellan
Mr. Franklin Floete, GSA
Mr. Edward K. Mills, Jr.
Mr. Norman Mason, HHFA
Dr. Glennan, NASA
Mr. Merrill Whitman, Canal Zone
Government

Gen. Persons - in part
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Hagerty - in part
Maj Eisenhower
Mr. McPhee - in part
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Robert Gray
Capt Aurand - in part
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Morgan - in part
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Randall
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Harr.
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

CONFIDENTIAL

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By BHC 3-17-77

Cabinet Meeting, May 22, 1959 - page 2

Emergency Plan - D-Minus

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (3)
Federal Preparedness Agency ltr, 1/17/77
NLE Date 3/16/77

Moscow Fair - The President informed Mr. Allen that he had learned from Clarence Francis of the arrangements for having outstanding students serve as guides at the Moscow Fair. The President had expressed his desire to meet this group in Washington before they left for Russia, and he wanted an effort made to see if

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

the Air Force might provide transportation to and from Washington.

Mr. Allen announced that Director McClellan would transfer his base of operations on Sunday to Moscow. He reviewed a number of the difficult, minute questions involved in selecting paintings, books, etc., so as to provide an acceptable and adequate representation of American life and at the same time avoid such things as DR. ZHIVAGO, which would be sure to cause ill will rather than good will. The difficult (in Moscow) subject of religion was treated as a continuing theme running all through the American exhibits, and copies of the Bible printed in many languages, including Yiddish and Hebrew, will be included. He noted also that USIA has a great number of copies of "America Illustrated" which Moscow would not allow to be distributed because of the relatively low sales in the United States of the Russian magazine. Since the agreement emphatically prohibits free distribution of this magazine, the copies cannot be handed out at the Fair, but it may be useful to Americans who will go to visit it.

Mr. McClellan first noted the enthusiasm in Moscow in anticipation of the Vice President's visit, he stated that the show has been put together, that the exhibits are all packaged for shipment, and that the buildings are nearly completed. Everything is running on schedule as of now but he could not discount the possibility of many crises developing between now and opening day. He cited a few of the difficulties encountered in working out details with the Russians, as regards liability insurance, Coca Cola, etc.!

Mr. McClellan paid tribute to the enthusiasm and effectiveness which various American groups had rallied to the support of the Fair, as in providing funds for a cultural arts pavilion, fashion show, etc.

Amb. Lodge ascertained that the price of goods would be made known to the Russian visitors at the Fair in terms of the number of manhours required to purchase them.

In response to a question, Mr. McClellan noted that the guide books had been financed by a number of American corporations and that for this reason the name of the corporation appeared on the back of a proper proportion of the guide books.

The President wondered if it might not be desirable in connection with any future exhibit to include on the arts selection committee one or two people representative of ordinary "visitors" instead of depending upon museum directors and experts in the arts. Mr. Allen noted that the Advisory Committees of State Department and USIA had been consulted and thus helped to serve this purpose.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

Panama Canal - Mr. Roderick first noted that since 1951 the Canal had been a self-supporting operation and has made payments to the United States Treasury in recompense for past funding.

Mr. Roderick outlined the anticipated great increase of traffic through the Canal and the ensuing requirements for modernization and expansion of facilities. He stated that this can be accomplished out of current earnings up until about 1975 but for the period beyond that consideration would need to be given to the possibility of constructing a third set of locks which would handle the largest existing ships, or the possibility of a sea level canal, at a cost of $700 million - $1 billion, and with the possibility of utilizing nuclear energy for cutting the canal. He noted that the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House has appointed a good study group headed by General Leslie Groves to go into this. Mr. McCone cautioned that the nuclear aspect would need much more study before it would be anything other than an academic question.

Regarding the sea level canal concept, Mr. Gates pointed out that any canal would be vulnerable to attack with or without locks. Mr. Roderick said that he would want to rely on a military decision as to that question, but that a sea level canal could be reopened much faster than one where the locks had been destroyed.

The President ascertained that the immediate question at issue was one of authorizing a $28 million modernization program and further planning towards the 1975 requirements. The President thought this much certainly to be in order. He believed also that eventually it would be necessary to dig a new canal because the trend is more and more towards huge ships which cannot be accommodated in the existing locks.

Federal Office Space - Mr. Floete went over the high spots of the major problem that has existed since World War II as regards housing government agencies, particularly in the Washington area. About one-third of the space managed by GSA is obsolete or inadequate, and one-third of Federal personnel are in what is considered substandard space.

He set forth three objectives of building by the government rather than leasing: (1) to replace temporary buildings and obsolete ones; (2) to achieve the consolidation of agencies; (3) to keep the proper balance between owned and leased space.

Mr. Floete noted the savings to be made by having modern buildings, as witnessed by the cost of operating the Executive Office Building -- roughly four times as great per person as for operating the new GAO Building.

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
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Mr. Floete pointed out the three stage plan for solving the problems in the District of Columbia, noting particularly that construction would be started on Building #7 (across Pennsylvania Avenue from the Executive Office Building) in the summer of 1960 if the project is funded.

The President asked about the status of a new White House Office building. Mr. Floete replied that it is temporarily in abeyance since #7 would have to be constructed first in any event, hence it would be three or four years at least before anything could be done about demolishing the Executive Office Building -- if that is to be done.

Mr. Floete hoped that Department and Agency heads would appreciate the magnitude of the problem and would limit their requests for improved or additional space to absolute minimums.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
- ✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
- Mr. Gray
- Mr. Minnich

May 22, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 21, 1959

Others present: Secretary Dillon
General Goodpaster

After NSC Secretary Dillon met briefly with the President. The President commented that Selwyn Lloyd seems to be taking a very clear and effective part in the sessions at Geneva. Mr. Dillon agreed, commenting that the British were quite shocked at the widespread comment that they were trying to "sell out" the West.

Mr. Dillon said he would like to recommend to the President the appointment of Mr. Guffler as Ambassador to Ceylon to replace Mr. Berry, who has contracted a serious illness there. The President indicated agreement.

Mr. Dillon next referred to proposals and questions regarding the Development Loan Fund, and specifically to Senator Fulbright's suggestion for a five-year commitment of $1.5 billion per year, with the fund to be financed like the Export-Import Bank. Mr. Dillon said that he had told the Congress the Administration had planned to raise the matter next year, with another year's experience to draw upon. When pressed he had said that State favored the proposal, although he could not say what the Administration position would be. Now, however, he has reached agreement with Mr. Stans and Secretary Anderson on taking a position generally as follows: The President does not take a position on proposals not in his program until the specific legislation comes before him; however, on the basic idea of the Fulbright suggestion the Administration favors the long-range basis for the Development Loan Fund, and would have no objection to the appropriation of $1.5 billion for it, it being clearly understood that there is no commitment that that amount would be expended each year.

The President said his idea on the Development Loan Fund would be for an amount of approximately $5 billion in "no year" money constituting a revolving fund. The Executive Branch would advise Congress each year how much it planned to spend, and also what their projection would be for the following year.

The President said that he viewed foreign development not primarily as competition for the United States, but as the building up of markets, standards of living and foreign wage levels, all of which would increase the demand for U. S. products and reduce the wage differentials as between the U. S. and foreign labor. He thought the Development Loan Fund should be made a regular banking program. He recognized that there is one difficult point, in that we now prefer not to finance it by selling bonds to the Treasury, although this was our proposal two years ago. Mr. Dillon said we can simply report that we have changed our minds on this. He added that he thought a proposal along these lines should be made next year if the Fulbright proposals do not go through during this Congress and the President indicated agreement.

He said he would like to be clear on one very personal point with the President relating to Mr. Dulles. Should his death occur, was he correct in thinking that we would not try to prevent Selwyn Lloyd or others who knew him quite well from coming to attend the funeral if they wished to.

The President said that he had no thought that we should try to prevent their attending. The decision should be left entirely to them. It was his own thought -- which of course he did not want to press on anyone -- that the other Foreign Ministers should suggest a recess of their conference, and he would anticipate that some might very well wish to be present.

Library The Original

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

May 20, 1959

Staff notes
Pres. saw
A.G. 5/20/59
on this. a.

The President
The White House

Dear Mr. President:

This is in response to your letter regarding "pre-emption" where both the federal government and state government have enacted legislation on the same subject.

As you know the proponents of H.R. 3 are not able to set forth with any particularity what they think it would accomplish. Nor do they agree whether or not it would change the present law. There is only one thing that is clear; that H.R. 3, if enacted into law, would cause great and unnecessary confusion.

The retroactive feature would create widespread uncertainty in the whole complex of federal-state relationships and undoubtedly would result in hundreds of cases and years of litigation before anyone would have any idea as to the effect of H.R. 3.

H.R. 3 also raises a serious constitutional problem. It is an attempt by this Congress to express the intention of all previous Congresses on all previous legislation in this field of federal-state relations. Congress may, of course, amend any particular statute by expressing its specific intention. There is considerable doubt about its constitutional authority to affect all previous acts of Congress, without regard to any specific statute, by attempting to restate what all other Congresses intended to do in all the laws they enacted in this field.

You ask if it would be possible to enact general legislation provided it contained no retroactive feature. In this regard, Judge Smith, the sponsor of the bill, testified recently as follows:

> "***Let me say very emphatically that if you are going to talk about prospective legislation, let us drop the whole subject now because Congress can always do that. Whenever a bill comes up they can always insert in there a clause that there shall not be construed . . . .

I agree with Judge Smith. If H. R. 3 were to be applied only to legislation subsequently enacted it would be unwise for many reasons. Among them are these:

1. Because most legislation consists of amendments to present statutes there would be different rules of construction for different parts of the same statute - the present rules of construction would apply to the present language and H. R. 3, whatever its meaning, would apply to the new language.

2. It is much more satisfactory to draft each statute so that it expresses what Congress intends rather than to pass a general rule of construction which even the sponsors admit may or may not be different from the one the courts now apply.

3. It would be years before any pattern could be developed by litigation as to what the new rule of construction means. At the present time the rules of construction are known and understood - the critics complain merely about application of such rules to particular statutes. The answer to such critics, as Judge Smith points out, is for Congress to take greater pains to make the statutes clear.

By referring to a couple of factual situations the nature of the problem may be made somewhat more clear.

In Pennsylvania vs. Nelson, which has given rise to a great deal of discussion, Nelson was found guilty under a state law which made it a crime to advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

There is a federal statute (the Smith Act) which makes it a federal crime wilfully to advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence. On appeal the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania held that when Congress passed the Smith Act it intended to give the sole responsibility for enforcement of the law to the federal government and therefore the state conviction was reversed. The rationale of the decision was that because the crime involved the overthrow of the Government of the United States (and not the State of Pennsylvania) the Congress, not having made it clear in the statute, must have intended that the United States would have sole authority to prosecute such acts. The Supreme Court of the United States merely affirmed the judgment of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Usually the controversies arise from more subtle and difficult conflicts. For example, the Interstate Commerce Act requires Interstate Commerce Commission approval of the "securities" of any carrier (49 U.S.C., §20a). At the time this statute was enacted, 1920, these securities were usually stocks, bonds or notes. The I. C. C. construed the statute as not covering conditional sales agreements. Several years later, carriers began to use conditional sales agreements to finance their purchase of rolling stock. These agreements reached vast size and their regulation became extremely important to the preservation of the financial integrity of public carriers. This raised the question of whether conditional sales agreements of interstate carriers were subject to state control. In other words, did Congress intend that they should not be regulated at all even though, if improvident, they might impair the ability of a carrier to perform vital public service or did it intend them to be regulated by the various states served by the carrier?

It will be seen that H. R. 3 gives no assistance at all. It merely states the question, it does not solve it. The question with or without H. R. 3 is whether state statutes authorizing the regulation of their conditional sales agreements would be inconsistent with the pattern of federal regulation. This, in turn, goes back, not to what Congress intended with respect to preemption generally, but to what Congress intended as to the operation of interstate carriers and their financing.

This question, which indicates the complexity of the problem, has not yet been authoritatively decided by any court. The New York State Court of Appeals indicated in a decision that state regulation would be sustained. The New York Commission has asserted its power to pass upon these agreements.

I, too, am seriously concerned about the problems in this area. We have given long and serious consideration to all possible suggestions which might alleviate them. We in the Department of Justice are unanimous in our conclusion that the only responsible way to deal with the problems is for Congress to amend any present statutes that need amending and to draft future legislation more carefully to express the intent of the Congress. I will be happy to give our full assistance to any members of Congress in this regard.

Respectfully,

Attorney General

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May 20, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 19, 1959, 11 AM

Others present:	Dr. Killian, Dr. Bacher, Dr. Baker Dr. Bethe, Dr. Bronk, Dr. Chance Dr. Fisk, Dr. Kistiakowsky, Dr. Land Dr. Piore, Dr. Purcell, Dr. Rabi Dr. Seaborg, Dr. Smith, Dr. Weiss Dr. Wiesner, Dr. Dryden, Dr. Hill Dr. Scoville, Dr. Waterman, Dr. York Mr. Beckler, Major Eisenhower General Goodpaster

The President welcomed the group. Dr. Killian asked if he had any points he wanted to bring to the attention of the group, which had not met with him for some months. The President said he did not. He hoped they would continue their study of means of simplifying and making more effective the control of governmental research activities, and eliminating duplication. He referred to a troublesome amendment by Senator Russell to the Military Construction Bill, under which Congress would authorize on an annual basis programs for specific aircraft and missiles. Dr. Killian mentioned that the Congress is doing this in relation to the space program, and the result is to delay these programs considerably. Dr. Dryden confirmed this.

Dr. Killian said the group had two matters they wanted to bring to the President's attention. As to the first, they were impressed by the great and growing complexity of our military technology, by the reduction in the time scale, both of possible conflict and of weapons development, by the rapid obsolescence of weapons types, and by the overlapping of different systems. All this seems to mean an increase in the cost of weapons, and a lack of stability in military relations between nations. On the point of obsolescence, the President commented that once we have an effective standardized item, we should proceed by gradually replacing it, but not by scrapping such items as soon as an improved type of item is available. Dr. Killian agreed with this philosophy. He added that dispersal programs, quickened response

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Date LTR 3/25/75
By DJH, NARS Date 8/12/75

and improved alarm and alert systems add to the same tendency. The group was much impressed with this point and wanted to propose to the President that they think the United States should tackle the arms control problem anew. From the standpoint of the group, what they want is a systematic and rigorous feeding in of technical factors involved in arms control. The President asked if Dr. Killian felt that any additional charter or directive from him was needed to carry this out, expressing agreement with the principle. He added that, just as military men succeed as they work themselves out of a job, the scientists should be working themselves out of the job of devoting their talents to military weapons systems.

At Dr. Killian's request, Dr. Land carried forward the discussion of the subject. He said first that he was grateful for the President's support of scientific activity since the group first met with him about a year and a half ago. The whole attitude of the country has been turned around in the few months, and the President's personal part in this has been the decisive factor.

(At this point a note was brought in which the President read aloud to the group, indicating that Admiral Strauss' nomination had been reported favorably out of committee by a margin of one vote; there was no generally shared reaction from the scientists.)

Dr. Land went on to say that the problem is, while using science for military ends, also to recognize in a practical way the obligation of science to bring about abundance, well-being, a better life, etc. He therefore asks whether something could be done to dramatize scientific efforts in behalf of arms control. He said that if scientists talk to our military people about arms control, they are immediately suspect as being soft or indifferent to security -- even if they are the very scientists who have made great contributions to military technology. There is every reason why the United States should take initiative on arms control, and scientists should be permitted to contribute all ideas they can -- as to how to control armaments and make a better life for everyone. His specific request is for the President to work with the scientists to advance and foster arms control. The President said that if the scientists can help to show concrete ways to make progress on arms control, he will be most grateful and glad to join in the process.

Dr. Wiesner next spoke, pointing out that this is a very large problem, some aspects of which caused him great concern while he was at Geneva. Our national effort in such fields as the disarmament field seems to be characterized by too slow decisions, too many conflicting objectives, and inadequate management and study of the problem. He is convinced that arms control needs study in detail. For example, he felt that U. S. policy makers, prior to the U. S. commitment last year to suspend testing, were woefully uninformed on the problem, at least in respect to any degree of detail. He said the inevitable consequence is overconservatism in negotiation. He said there is no continuing development of technical background and studies for disarmament. Accordingly, our group went to Geneva with quite inadequate technical and political preparation. He felt that until we have such studies we cannot go into this subject seriously.

The President recalled that beginning three or four years ago he had the idea of stopping atmospheric tests. He encountered enormous resistance and found very little support initially. The lesson is that the great task is to bring thinking along, since in a democracy public opinion weighs so heavily. He did not think that we need big bodies studying these questions. Rather the need is for a few basic, good ideas. He thought that a small sub-committee may usefully be set up to develop the technical basis for disarmament. Dr. Killian commented that this effort would tie in very closely with the terms of reference submitted to the President by Mr. Herter in relation to the whole question of disarmament.

Dr. Killian said the second item the group had in mind to discuss with the President had been the subject of a study of a panel under Dr. Bronk. The idea is one of greatly enlarged international exchange of scientific information. Dr. Bronk said that the scientists think they are especially well positioned to build international understanding. He thought that they could contribute to a better understanding of the U. S. by foreign countries as a country devoted to freedom and well-being of its people. As an example, he suggested exploring the possibility of encouraging young people to give several years of their lives to service abroad in technical and scientific fields, including the teaching of science and technical subjects. He thought there is need for an overhauling of the concept of exchange of scientific information between the United States and countries abroad. For example, he thought the "quid pro quo

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principle applying to the exchange of people is too restrictive to guide the exchange of scientific information.

The President said he certainly agreed in principle but would ask how the group considered that thinking should be organized on this matter so as to get qualified people working on it. In other words, what is the next step. That is what he would like to hear.

Dr. Rabi, at Dr. Killian's request, reported that he had visited in Russia for six days. He had been well received and relationships were excellent. He said he had visited a large nuclear accelerator at Dubna (?) of about one-half mile diameter. This is being run as an international laboratory with personnel from many of the satellite nations working together as a team. He thought that perhaps the United States is failing to use some of its facilities in a way that would promote better international relations. What he had in mind was the possibility of making the Brookhaven Laboratory or the Lawrence Laboratory a "Pan-American" facility. He said that the NATO Science Committee, after a slow start, is beginning to see the light. It is necessary for the U. S. to keep up the pressure and the initiative with a flow of new ideas and provision of a large fraction of the funds.

The President repeated that as to the principle, he was in accord. He felt he could do something to help if the project is shaped up in a concrete way. Dr. Rabi pointed out that other nations participating should pay for part of the operation. This would add to their self-respect. Dr. Piore said that a radio-astronomy laboratory just now coming into operation might be a very useful place to apply this. The South Americans, for example, have no facilities in this field. The President said he simply asked that the group work up a concrete plan.

He then spoke on what he termed the basic truth to which he always comes back. He said we have got to find an answer to cooperating closely with other countries, "or else." He did not think we could carry forward the heavy burdens for armaments that we are now supporting. Inevitably we would have to go to controls throughout our society, or at the least to bureaucratic domination. He thought that all of the suggestions made indicated promising ways for progress, and challenged the scientists to show ways to go forward beyond what our military and political leaders are able to conceive. The crux, however, is to organize these efforts. He said he does not believe that the Soviets want war, but pointed out that Khrushchev is quite ready to engage in military bluffs to advance Soviet foreign policy. Dr. Rabi pointed out that he thinks neither country is seriously thinking about going to war, commenting on rows of apartments being built that he saw in Russia.

The President said he is ready to do anything he could to join in such an activity. Dr. Wiesner referred to the great lack of public understanding of the issues. The public, he said, thinks of test suspension as being dangerous to our well-being (which he considers to be an incorrect judgment). The President picked up this point, saying that his greatest obsession is just this problem. He thinks the most important thing for people today is to get the American people to understand the basic factors of international and domestic issues. Such an understanding is the indispensable firm base from which governmental action can be undertaken. This is a terribly difficult task, however -- not to be accomplished simply by saying it needs to be done. He mentioned many of the efforts that he makes to form and lead public opinion.

As the group dispersed, the President asked how the proposal for the linear accelerator is progressing. Dr. Killian said the paper work is in good shape and AEC is at the point of putting the proposal to the Congress.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

May 19, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 19, 1959

Others present:
Secretary McElroy
Secretary Gates (for latter part of meeting)
General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy said that while waiting for Mr. Gates to come in, he would like to speak briefly with the President about the proposals for legislation to base pay of retired personnel on the new pay bill. He said that the leadership in Congress in Military Affairs is opposed to this proposal, naming Senators Stennis and Saltonstall and Mr. Vinson. They feel the effect of the legislation is to give to a very few people a very large increase in retired pay. He said that the position the Administration has been taking is one of "no objection" to such legislation. The Administration has not, however, sent up a draft of a bill nor advised the Congress as to how it believes the money should be provided. He added that the funds in the personnel accounts are not sufficient to permit the increased costs (of the order of $25 million a year) to be absorbed and that it would be necessary to ask for additional appropriations for this purpose or for the authority to reprogram funds from another account to the personnel account.

The President said that he happened to have before him, and to be laboring with, a railroad retirement bill which is almost unconscionable in some of its provisions and probable effects. On the matter of the military retirement bill, he said he has had many letters urging a change in the legislation. A great number of these come from men who have gone through combat in two world wars, or in World War II and Korea, and are receiving a lesser rate of retired pay than officers who have since retired, many with no combat service. They are asking why this change should have been made from the principle of retired pay instituted with the law of 1882. He said the matter would be much easier to decide had there not been the 6% increase in retired pay last year, designed to match the increase in the cost of living.

However, the President recalled that in meetings with the Legislative Leaders he had said that he would favor a bill to change the retired pay rate. He added that much of the difficulty came from the fact that the pay proposal had initially been for an "active duty supplement" and that when the Congress changed this to a straight pay raise it introduced the problem relating to retired pay.

Mr. McElroy said he thought that the Administration would lose support among top Congressional figures concerned with military affairs if it were to send a bill forward.

The President said, however, that in view of the custom of the service extending over so many years, and the fact that so many of the officers involved are those who were the leaders in combat in World Wars I and II, as well as the Korean conflict, he would like to see the bill passed, even if only as a matter of sentiment and regard for the service of these officers.

Mr. McElroy said he assumed the Administration would not ask for a special appropriation, and the President confirmed this. Mr. McElroy then suggested that the President ask Bryce Harlow to make a visit to the Hill and talk to Senators Stennis and Saltonstall and Mr. Vinson about this.

At this point Mr. Gates joined the meeting. The President said he had been delighted to receive word yesterday morning that Mr. Gates had indicated he would accept appointment as Deputy Secretary of Defense. The President said he knew of the financial sacrifice that this required Mr. Gates to make. He thought Mr. Gates' action displayed a fine sense of public service, and said he was really grateful to him. The President told Mr. McElroy he had seen that Admiral Radford has been put on as a Consultant; Mr. McElroy said this had been done, with Admiral Radford serving without compensation. The President said he had visited General Twining yesterday. General Twining seemed to be getting along very well, and had told the President that his visit had done a great deal for his morale, since the President apparently recalled many instances of people with similar diseases who have made splendid recoveries.

Mr. McElroy talked further with the President on the retirement question while I was arranging for the photographers to come in to take pictures. He then told me that the President had indicated agreement to the idea of Mr. Harlow's making a visit to the Hill to explain the President's discomfiture over the present situation, wherein the people adversely affected are those who have served the country in combat through two wars, in a great many instances. He added that the President had indicated he does not want to get into a fight with the Congress on this matter, however, and hoped that it could be handled without coming to that.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

7 - Staff Notes

IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 18, 1959

James C. Hagerty, Press Secretary to the President

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THE WHITE HOUSE

The President has issued an Executive order adding the Director of Defense Research and Engineering to the list of officials authorized to succeed to the position of Secretary of Defense.

At the present time, certain designated officers of the Department of Defense are authorized to act as Secretary of Defense, in a specified sequence, in the event of the death, disability, or absence of the Secretary of Defense. By today's order the Director of Defense Research and Engineering is placed in the line of succession following the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force and preceding the Assistant Secretaries of Defense and certain other officers. The Director's place in the line of succession corresponds to his position of precedence in the Department as provided by the Defense Reorganization Act of 1958 which established the Office of Director of Defense Research and Engineering. In addition, the order provides that the President may vary with respect to each of the departments concerned the line of succession specified in the order.

Today's order also incorporates existing provisions governing the lines of succession within the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

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EXECUTIVE ORDER

PRESCRIBING THE ORDER OF SUCCESSION OF OFFICERS TO ACT AS SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, SECRETARY OF THE ARMY, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, AND SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 179 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (5 U.S.C. 6), and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Part I

Succession to the Position of Secretary of Defense

In the event of the death, disability, or absence of the Secretary of Defense, the following-designated officers, in the Department of Defense, shall succeed to the position of, and act as, Secretary of Defense in the order indicated:

1. Deputy Secretary of Defense.
2. Secretary of the Army.
3. Secretary of the Navy.
4. Secretary of the Air Force.
5. Director of Defense Research and Engineering.
6. Assistant Secretaries of Defense and the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, in the order fixed by their length of service as such.
7. Under Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, in the order fixed by their length of service as such.
8. Assistant Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, in the order fixed by their length of service as such.

Precedence within a particular group between or among two or more officers having the same date of appointment shall be as determined by the Secretary of Defense at the time of appointment.

Part II

Succession to the Position of Secretary of the Army

In the event of the death, disability, or absence of the Secretary of the Army, the following-designated officers shall succeed to the position of, and act as, Secretary of the Army in the order indicated:

1. Under Secretary of the Army.

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2. Assistant Secretaries of the Army, in the order fixed by their length of service as such.

3. Chief of Staff, United States Army.

4. Vice Chief of Staff, United States Army.

5. Commanding General, Continental Army Command.

Part III

Succession to the Position of Secretary of the Navy

In the event of the death, disability, or absence of the Secretary of the Navy, the following-designated officers shall succeed to the position of, and act as, Secretary of the Navy in the order indicated:

1. Under Secretary of the Navy.

2. Assistant Secretaries of the Navy, in the order prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, or if no order is prescribed by the Secretary, then in the order in which they have taken office as Assistant Secretaries.

3. Chief of Naval Operations.

4. Vice Chief of Naval Operations.

Part IV

Succession to the Position of Secretary of the Air Force

In the event of the death, disability, or absence of the Secretary of the Air Force, the following-designated officers shall succeed to the position of, and act as, Secretary of the Air Force in the order indicated:

1. Under Secretary of the Air Force.

2. Assistant Secretaries of the Air Force, in the order fixed by their length of service as such.

3. Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.

4. Vice Chief of Staff, United States Air Force.

5. The Senior Deputy Chief of Staff who is not absent or disabled.

6. Commander, Air University.

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Part V

Variations in the Order of Succession

Without regard to any other part of this order, except Part VI, the President, or the person acting as President under section 19 of title 3 of the United States Code, may, in the event of the death, disability, or absence of the Secretary of Defense, appoint any officer designated in Part I of this order to succeed to the position of, and act as, Secretary of Defense; and may, in the event of the death, disability, or absence of the Secretary of a military department, appoint any officer designated in the part of this order which relates to the order of succession in the department concerned to succeed to the position of, and act as, the Secretary of that department.

Part VI

Temporary Nature of Succession

Succession to office pursuant to this order shall be on a temporary or interim basis and shall not have the effect of vacating the statutory position held by the successor.

Part VII

Revocation of Prior Executive Orders

Executive Order No. 10495 of October 14, 1953, and Executive Order No. 10669 of May 18, 1956, are hereby revoked.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,

May 18, 1959.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

staff notes

Memorandum of Conversation

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION

DATE: May 18, 1959

SUBJECT: Call of Ambassador Carrillo Flores of Mexico on the President

PARTICIPANTS:
The President
Ambassador Carrillo Flores of Mexico
Assistant Secretary Rubottom

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H
American Embassy Mexico City - Ambassador Hill

After the exchange of greetings the Mexican Ambassador told the President that he wished to present him with a copy of the color and sound film made while the President visited Acapulco, Mexico, last February. He said that the film had already been shown to a number of the President's friends, including Secretary of Agriculture Benson and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson. The President thanked the Ambassador, said that he was delighted to have the film and would show it tonight.

The Ambassador then handed the President a letter from President Lopez Mateos, explaining that it had been written some time before and that, because its contents covered a number of current matters affecting United States-Mexican relations, a copy had been made available to the Department of State in advance. The President accepted the letter but did not open the envelope.

The President declared that frequently he finds there are legislative restrictions which impose barriers to the accomplishment of his objectives. Cotton is a good example, he added. He remarked on how, in discussions with Prime Minister Macmillan and Secretary Dulles, they had agreed that notwithstanding the genius which was inherent in the United States' system of checks and balances, maybe some new approach would eventually be required in order to permit the Executive branch of the Government to carry out its responsibilities for the

conduct

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conduct of foreign affairs. Ambassador Carrillo Flores nodded agreement and said that he had observed, in his study of the United States, that this problem does exist.

The Ambassador then informed the President of the conversations which he and Secretary of Agriculture Rodriguez Adame had had with the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower, and with Acting Secretary Dillon and Mr. Rubottom on the subject of cotton. The President told Mr. Rubottom that he had just received a letter from his brother respecting this matter and that he presumed Mr. Rubottom had seen it since he had sent it promptly to the Department. Mr. Rubottom said that Dr. Eisenhower had telephoned him but that he had not yet seen a copy of the letter.

The Mexican Ambassador said that they were hopeful that the United States would heed the Mexican suggestions regarding cotton exports. They considered them to be clear-cut and designed to help the United States whose problems regarding this commodity, including the political ones, they fully understood. The Ambassador turned again to the letter, saying that several of the matters raised by his President had taken a favorable turn since the letter was written. He referred to the recent meeting in New York on lead and zinc where the Canadians had shown a disposition to be more cooperative.

The Ambassador said that President Lopez Mateos principally was desirous of confirming his invitation to Dr. Milton Eisenhower to visit Mexico. The President said that he was pleased to have this information and that his brother had already indicated that he would be able to go, preferably in August. The President said that if this time should not be satisfactory to the Mexican President, then he would ask his brother to go whenever President Lopez Mateos found it convenient. The Ambassador said that he thought the latter part of the summer would be quite satisfactory for Dr. Eisenhower's trip.

The Ambassador said that his President had also asked him to convey his deeply felt sentiment about the illness of former Secretary Dulles. The President thanked the Ambassador and said that Secretary Dulles had been, among all the men he had known, one of the few truly great ones and that he had been a tower of strength for the free world.

The President asked the Ambassador to thank President Lopez Mateos for his letter, adding that he would be replying to it in due course, but that his answer would require careful preparation and consultation with his advisors. As the Ambassador rose to depart, the President told him that he was looking forward to the return visit of President Lopez Mateos. He added that he was not pressing the Mexican President respecting the timing of the trip but that he would be welcome any time. The Ambassador thanked him and bid him goodbye.

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at the front of this folder

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 14, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 13, 1959

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

The President told Mr. McElroy that the medical prognosis for General Twining seemed to be that there is no reason he could not resume duties for a year or more on completing his convalescence, assuming that his state of mind and that of his family do not bar this. The President asked Mr. McElroy to consider, if we can count on General Twining coming back in six or seven weeks, what might be gained by bringing Admiral Radford in in the interim. Mr. McElroy said he is having a look taken at the legal questions involved -- specifically whether confirmation by the Senate would be necessary. He is also considering the possibility of having Admiral Radford come in as a special adviser, detailed to serve as Acting Chairman. He said he thinks most highly of Radford, and has talked with Reuben Robertson and others involved in Admiral Radford's business activities. They indicate that it should be possible for Admiral Radford to divest himself of various financial and contractual arrangements so as to be able to do this, should it be decided upon.

Mr. McElroy said he would come in to see the President later in the day concerning his own affairs. With regard to Dillon Anderson, he said that one point that has developed is his lack of executive and managerial experience. There would seem to be a question as to his capacity for the top job which could only be answered after seeing how he made out in the second job, if that were given to him.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. ~~Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster re matter with France, Ambassadorial appointments~~ (1 pg)	5/14/59 DJH 6/9/82	A
~~2. Briefing~~ 76-49	~~Memorandum, Dillon to DDE~~ 12/20/77-bc	~~5/13/59~~	~~A~~
~~3. Memo of~~ 76-49	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re Summit and miscellaneous matters~~ (2 pgs)	5/8/59 6/13/80, kc	A
~~4. Memo of~~ 76-50	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, McCone, Quarles, Gray, Killian, Farley, Goodpaster re nuclear testing~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~5/6/59~~	~~A~~
~~5. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ 12/2/77-bm	~~5/6/59~~	~~A~~
~~6. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re OCB, 5/4~~ (2 pgs) 12/24/81 Lt	5/5/59	A
~~7. Memo of~~	~~Conf., DDE, Harr, Goodpaster re OCB, 5/4~~ (2 pgs) 12/24/81 Lt	~~5/5/59~~	~~A~~
8. Memo of 76-50, #178	Conf., DDE, Herter, Major Eisenhower re meeting with Western Foreign Ministers re Berlin, France, nuclear testing, miscellaneous matters (11 pgs) (exempted, State ltr. 3/17/77)	5/2/59	A
~~9. Minutes~~	~~of Cabinet Meeting~~ 12/2/77-bm	~~5/1/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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Staff note

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1959

Memorandum for: Ann Whitman

From: Robert Merriam BRM

The President might like to know that I talked with Arthur Burns yesterday, and he is all set except for a final check with his Executive Committee next week. We are discussing names, and hope to have a panel for the President's consideration some time next week.

I have also arranged to meet with the Foundation people in New York, hopefully next week, to discuss finances.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 14, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 13, 1959

Others present: Secretary Dillon
General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon said he had two personnel matters to take up first. He recommended Ambassador Jones, now in Tunisia, as replacement for Mr. Rountree, instead of moving Ambassador Hare from Cairo as had been previously contemplated.. He also recommended shifting Dempster McIntosh from the Development Loan Fund to the Ambassadorship in Colombia vice Cabot who is taking the job Mrs. Luce was to have in Brazil. The President approved both of these.

Mr. Dillon next referred to a problem with France in the field of commercial aviation. This is set out in the attached memorandum for the President dated May 13th. Mr. Dillon indicated that if the French do not accept our proposals for resolution of this matter, we would then say we are, reluctantly, prepared to discontinue all commercial air service between the United States and France until the agreement is worked out. The President said he saw merit in offering the French three terminals in the United States, because our land area is so extensive -- New York, a West Coast terminal, and a Mid-West terminal. Mr. Dillon told the President that the State Department thinking has been entirely in accord with this type of action. The President then said he saw nothing to do but to go ahead as they proposed.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
May 13, 1959

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: United States-French Commercial Aviation Relations

Commercial air travel between this country and France is governed by a 1946 agreement. For some years the French have felt that the route exchange is unfair. As a negotiating tactic, based on their feeling they could pressure us by challenging the entire agreement, the French last July gave us one year's notice of termination of the agreement. They did this even though we had told them we were prepared to meet their major route desires. When they denounced the agreement we informed them that we were prepared to negotiate a new agreement at any time provided that it adhered to the basic aviation policies on which all our international agreements are founded. We also said that if no agreement had been reached prior to the termination of the old agreement we were prepared to continue operations on the existing basis until such time as an agreement was reached.

After nine months, the French have now offered to negotiate, but on a wholly unacceptable policy basis. They request more routes than they have ever claimed before and propose a major change in our basic aviation policy which is reflected in 52 other U.S. agreements. As an alternative to concluding such a negotiation before July 24, they propose a "provisional agreement," limited basically to direct flights between New York and Paris. This would prevent U.S. airlines from flying to points beyond Paris.

Either alternative proposed by the French invites disaster. We cannot compromise our basic aviation policies without a world-wide adverse effect on the U.S. industry. It seems essential that we take a firm position now, in the hope that the French will take a more reasonable position. The French interim proposal is also wholly unacceptable because it would drastically curtail U.S. operations without materially affecting French operations.

We recommend

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We recommend that we reaffirm our basic offer to the French. If this is not accepted, we are willing to continue indefinitely present air services, after July 24, without a formal agreement. (This is possible under the Administrative Procecure Act.) On the other hand, we cannot accept an interim agreement providing only New York-Paris services. Unless they accept our alternatives, the only remaining course is cessation of direct services between our countries.

Admittedly, loss of direct services would create political and public relations problems. However, the alternatives posed by the French are manifestly worse. Since cessation of service would only come about at French initiative we doubt that France would push matters this far. If they did the economic consequences would fall far more heavily on France than on our airlines which would continue to carry passengers from the U.S. to points in countries neighboring on France.

The Civil Aeronautics Board and the airline industry both strongly favor the course we are suggesting. The airlines would vigorously and publicly oppose any sign of weakness on our part in the face of the French action.

Douglas Dillon

Acting Secretary

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

May 12, 1959

8:30 a.m. -- 10:35 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Thurston Morton
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuechel

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Kearnes

Sec. Flemming
  Asst. Sec. Elliot Richardson
Dr. Saulnier
  Asst. Sec. Frederick Mueller
Director Stans, BoB
  Mr. Sam Hughes
Mr. Stuart Rothman, Solicitor, Labor

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Hagerty
Dr. Paarlberg
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Federal-State Legislation - It was agreed that the Administration should submit its proposal for implementing the work of the Joint Action Committee with regard to the waste treatment program, vocational education, and telephone excise tax.

With respect to the waste treatment item in the current budget, it was noted that this could be regarded as an interim measure pending enactment of the Administration's new approach.

Federally Impacted Schools - It was agreed that the Administration's proposal for reducing Federal assistance to impacted areas should be submitted, but outlook for Congressional action is bleak.

Minimum Wage - Pending development of further support for the Administration's proposal for extending minimum wage coverage, resubmission of the 1957 bill will be postponed. Discussion emphasized the relationship of the proposal to judicial decisions on interstate commerce. The Administration opposes any increase in the level of the minimum wage.

Railroad Retirement Bill - There was extensive discussion of the bad points of this bill and the difficulty of sustaining a veto, also the relationship of a failure to sustain a veto with respect to other important measures.

Housing - Efforts will be made to substitute the Administration measure or similar proposal for the Rains bill.

Price Increase Notification - It was noted that the O'Mahoney bill is opposed by both labor and management groups.

Strauss and Reid Confirmation - Action is expected soon.

Special Message - The proposed message on highways, housing and wheat will be brought to the attention of the Leaders individually.

Agriculture - House Committee discussions are being continued, particularly regarding wheat.

* * * * *

Federal-State Legislation - Sec. Flemming outlined the proposed legislation for turning back to the states the responsibility for waste treatment and vocational educational programs, and for making available to them a part of the telephone excise by way of compensation. He said that this was now ready for submission to Congress in furtherance of the recommendations of the Federal-State Joint Action Committee and the President's State of the Union Message. The President added that he believed this should have further discussion at this time even though agreed to last December. Dr. Flemming added that the Administration had opposed the Blatnik bill because of the fact that this proposal would be made.

Mr. Halleck made clear that he was not opposed to the program but that he had heard criticism frompeople who hoped this tax would eventually disappear. He recalled his own hope that all excises might be cut back to 5%, especially since many believed that some of these excises should not be permanent. Sen. Dirksen ascertained various details of the plan and noted that Senators from the South would probably oppose it, because of the large benefits that area receives. Sen. Saltonstall concurred in submission, though a danger must be recognized that the proposal might inspire other pressures for reducing excises. He also suggested that the vocational education people might agitate against having their program tied so closely to sewage treatment! Republican Chairman Morton, attending the Leadership Conference for the first time, concurred in submission as did Rep. Byrnes.

Sen. Dirksen raised the procedural problem of how Republicans should vote with regard to the pending budgetary provision for sewage treatment in view of both the Majority proposal and the Minority dissent. He felt that this new Administration proposal seemed to require that Republicans oppose any provision for a Federal sewage treatment program. It was noted that this proposal could not be offered as a substitute for the pending budgetary item. Sec. Flemming made clear that the Minority proposal clearly labeled the budgetary item as an interim action until the new approach should be adopted.

Federally Impacted Schools - Dr. Flemming read parts of the Fact Sheet on the proposal for cutting back Federal assistance to "impacted" areas for school construction and operation. After differentiating between aid given for children whose parents work on Federal property within the school district and those whose parents are employed outside the school district, he indicated that the 25% payment for the latter was probably stretched beyond justification. Mr. Stans cited the language of the House Appropriation Committee criticising the large payments to the Washington area, and Mr. Flemming said that this proposal would reduce payments from $8.7 million to $5.9 million.

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Mr. Harlow recalled the failure of Congress to act on a similar proposal in the past and Rep. Kearnes thought it would be difficult if not impossible to secure hearings. The President believed that the impact concept had been overworked.

Minimum Wage - Mr. Rothman referred to the question of Administration legislation for expanding the coverage of the minimum wage program as advocated in the Economic Message again this year. He stated that the Administration has ready for submission a bill identical to that submitted in 1957. It would feature coverage of employees in firms having 100 or more employees and having an inflow of goods from across State lines with an annual value in excess of $1 million. The bill would not change the existing $1.00 minimum wage level.

The President stressed his feeling that the $1.00 level should not be raised until after a successful effort to expand the coverage.

Mr. Mueller called attention to the Kennedy-Morse bill which would extend the coverage to approximately 10 million people and raise the level to $1.25. Lacking an Administration bill, some Republicans would have difficulty as to voting on the Kennedy-Morse bill. He noted also the requirement on Sec. Mitchell to testify on this subject very soon.

In extensive discussion of the merits, Sen. Dirksen argued repeatedly that this proposal could constitute an incursion on the commerce clause of the Constitution, seeming to define interstate commerce or at least bringing on judicial decisions which, in effect, would make all commerce interstate commerce. Messrs. Kearnes and Hoeven believed any effort to get the Administration's proposal approved in the House would open the door to an increase in the level. Mr. Byrnes suggested that the Administration proposal could be considered as an exclusion of certain retailers who are already considered to be engaged in interstate commerce rather than having the effect cited by Sen. Dirksen.

Sen. Saltonstall suggested that in northern areas the tendency of Congressmen would be to vote against any extension of coverage and to vote for an increase in the level, directly opposite the Administration's position.

Chairman Morton suggested that individual bills be submitted by members of Congress, without calling them the Administration's bills, so that Sec. Mitchell in his testimony could refer to them as being the sort of legislation desirable.

The President asserted several times the importance of following through on the Administration's advocacy of expansion coverage. He recognised, however, that the issue should not be pressed until there could be a greater expectation of getting an outcome acceptable to the Administration.

Rep. Halleck mentioned the difficulties in connection with pre-emption. The President replied that in the view of the courts this was something that could be corrected by Congressional legislation and that the Attorney General believed Congress could do something effective in specific bills rather than attempting general legislation.

Railroad Retirement Bill - Rep. Halleck stated that this was without any question a bad bill but that a majority of Republicans are disturbed over the prospect of having to vote against it to sustain a veto should the President so decide. He doubted that a veto could be sustained in the House and he was gravely concerned lest failure to sustain should weaken the Republican position and the President's veto record with regard to the several serious and major proposals pending in the Congress.

The President described this as a very difficult decision to make, as evidenced in the disagreements among the interested departments. He cited particularly the proviso authorising individuals to draw veterans pensions in addition to the railroad pension, and the very liberal provision for 52 weeks of unemployment benefits. He listed the several possibilities of signing the measure, vetoing it flatly, or perhaps vetoing it and issuing a statement as to the terms of a bill he would be willing to accept. He stated his own concern with the implication of having a veto overridden.

Sen. Dirksen was very doubtful of having the possibility of sustaining the veto in the Senate. Reps. Halleck, Arends and Byrnes believed the House would override. Mr. Allen thought sufficient votes to sustain could be rounded up, and he spoke strongly against the provisions in the bill. Mr. Byrnes agreed that on merits the bill should be vetoed but it would inevitably become law and a veto would only serve to hurt Republicans in the process.

It was agreed that the subject would be taken up at the next House Republican Committee Policy Meeting. Subsequently Sen. Saltonstall thought it would be best if the President vetoed the measure and issued a statement on what would be acceptable.

Housing - Mr. Halleck reported the possibility that the House bill might soon be taken up under suspension of the Rules and he sought guidance as to the possibility of eliminating all provisions for urban renewal. Mr. Arends added that House approval of a narrower bill than requested might very well result in a Conference Committee conclusion that would just about fulfill what the Administration had requested. Mr. Harlow stated the many Administration commitments to the urban renewal program.

Mr. Halleck concluded that there would be a greater possibility of getting acceptance of a substitute bill if urban renewal were included. He indicated that every effort would be made to substitute the Administration's proposals for the pending Rains bill, which is unacceptable.

Price Increase Notification - Sen. Dirksen called attention to this bill introduced by Sen. O'Mahoney requiring notification of the Federal Trade Commission prior to any price increase. Mr. Mueller stated that both labor and management groups are opposed to it, and that it would have the effect of preventing price decreases since it would restrict the possibility of again increasing a price.

Strauss and Reid Confirmation - Sen. Dirksen noted the difficulty of having the limited number of Republican Senators represented simultaneously on the Floor and in the many hearingstaking place. He believed, however, as did Chairman Morton that the Strauss nomination would soon be reported out of Committee.

Special Message - The President referred to the special message he was planning to send with regard to the urgency of action on highways, housing and wheat. Lacking time for discussion at this meeting, he would have it carried around to the Leaders for their comments.

Agriculture - Rep. Hoeven indicated that Mr. Cooley would probably not press for action on his tobacco bill under suspension of the Rules. Mr. Halleck hoped that this would not come up until after action on the house bill.

Mr. Hoeven reported that discussions on some sort of wheat legislation continue and that he has told Carl Albert that any acceptable bill would have to be in the right direction for solving the surplus problem and would have to reduce costs to the Federal government.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, May 12, 1959 - 8:30 A. M.

AGENDA

1. Proposed Bills	
a. Waste Treatment Construction; vocational education grants	Dr. Flemming
b. Federally Impacted School Areas (8:30 - 8:50)	Dr. Flemming
2. Minimum Wage (8:50 - 9:15)	Labor Solicitor Stuart Rothman Under Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller
3. Railroad Retirement (9:15 - 9:25)	Senator Dirksen Representative Halleck
4. Housing bill status (9:25 - 9:35)	Representative Halleck
5. Price Increase Notification (9:35 - 9:45)	Senator Dirksen
6. Nominations a. Secretary Strauss b. Ogden Reid (9:45 - 10:00)	Senator Dirksen

7. Message - (Harlow)

No. 32
May 11, 1959

LEGISLATION TO IMPLEMENT JOINT FEDERAL-STATE ACTION COMMITTEE PROPOSALS REGARDING WASTE TREATMENT CONSTRUCTION AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION GRANTS

A. The Joint Federal-State Action Committee has recommended (1) termination of Federal grants for vocational education and waste treatment construction and (2) adjustments in the telephone excise tax, thus permitting the States to assume responsibility for these programs.

B. Excerpt from the Budget Message (p. M-65).

> "... to strengthen our system of government by encouraging State and local governments to assume responsibility for many public needs which they can provide ... legislation is again recommended to: Discontinue Federal grants for vocational education and for waste treatment works construction and adjust Federal revenue laws ... starting in the fiscal year 1961 ...."

C. Legislation to be proposed.

Legislation was introduced in the second session of the 85th Congress. Under revenue proposals in that bill some States would have received less from the tax adjustments than from the Federal grant programs which would have been terminated. Revised legislation (assuring that each State would receive not less than 140% of the present grants for waste treatment and vocational education) will be transmitted to the Congress shortly to:

1. Terminate Federal grants for vocational education ($40.9 million in 1959) and waste treatment construction ($45.0 million in 1959).

2. Allow States a three percentage point credit (estimated to total $110.6 million) against the present ten percent Federal tax on local telephone service and distribute one percentage point of the present Federal tax as an "equalizing" Treasury grant (estimated to total $36.9 million).

    (a) Thirty-seven States and the District of Columbia would receive supplements under this proposal. Remainder of States receive in excess of 140% of present grants from 30% credit alone and would not receive "equalizing" supplements.

    (b) After five years the credit and Treasury distribution would cease and the Federal tax would be reduced from ten percent to six percent on local telephone service.

No. 33
May 11, 1959

LEGISLATION TO AMEND LAWS PROVIDING AID TO SCHOOLS IN FEDERALLY AFFECTED AREAS

Public Laws 815 and 874 provide aid for school construction and operating expenses, respectively, on behalf of students whose parents reside or work, or both, on Federal property. The basic philosophy underlying these laws is that the Federal Government, as a property owner, has an obligation to participate in the financial support of educational services provided to persons residing on or employed on its property.

1960 Budget Message. The President in the 1960 Budget Message stated:

> "Programs to provide financial assistance to districts thus affected (by Federal activities) ... should be modified to assure greater and more equitable local responsibility. The Federal Government's responsibility is clear for those children whose parents both work and live on Federal property, and do not, therefore, pay local property taxes. On the other hand, it is only proper for the communities to bear the cost of educating children of those Federal personnel who, like all other residents, pay local taxes directly or indirectly for the support of public schools." (p. M-66)

Legislative proposal. Legislation effective July 1, 1959, to carry out the President's recommendations will go to the Congress soon.

The major proposed amendment would reduce payments made for children whose parents work on Federal tax-exempt property, but reside on private taxable property. Current laws authorize a payment for such children equal to 50% of the per-pupil cost of constructing minimum facilities and 50% of the per-pupil expenditures for maintenance and operation derived from local revenues. The proposal would reduce this payment to (a) 40% for children whose parents are employed on Federal property within the school district where the children go to school, and (b) 25% for those whose parents are employed on Federal property outside the school district.

The current 50% payment is based on the assumption that, on the average, one-half of local revenues for public schools is derived from local property taxes on residential property and one-half from commercial and industrial property. Available data do not support this assumption. A Bureau of the Census report in 1957 indicates that, on the average, only about 28% of the value of locally assessed taxable real property is commercial and industrial.

With regard to the second category of children, the Federal property involved would not be taxable by the school district even if the property were in all respects subject to State and local taxation. Consequently, any Federal payments in these cases are difficult to justify on a payment-in-lieu-of-tax rationale.

Another important amendment involves the re-definition of "Federal property" to exclude outleased Federally owned property, the lessees' interest in which is subject to State or local taxation. Only property from which State and local authorities can derive tax revenues on the substantially full value of the property would be excluded.

The third major amendment would terminate aid now available to districts where enrollment is increased by migration into the district to work for taxable Federal contractors. Whatever justification existed during the period of Korean build-up no longer exists.

To prevent undue hardship, a "bridge" provision would limit the fiscal year 1960 reduction in operating aid payments for children whose parents either work or reside on Federal property to 3% of a school district's 1958-1959 operating budget.

Costs. The 1960 costs of the existing laws and the proposed legislation appear below:

	NOA (millions)
Current laws	$225.1
Legislative proposal	163.8
Savings	61.3

Larger savings would obtain in 1961.

THE WHITE HOUSE

May 11, 1959

KEY CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS

PUBLIC LAWS

1. Hawaiian Statehood
2. Temporary Unemployment Compensation
3. Draft Extension

VETOED

1. REA Reorganization 4/27/59 (Sustained 4/30/59)

CONFERENCE

1. Federal Airport Act
2. Bretton Woods Agreement
3. Second Supplemental

AWAITING PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

1. Railroad Retirement

PASSED

SENATE

1. Housing
2. Area Redevelopment
3. Unemployment Commission
4. Labor Reform
5. Nuclear Ban Resolution

HOUSE

1. Direct Loans - Veterans
2. Insurance Tax
3. Keogh-Simpson Tax
4. Military Construction
5. TVA Financing

REPORTED

SENATE

1. Industrial Use Farm Products
2. Insurance Tax
3. Wheat Extension
4. Reorganization Act Extension
5. International Health

HOUSE

1. Price Stability-Employment
2. Water Pollution
3. Housing
4. Tobacco Supports
5. Area Redevelopment

HEARINGS

SENATE

1. Military Construction
2. Aid to Education
3. MSA
4. Civil Rights
5. AEC Authorization
6. Agriculture Legislation
7. Appropriations
8. D.C. Home Rule
9. Minimum Wage
10. Nominations
11. Department of Science

HOUSE

1. Labor Reform
2. Aid to Education (Reported by Subcommittee)
3. MSA
4. Civil Rights
5. AEC Authorization
6. Agriculture Legislation
7. Appropriations
8. Federal Unemployment Standards
9. Community Facilities
10. Renegotiation Extension

NO ACTION

1. Gasoline Tax
2. Postal Rate Increase
3. Veterans Pensions
4. Social Security (Medical Care)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ May 8, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 8, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

The President said he had been unable to see Mr. Herter's TV presentation, because he was at the dinner at the British Embassy, but understood that it went very well. Mr. Herter expressed his great appreciation to the President for the President's job of editing the speech yesterday.

The President said he might stop by at Walter Reed this morning to see Mr. Dulles. Secretary Herter said that he himself hoped to see Mr. Dulles sometime today, but had just received very troubling news indicating that he might not be able to do more than look in on him, without talking to him. Apparently Mr. Dulles has developed pneumonia within the last day or two and is extremely weak.

The President and the Secretary then spoke of the word just received of the tragic death of Deputy Secretary Quarles. The President thought it would be best for Mr. McElroy to remain in the United States a few days at least before going to the conference at Geneva, rather than going today as he had planned. In discussion concerning the meetings in Geneva, the President suggested that Mr. Herter might propose to Mr. Lloyd that the latter, being the "senior" of the three Western Ministers, might have a brief session daily of the three Ministers, following the daily meetings -- perhaps at cocktail hour -- for very informal discussion and concerting of tactics and views. Mr. Herter thought this was an excellent suggestion.

Mr. Herter then asked the President if he had any preference regarding the place at which to hold the Summit Conference. The President said he had no strong views. San Francisco would be quite agreeable to him, as would the Crimea. In thinking and talking further on this point, the President said there might be virtue in having the meeting in Russia. This would put an added responsibility for good behavior on the Russians, and might reduce some of their defensiveness over being looked down upon. Perhaps a solution would be to meet in San Francisco this time,

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telling the Russians we would have in mind the possibility of the Crimea for a further meeting. The President commented that it is sometimes useful to bring up, even with a man like Gromyko, a question on which no one seems to have a governmental position. After further thought the President said he would rather like to see this first meeting held in San Francisco.

The President told Mr. Herter it will not be necessary for him to send a cable to the President each night, reporting the day's activities. It would be useful, however, for him to keep the President up to date on the progress of the conference, and particularly to advise the President if at any time it seems useful for the President to put out some kind of a public statement.

Mr. Herter next said that he is planning to lunch with Adenauer tomorrow, and the President asked him to convey personal regards and give a report on Mr. Dulles' condition.

Mr. Herter said he could not estimate how long this conference was likely to last. He did have some figure such as three weeks in mind. The President said he would have guessed that two weeks would see nearly everything accomplished that is going to be accomplished.

Finally, the President mentioned to Mr. Herter that he wants to be very sure that arrangements are made to assure a suitable assignment for Phyllis Bernau and to let her know that this will be done so that she will not be worried over the future. Mr. Herter said that Mr. Greene and Miss Bernau don't want to give any thought to the future so long as they are with Mr. Dulles.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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May 5, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 4, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

The President said he had asked Secretary Herter to come over in order to talk about the set-up for the OCB. Mr. Harr had been in earlier in the morning, expressing essentially a concern that the OCB should not run out of steam, and that the shifts of top State personnel should not contribute to such a process. The President said he had given some consideration as to whether it would be of value to have Gordon Gray chair the Board, but had thought that it would not, largely because Mr. Gray is already carrying a maximum load. There are two questions that need consideration, however. The first is the reversal of the relationship of the Chairman of the Board to the Coordinator of Mutual Security incident to Dillon's becoming Under Secretary and Murphy as the Board Chairman, being the No. 3 man in the State Department. The second is that there be no loss of enthusiasm for the OCB operations, and that the Chairmanship not be overslaughed by the changed arrangements. The President thought that this should be taken up in the letter of appointment of the new Chairman. He also asked Mr. Herter to make sure that Mr. Dillon maintains in Mutual Security operations a responsive regard for OCB activity.

Mr. Herter said that a lot of the difficulty is that the powers of the OCB are limited to recommendation alone. This is especially true in carrying out NSC policies. On the side of psychological activities, there is need for initiative and suggestions of a specific character. With regard to Mutual Security, his effort had been to keep the OCB away from the assertion of operating jurisdiction, especially on day to day and specific country decisions.

The President added that we have had one idea from the start with the OCB, and that is that it should press and prod the responsible agencies into action. The President said he did not think that

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Murphy would be guilty of any errors of decision or blundering in the OCB; he implied some question as to whether Murphy would use the machinery vigorously enough, however. Mr. Herter thought that Mr. Murphy would be very valuable in the OCB because of the tremendous experience and detailed knowledge that he possesses over a very broad field of international affairs. He said he would be happy to talk to Mr. Harr. The President said that would be fine, and also suggested that Mr. Herter might have a luncheon with Dillon, Murphy and Harr present so that everything could be fully understood.

Secretary Herter next mentioned the issues that still remain regarding next steps by the United States on nuclear test suspension negotiations. He said he thought this could be worked out with Mr. McCone, and he would plan to bring in a very brief statement of the remaining issues at the meeting planned the following day with the President. He stressed the importance of trying to get the Soviets to go along with us on a few jointly conducted underground tests, the purpose of which would be to gain additional scientific (seismographic) data. The President agreed with this.

The President suggested that Mr. Herter might wish to have a special little luncheon for Sir Winston Churchill, on Tuesday or Wednesday. He said he would ask Mr. Churchill at once as to his desires. (Subsequently he informed Mr. Herter that Sir Winston preferred not to go out for luncheons.)

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ May 5, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 4, 1959

Others present: Mr. Harr
General Goodpaster

Mr. Harr said he had asked to see the President because the changes incident to Mr. Herter's assuming the Secretaryship of State provided a point in time for review of OCB affairs. A key question is that of State's chairmanship of the Board. He recalled that this question had been considered with the President, at several times in the past, and that because of this consideration the President had appointed Mr. Herter as Chairman not ex officio but as an individual. The points of concern are first as to State Department domination and lack of impartiality in the conduct of the affairs of the Board (the consequence of which is that other agencies tend to "dry up"), and second that it has been difficult in the past achieving a proper coordination of Mutual Security affairs by the Board with the Board's chairman being the number two man and the Mutual Security coordinator being the number three man in the State Department hierarchy. With these two posts now reversed, it seems even less likely that effective coordination will be achieved.

The President spoke at some length on his concept of State Department primacy in matters of foreign policy, indicating that the other departments have more the role of instruments of policy. He recalled that the OCB had been set up to follow through on NSC policies once established -- to assure coordinated operations and also the carrying out of policy decisions. The President also noted that the OCB, having taken over from the PSB, is concerned with psychological questions and efforts. In pushing these, he recognized that they verge on foreign policy at times.

As to the Chairmanship, the President said that the only other possibility that came to his mind was that of having Gordon Gray chair the OCB. He would have objectivity and could review its

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actions from the standpoint of policy considerations. The President then asked me for my view on the matter, and I told him that the essential point, in my opinion, was to establish the need for objectivity as well as the relationship of the Board to the Mutual Security Program; I also mentioned that there is some possibility that the OCB mechanism may lose its steam, and that consequently a push to keep up its vitality would be valuable.

I also commented that there is some natural overlapping between foreign policy, which the President views as the affair of the State Department, and security policy, with which the OCB is more directly concerned. Some would feel that the State Department itself is an instrument of security policy, charged with the narrow function of diplomatic activity. This may be an extreme view, but the opposite -- that any matter that can be classed as foreign policy is primarily the business of the State Department, even though it affects security -- is also an extreme view. The President pointed out that the State Department is more than a diplomatic instrument. The Secretary advises him and formulates matters for his consideration. After further discussion he agreed that there was a considerable area of overlap.

The President said he would talk to Mr. Herter about this. Later in the morning he did so.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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May 6, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
May 5, 1959

Others present:	Secretary Herter, Mr. McCone, Secretary Quarles, Mr. Gordon Gray, Dr. Killian, Mr. Farley, General Goodpaster

Mr. Herter said that the key question with regard to nuclear test suspension is whether the United States is prepared to agree to commit itself to a complete cessation of tests, including underground tests, in the light of some possibility that they could be successfully concealed. He handed the President two papers, one entitled "U. S. Position on Cessation of Nuclear Weapons Tests," and the other "Some Unresolved Issues in Nuclear Test Negotiations."

Mr. McCone said he had always understood that our policy was to ban tests where we could reasonably safeguard and inspect against them. He recalled that we had from the outset recognized the "threshold" question -- i.e., that explosions below about 5 kilotons could not be detected with certainty. The results of Hardtack II had clearly shown, however, that this threshold is in fact much higher and more recent studies of "decoupling" make it clear that tests a great deal larger could be concealed. Scientific analysis within the last six months shows that a dependable system for detection of underground tests cannot be developed without much more study. Also, we have known that high-altitude shots are outside our competence to detect. The AEC therefore feels that our approach should be limited to one phase of testing -- a ban of tests in the atmosphere.

Mr. Quarles said that Defense agrees with the considerations brought out by AEC. If we had a free choice in the matter at the present time, Defense would certainly recommend limiting the ban to atmospheric tests. However, it has seemed acceptable to take some chances -- in fact this is inevitable. We must, however, insist upon an allowable number of inspections related to the number of natural

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events of such size and nature as to require inspection, and we must also insist upon the elimination of the veto. He reiterated that if we had a free choice today he would propose taking a stiffer line.

The President said that insofar as an increase in both manned and unmanned stations to bring the system up to planned capability is concerned, he would insist upon that. He recalled that Mr. Macmillan had spoken to him of an allowable quota of 25-50 inspections a year. He added that the publicity on fallout, and public concern about it, are becoming so great that our own public opinion will soon be sufficiently alarmed to force us into worse agreements than what may possibly be available to us in Geneva.

Mr. Herter pointed out that we do not need a firm decision now. The problem arises in this way: if the Soviets were to give in on the veto, and on the allowable number of inspections, and on the allowable number of stations, would we then back down and say that despite all this we would not agree to a comprehensive ban.

Dr. Killian said that the upper limit of events that would need investigation in a year is probably of the order of 1000-1500. (It was not clear whether this was for the world as a whole or for the area of the USSR.) Mr. McCone recalled that Macmillan had spoken in terms of fifty a year. Mr. Quarles said that the essential point is that the number should be related to a threshold. The number fifty would correlate with a threshold probably in the order of 25kt, and he did not think this was acceptable.

The President said that he had the impression that, by proper location of stations, we can go a long way toward determining whether a shock is an earthquake or an atomic explosion and could rule out the former. He said he is clear that we have got to be ready to do something reasonable or we will have great demands put upon us by the public. He is not of course personally in position to decide what is scientifically reasonable.

The President recalled that he had received conflicting advice from the scientists as to whether continued testing would work to the relative advantage or disadvantage of the United States. Dr. Killian stated that if the Russians accept inspection and a considerable number of stations on their territory, we would have breached the iron curtain. He felt we should make an estimate of the calculated risk we can accept in this matter, recognizing that we cannot have full certainty.

The President recognized that the Soviets could attempt to cheat on their agreement. They would have to recognize, however, that, in that event, we would be able to cheat as well. The President said that if the Soviets give up the veto completely and we are able to put a sufficient number of our people into their territory to observe and to install an adequate inspection system, we would then be at something that had to be accepted. He would prefer the atmospheric limitation, but feared that the world would not stand for it in this circumstance. Accordingly, he thought we should develop something plausible to our people and to our Congress, and then if our bluff were called by the Soviets dropping their veto demands we could accept.

Mr. McCone pointed out that if the negotiations fail he was confident that we are "out of the business" of atmospheric testing anyhow. Mr. Herter, however, stressed that we should not forego such testing without demanding a price. The President agreed that we would probably be out of it, but thought that we should not say so publicly. The President thought we should write out clearly the concessions that we would have to receive before we would agree. Mr. Herter thought that the paper on unresolved issues set these out.

The President said that his best estimate is that we will wind up with a unilateral statement that we are discontinuing atmospheric tests. At this point Mr. Quarles said he strongly hopes that we would not say this, because if the Soviets continue to set off weapons in the atmosphere we will be in great need of doing so also.

Mr. Quarles stressed that there is still a possible problem relating to an allowable quota of inspections each year. He recalled that the President had used such a phrase as "reasonably related to the number of natural events." He thought we must stand fast on this principle. The President agreed and said that the system established must be one that is allowed to operate freely throughout the Soviet Union. Any other would be quite illusory.

Finally, Mr. McCone asked what the United States would have in mind to do about Communist China in relation to this agreement. Mr. Herter said that the State Department has a paragraph ready but has always held it back feeling that the matter is rather academic, since it is not at all clear that we will get to this point in our negotiations. If we should, the question of China would be something to take up in a second stage. The President agreed that this question does not seem to be in the first list of basic issues.

G.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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By jbc NLE, Date 12/2/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

May 6, 1959
8:30 a.m. -- 10:35 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Case
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Aiken

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Kilburn
Rep. Arends
Rep. Bennett
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Auchincloss
Rep. Taber
Rep. Laird
Rep. Ford

Sec. Anderson
  Mr. Elting Arnold
Sec. McElroy
AG Rogers
Asst. Sec. McLain
Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming
Director Stans, BoB
  Mr. Staats
  Mr. Sam Hughes
Dr. Saulnier, CEA

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Republican National Chairman - It was agreed that the Republican National Chairman should be invited to attend these meetings regularly.

Force Levels - It was agreed that every effort should be made in the House and in Conference to eliminate the amendments in the supplemental appropriation which would require increases in Army and Marine strength. The President will write Representative Cannon and Senator Hayden or Chavez.

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HEW Appropriation Increase - After discussion of the circumstances under which this appropriation was increased in the House without opposition, the President urged Senate leaders to try to hold the line.

National Health Organization - Dr. Flemming described the amendments which would make this measure acceptable by limiting it to a codification of present statutes. Senator Dirksen disliked the measure even as amended.

Railroad Retirement - It was agreed this measure would require extensive discussion as to the President's action on it. Sentiment was somewhat divided as to whether the merits of the bill outweighed the burden it would place on the railroads and the high level of benefits it would establish.

Inter-American Development Bank - The charter for this organization will soon be submitted to the Congress. Sec. Anderson outlined the proposed method of operation.

Wheat Extension - Agriculture will delay the May 15th decision until June 1st on the possibility that new legislation will be passed. Senator Aiken urged against any change in the Administration's position. Rep. Hoeven described discussions beginning in the House.

TVA Legislation - Mr. Stans outlined the amendments necessary to bring this bill into line with the Administration's position.

Twenty-second Amendment - The President expressed "no opinion" and AG Rogers believed it undesirable to reopen this question now because of lack of experience under the Twenty-second Amendment.

* * * *

Republican National Chairman - Sen. Dirksen reopened the matter of inviting the Republican National Committee Chairman to attend the Leadership Meetings regularly. Having given it considerable thought he believed this would be quite in order, and now particularly so because the present Chairman is a Member of the Senate. He recalled how other Administrations had had their National Chairman hold a Cabinet portfolio and attend Cabinet meetings. These discussions would keep the Chairman informed and strengthen his ability to exert leadership in the Party all over the country, he thought, and he was ready to risk any initial carping that might occur.

Mr. Halleck concurred in this view but wanted to be alert to Meade Alcorn's feeling about having this practice begun only after his departure from the Chairmanship. The Vice President felt certain

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Mr. Alcorn would urge that this be done. Any criticism, he said, would be only on the part of the press.

Sen. Saltonstall believed that the Chairman's attendance should not change the practice of having the top Republican from the Senate and the House serve as the spokesmen to the press after the meetings.

Force Levels - Mr. McElroy called attention to the amendments to the pending supplemental appropriation which would set floors of 900,000 men under the Army and 200,000 under the Marines, even though present figures were approximately 870,000 and 175,000, respectively. He thought it would be nearly impossible mechanically to increase the force to these strengths by June 30th.

Mr. McElroy recalled the discussions last year pertaining to the floors established under the National Guard and Reserve force levels. At that time it was agreed to accept the proviso because of the importance of the rest of the bill and the only small importance of these floors in practice. It was believed at that time however that the principle of establishing floors was a bad one and would have to be watched closely, especially since the principle might be extended to numbers of weapons as well as personnel. This of course would be completely impracticable and undesirable because of the rapid changes in weaponry. He urged that the conference committee eliminate the amendments and by the discussion encourage avoidance of such in the future.

Sen. Saltonstall described the strength of the feeling in the Senate which would tie the hands of the Republican Senate conferees unless the House conferees pressed the issue. He urged the President to write Mr. Cannon and Senator Hayden or Chaves about this. The President said he would be glad to do so. Mr. Saltonstall also noted the anxiety of some Senators over the closing down of training camps and over the Bureau of the Budget "guide lines" which seemed to be directives restricting expenditures.

The President expressed astonishment that there should be this pressure for larger forces after the decision made in keeping with the Cordiner report to raise pay so as to retain the services of the most effective people, thus increasing efficiency and allowing a reduction in strength. Mr. Taber concurred. Mr. Harlow pointed out that the reduction that has occurred has resulted mostly from elimination of untrainable soldiers with resultant benefit to the services.

Mr. Ford spoke emphatically against the amendments, particularly since no such amendments would appear in the regular appropriation for FY 60. He also noted how the personnel changes mentioned above have cut down the need for disciplinary barracks and also the amount of time lost for hospitalization. He could not understand why the

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Chief of Staff and the Secretary of the Army kept on being willing to testify against the Administration's recommendations.

HEW Appropriation Increase - Sec. Flemming described the items involved in the House increases in the Department's budget (memorandum attached).

Mr. Halleck and Mr. Laird recounted the difficulties of developing any opposition to these increases because of the nature of the items, and also the feeling that any opening up of a battle on the Floor of the House would have resulted in larger appropriations than even the committee had recommended.

The President felt that perhaps what was needed was more straight, flat support of establishing budgetary figures so as to avoid getting into weak positions. He recalled how health research funds had been doubled in three years and quadrupled since 1954, to the extent that he was receiving reports about how poor are personnel who are now hired and called "researchers" for lack of better people. This rate of increase he felt seemed to counsel caution!

Senator Saltonstall cautioned about the further increases that Sen. Hill would probably urge. He suggested the President confer with Hill in advance of Senate action, but Mr. Halleck and the President both believed that would not be effective.

Messrs. Laird, Taber and Dirksen all felt that the appropriation would be stuck in conference for a long time before it could be straightened out.

Mr. Halleck noted again the difficulty of getting the public to distinguish between authorizations and appropriations, even though authorizations would inevitably lead to increased appropriations. The President commented on his need to act on authorizations since he could hardly veto an appropriation after having approved the authorization.

Dr. Flemming indicated that new legislation regarding aid to impacted school areas was being prepared which might serve to reduce the costs of that program. He noted also that the waste disposal program was one which the Administration is trying to turn over to the states.

Sen. Saltonstall felt it would be extremely difficult to get people to vote "no" on a roll call on items like these. He was not sure that a veto could be sustained. The President again commented on the waste that can occur even in health research when excessive funds are appropriated.

National Health Organization - Sen. Dirksen directed attention to this bill and subsequently criticized it because of the blanket authority

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provided for all sorts of activities and expenditures all over the world.

Dr. Flemming pointed out that authorization for such activities already exists, that the Administration's opposition to the measure is directed against establishment of another Institute of Health and against any authorization in a specific amount. As yet there is no evidence that the amendments suggested by HEW would be accepted. As a mere codification of existing acts, the bill would be acceptable.

Mr. Dirksen continued to feel that the proposal would be troublesome if enacted.

Railroad Retirement - Mr. Stans stated that the present bill does have the merit of reducing the deficiency in the fund but that it would increase the level of railroad pensions and unemployment benefits far beyond the level of other comparable systems.

Sen. Dirksen recounted at some length his efforts to amend the bill properly, but without success when interested parties reversed their positions. Both he and Mr. Halleck commented on the misunderstandings that had helped the bill to pass quickly through the Senate and the House despite their feelings that it was a bad bill. Mr. Halleck was not at all certain that a veto could be sustained but he hoped he would have an opportunity to try to sustain one.

Mr. Bennett spoke in favor of the bill because it is on balance an improvement over the old situation.

When asked by Mr. Arends, Dr. Saulnier pointed out that the increased cost to the railroads for this program could easily be disastrous for two or three eastern roads which have been on the verge of bankruptcy for some time.

Sec. Mitchell desired to study the bill in detail before commenting definitely, but he did feel instinctively that this kind of a bill was not the kind to veto. He pointed out also that railroad people depend completely on their retirement plan without having any supplemental pensions from social security or other such.

It was agreed that the matter should be discussed again in detail.

Inter-American Development Bank -- Sec. Anderson described at great length the arrangements for this bank contained in the charter which would soon be submitted to the Congress for approval. He recounted particularly the several interests of the Latin American nations, the arrangements made for providing the capital, voting authorizing a limited number of soft loans, etc., and the means of protecting specific U. S. interests.

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Mr. Halleck expressed an interest in having advance copies of the message so that appropriate notice could be given to Republicans on the Hill.

In response to Mr. Dirksen's question, Sec. Anderson pointed out that the 1959 deficiency appropriation already contains an item to cover the initial U. S. payments into the bank.

Wheat Extension - Asst. Sec. McLain reported the intention to delay until June 1st the action usually taken May 15th regarding the wheat crop, since no progress has yet been made on new legislation.

Sen. Aiken reported the Democratic tactic of looking for any Republican proposal which they could then tear to pieces. He urged that Republicans maintain their present position, with responsibility on the Democratic majority for producing necessary new legislation.

Mr. Hoeven felt that the extension to June 1st would make it possible, on the House side, to work out an acceptable bill which would help reduce surpluses and reduce somewhat the present cost of the program. He was certain that the Administration's farm program could not be moved out of committee.

TVA Legislation - Mr. Stans described the three Cramer amendments and the one by Mr. Mack which would make this bill acceptable to the Administration. They would (1) increase the size of repayments to $20 million per year instead of $10 million; (2) provide a compromise giving Treasury some control over any TVA bond issues; (3) provide for Executive as well as Congressional budgetary control over new construction; and (4) require construction expenditures from TVA receipts to show in the annual budget. Without these amendments the bill would be unsatisfactory.

Mr. Auchincloss stated that the Minority Members of the committee would press for amendments somewhat stronger than these, which was acceptable to Mr. Stans.

The President said that it would be an impossible situation if the Administration had no authority for controlling such bond issues.

It was agreed that the Bureau of the Budget would stand ready to consult with Republican leaders during the Floor action.

Twenty-second Amendment - The President restated his lack of opinion on reopening the third term question.

Sen. Dirksen saw no objection to putting the issue again before the people, but Mr. Halleck opposed doing so at this time. AG Rogers

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pointed out that there was really no basis of experience under the amendment at this time, hence it seemed better to await a later date if the measure was to be reconsidered.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:

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Mr. Minnich

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

May 1, 1959

9:05 a. m. 10:30 a. m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon
Sec. Anderson
Sec. McElroy
Dep. AG Walsh
  (for Mr. Rogers)
PMG Summerfield
Under Sec. Bennett
  (for Sec. Seaton)
Sec. Benson
Under Sec. Mueller
  (for Sec. Strauss)
Under Sec. O'Connell
  (for Sec. Mitchell)
Sec. Flemming

Director Stans
Gov. Hoegh

Mr. Franklin Floete, GSA
Mr. Elmer Staats, BoB
Mr. Tom Graves, BoB

Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Killian
Dr. Paarlberg
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Robert Gray
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Price
Mr. Anderson
Mr. Harlow
Capt. Aurand
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Farm Legislation - The President opened the meeting with a request that Cabinet members think over the possibility of putting before Congress soon a definite proposal for further agricultural legislation. He recalled that we had thus far this year merely presented a statement of the problem and several possible solutions.

The President expressed his belief that the government should not be making such large payments to a single farm as it occasionally does ($750,000 or $1 million). He thought the Administration might take the position of making payments only to a maximum of perhaps $20,000. He thought this not just a question of money but rather one of acceptability in public opinion.

The President requested Cabinet members to give their views to Sec. Benson should they have any.

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Federal Immunity from State and Local Taxes (CP 59-96) - Director Stans called attention to recent court decisions which would permit taxation of property belonging to the Federal government but temporarily in the hands of private contractors. He noted that a number of such cases were pending in many states and that some states were proceeding with legislation to establish such authority. From the Federal point of view, Mr. Stans said it might be desirable to obtain immunity from such taxation through an Act of Congress.

Mr. Stans said that similar problems existed with respect to inventories in the hands of contractors, which could cause a heavy increase in the Defense Department and AEC budgets.

An additional question arose in connection with the possibility of unlimited rectroactive assessments in states not having a statute of limitations.

Mr. Stans went over three alternative proposals for meeting this situation:

1. Complete immunity - which probably would not be a fair solution;

2. Partial immunity, which would allow taxation where a private contractor was using government property at least in part to carry on nongovernmental operations;

3. A combination of partial immunity with payments in lieu of taxes in hardship cases.

Mr. Stans noted that the Cabinet had approved in 1956 a policy of payments in lieu of taxes but had set a backward limit of June 30, 1950. He noted that agency opinions now differ as to what the cutoff point should be. He stated that either the second or third alternative seemed acceptable but that Budget recommended the third. Other than the cutoff date, all interested departments and agencies concurred in seeking the necessary legislation.

The President commented on the irony of localities threatening to tax government activities at the same time as they make desperate efforts to secure the location of such activities in their areas.

The President thought a compromise date of 1945 might be agreed upon, especially since that would foreclose any new charges for World War II which had cost so much. Mr. McElroy pointed out that the payments would be for hardship cases only, that it would be very difficult to get any bill through, and a 1939 date might facilitate the action.

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Mr. Stans noted existing programs where Federal payments provide assistance to states and localities, such as highway aid and school assistance.

Secretary Anderson warned of the potential danger to the level of Federal tax receipts from gimmicks becoming favored, such as a scheme for a municipality to purchase an industry with tax exempt bonds and a guaranteed 9% interest for the original owners. He also noted how certain local tax increases will force up the cost of living and add to the expenses of the Federal government if widespread. He suggested the possible desirability of adding to this proposed legislation some sort of a provision that would initiate a limitation on the issuance of tax free bonds.

The President commented on reports he had heard of how business now seeks primarily people adept at finding ways to reduce their taxes rather than any other particular capability. He closed the discussion after ascertaining that the Bureau of the Budget will see to the drafting of the necessary legislation.

Budget and Personnel Report - Mr. Stans went over the figures on expenditures by the several departments and agencies and stated his expectation that this Fiscal Year may be completed with a $13 billion deficit, unless Congress persists in pushing into next year the International Monetary Fund item, which would reduce the deficit accordingly by $1.4 billion.

Regarding personnel Mr. Stans noted the major increases in the Post Office, the Federal Aviation Agency, Housing and HEW. He believed that with additional effort the Administration could succeed in winding up the Fiscal Year with the same number of employees as last year.

The President inquired as to why Housing needed additional people. Mr. Stans informed him that it was because of the additional mortgage purchasing program. Sec. Benson suggested that the Administration undertake a new 2% reduction of personnel.

Public Support of a Balanced Budget - Mr. Harlow recounted in some detail the various efforts to encourage public expressions of opinion on this subject. He emphasized the importance of such expressions on Congressional actions and the need for maintaining them in the months ahead as Congress comes down to the wire on appropriations. He asked specifically that the Cabinet renew their requests to their friends, including subordinate Presidential appointees in the effort.

Mr. Harlow pointed out how the HEW budget underwent a substantial increase without any significant debate. Mr. Flemming stated that

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By VBC NLE, Date 12/2/77

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no Republican could be found to sign a minority report against the $181 million increase, but that his department had put out a statement taking exception to it. He suggested placing before the Congress a special tax increase proposal to pay for this particular increased appropriation. The President commented on the difficulty of obtaining public understanding of the budget jockeying, hence the criticism that would result from a tax increase proposal in this instance. He commented on a Gallup poll which showed very little public understanding or interest in some of these questions but did show a very great interest in maintaining a balanced budget.

The President felt that Republicans would support him in a veto effort should that be necessary even though they had voted in support of a particular project, because the issue of supporting the President would be a different one than originally faced them.

The President thought the responsibility should be kept on the Democrats. The Vice President suggested to Dr. Flemming that he could speak on how increases could not be tolerated by the Administration unless the Congress showed revenues to pay for them.

After Dr. Flemming commented on the specific items that were increased -- mainly in the field of health and hospitals -- the President recalled how greatly the appropriations had been implemented for these things in recent years. The Vice President asked whether more money could be usefully spent on health research projects, to which Dr. Flemming replied that it could be only at the expense of siphoning off trained personnel from teaching and research. He stated in a positive way that the Administration could carry on a solid research program with the funds asked and without causing any increase of inflationary pressures that would reduce the value of whatever appropriation is obtained.

Sec. Benson reverted to the question of agricultural legislation and suggested the possibility of developing strong public support for this just as for a balanced budget. The President requested Mr. Benson to supply a simple paragraph that might be used in the next news conference.

Mr. Stans called attention to the excellent statement by Clarence Cannon that appeared recently in the Congressional Record. (Attached)

The Vice President inquired about the validity of Senator Lyndon Johnson's remark of cutting expenditures in recent years. Mr. Harlow said that the rebuttal of this had already been worked up and could be readily provided. Mr. Stans said that when all things were counted, Sen. Johnson's $10 billion decrease turned rapidly into a $5-1/2 billion increase.

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By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Cabinet Minutes, May 1, 1959, page 5

Regional Boundaries - Gov. Hoegh outlined the progress made in coordinating the regional boundaries of various agencies with those of the Army areas and those used by OCDM. He pointed out that some agencies would incur additional costs in making the change and that in some instances it was not practicable to change the location of a regional office because of public opinion problems but that perhaps arrangements could be made for operating at the general regional center when necessary.

Gov. Hoegh said that a number of these changes would become effective October 1. He recommended that no public announcement of them be made. The President concurred.

Sec. Anderson raised the question of how the Federal Reserve System would be coordinated and Gov. Hoegh said he would be glad to take it up for further study. The President suggested that the FRB, although limited by law from accomplishing any change, could probably designate particular banks to deal with OCDM in an emergency.

Dr. Flemming pointed out that the increased costs to HEW could be accomplished within their existing budget. He believed however that appropriate information would have to be provided to the interested Members of Congress since a specific point had been made in budget hearings as to the possibility of any regional realignment. The President thought that this was a minor administrative adjustment which could be accomplished without reference to Congressional committee comments.

Food for Peace - Sec. Benson mentioned briefly the forthcoming meetings of interested nations in regard to this program. From preliminary discussions, he believed the meeting would be a productive one since there was a willingness among the countries to see the U.S. increase its donations as long as it could be accomplished without interference with normal commercial markets.

LAM

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Robert Gray
Mr. Minnich

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CABINET

Pursuant to Item 3(c) of Record of Action 59-131 from last Friday's meeting, attached are the two documents to which reference was made, namely:

1) Chairman Cannon's statement, as inserted by him on page A-3458 of the Congressional Record for April 27, 1959.

2) A table inserted in the Congressional Record for February 16, 1959 (page 2136) showing that instead of cutting the President's budget by $10 billion, the Opposition has added $6,073 billion to the President's recommendations during the years, since 1953, when they have been in control of the Congress.

Robert Gray
Secretary to the Cabinet

Now or Never

Extension of Remarks
of
HONORABLE CLARENCE CANNON
of Missouri

In The House of Representatives

Monday, April 27, 1959

MR. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, the Nation may not be in serious danger, but it is in greater danger than ever before.

Russia has more submarines, more planes, and more divisions than we have -- and is adding to them faster.

Every year we have more enemies and fewer friends. The last to go is oil-rich Iraq.

Every year Khrushchev is more aggressive and more insulting.

Every year we have a larger national debt. Interest alone is $7 1/2 billion dollars. Next fiscal year it will be over $8.1 billion.

Every year Congress spends more than our income, the larger part for nondefense spending, things we have been doing without and can continue to get along without.

Every year we vote to increase the number of civil employees. They now number more than 2,300,000 at an annual payroll in excess of $13 billion.

Every year it is harder for the U.S. Treasury to sell Government bonds; harder to borrow the money Congress spends above the budget -- and interest rates go up.

Mr. Speaker, when Congress votes to spend more than the budget the Government must gobble up more money to finance the big spending:

First. When Congress votes to spend more than we take in the dollar depreciates. Your money buys less.

Second. When Congress votes more money than the budget the cost of living goes up for every family in America. Prices increase in every store.

Third. When Congress votes more money, it is harder to get a loan. And interest is higher.

Fourth. When Congress votes to spend above the budget your savings are worth less. Your old age will be harder than you expected.

Fifth. When Congress votes to spend for things we have been doing without and can continue to do without, your life insurance will do less for your family and your fire insurance will not build your house back.

Sixth. When Congress keeps on voting to spend past the budget your pension will not support you as well, and your social security will not provide as much security.

Seventh. When Congress votes to issue more bonds and borrow more money, gambling on Wall Street grows more frenzied and the crash is that much nearer.

Eighth. When Congress keeps on spending after we have used up all our income, inflation burns higher and you have less confidence in Congress and the Government.

Ninth. When Congress keeps on spending, taxes must go up instead of down.

Tenth. When Congress spends and spends our allies lose faith and want to compromise with the enemy. Our enemies gain confidence and refuse to disarm.

Eleventh. When Congress spends for nondefense pressure groups, war is nearer. Khrushchev is just waiting until Congress spends us into bankruptcy.

Every time Congress votes to spend a dollar we do not have for things we can get along without, they are voting you and your family and your Nation into greater danger and shorter rations.

Here is what the Reader's Digest says about it:

[At this point, Chairman Cannon quotes the text of a recent Reader's Digest article entitled "The Ominous Distrust of the Dollar"]

It may be added, Mr. Speaker, that the next world war will be different in many respects from any previous world war in history. We will not be fighting for victory; we will be fighting for survival.

The decisive phase of the war will be fought in America. And if America loses it will be a war of extermination. The Russian firing squads will leave only the uneducated and the unskilled, and our form of government, our way of life, and our people as we know them today will cease to exist. It is a familiar program followed in every satellite government Russia has liberated.

With that in prospect, however remote, can we not for the present tighten our belts a little and deny ourselves some of the nondefense "knicknacks" the pressure groups are urging?

The following table was prepared by Senator Dirksen and inserted by him in the Congressional Record of February 16, 1959, (page 2136):

Actions Taken by Congress on Presidential Budgetary Recommendations
(in millions)

	Actions affecting expenditures				Actions affecting receipts	Net total budgetary actions
	Action on appropriations	Other congressional actions	Expenditures avoided by veto	Net total		
Action on Eisenhower recommendations:						
Congresses controlled by Democrats:						
85th Cong., 2d sess.	-$617	+$4, 997	+$1, 562	+$5, 942	+$665	+$6, 607
85th Cong., 1st sess.	-5, 043	+1, 910	+314	-2, 819	-------	-2, 819
84th Cong., 2d sess.	-257	+2, 339	+307	+2, 389	-------	+2, 389
84th Cong., 1st sess.	-2, 076	+1, 642	+330	-104	-------	-104
Total, Congresses controlled by Democrats	-7, 993	+10, 888	+2, 513	+5, 408	+665	+6, 073
Congresses controlled by Republicans: 83d Cong., 2d sess.	-2, 610	+700	+312	-1, 598	+1, 000	-598
Total, action on Eisenhower recommendations	-10, 603	+11, 588	+2, 825	+3, 810	+1, 665	+5, 475
Action on Truman recommendations:						
Congress controlled by Republicans: 83d Cong., 1st sess.	[1] -12, 034	-33	-------	-12, 067	--------	-12, 067
Grand total	-22, 637	+11, 555	+2, 825	-8, 257	+1, 665	-6, 592

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[1] Reflects final action by the Congress on President Truman's fiscal year 1954 budget, which was submitted in January 1953 before Eisenhower took office. Although the new Republican administration requested substantially less than the Truman budget when agency heads appeared before Appropriations Committees, the exact total of Eisenhower recommendations for fiscal year 1954 is not available. Thus, no comparison between congressional action and Eisenhower for fiscal year 1954 is possible. Assistant Budget Director Hughes, on June 1, 1953, told the House Ways and Means Committee the Eisenhower administration had at that time reduced Truman's budget by $8. 5 billion and that undoubtedly there would be further cuts.

179
ROLL CALL

WASHINGTON (AP)-HERE IS THE 64 TO 29 ROLL CALL VOTE BY WHICH THE SENATE TODAY OVERRODE PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S VETO OF A BILL TO STRIP THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE OF AUTHORITY OVER REA LOANS. (A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY WAS REQUIRED).

FOR OVERRIDING

DEMOCRATS FOR:
BARTLETT, BYRD OF W.VA., CARROLL, CHAVEZ.
CHURCH, CLARK, DODD, DOUGLAS, EASTLAND.
ELLENDER, ENGLE, ERVIN, FULBRIGHT, GORE
GREEN, GRUENING, HART, HARTKE, HAYDEN.
HENNINGS, HILL, HOLLAND, HUMPHREY, JACKSON.
JOHNSON OF TEX., JOHNSTON OF S.C., JORDAN, KEFAUVER, KENNEDY.
KERR, LONG, MAGNUSON, MANSFIELD, MCCARTHY.
MCCLELLAN, MCGEE, MCNAMARA, MONRONEY, MORSE.
MOSS, MURRAY, MUSKIE, NEUBERGER, PASTORE.
PROXMIRE, RANDOLPH, ROBERTSON, RUSSELL, SMATHERS.
SPARKMAN, STENNIS, SYMINGTON, TALMADGE, THURMOND.
WILLIAMS OF N.J., YARBOROUGH, YOUNG OF OHIO--58.

REPUBLICANS FOR:
CASE OF S.D., COOPER, CURTIS, LANGER, MUNDT.
YOUNG OF N.D.--6.

AGAINST OVERRIDING (29)

DEMOCRATS AGAINST:
LAUSCHE--1.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST:
AIKEN, ALLOTT, BEALL, BENNETT, BRIDGES.
BUSH, BUTLER, CAPEHART, CARLSON, CASE OF N.J.
COTTON, DIRKSEN, DWORSHAK, GOLDWATER, HICKENLOOPER.
HRUSKA, JAVITS, KEATING, KUCHEL, MARTIN.
MORTON, PROUTY, SALTONSTALL, SCHOEPPEL, SCOTT.
SMITH, WILEY, WILLIAMS OF DEL.--28.

NOT VOTING BUT ANNOUNCED AS PAIRED: O'MAHONEY AND BIBLE FOR, ANDERSON AGAINST.

NOT VOTING NOR PAIRED: BYRD (D-VA), FREAR.

RZ430P 4/28

1959 (1)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1959

7:54 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.	
8:05 - 8:11 am	Hon. James Hagerty	
8:11 - 8:14 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
8:16 - 8:17 am	Hon. David Kendall	
8:18 - 8:34 am	(Mr. Maurice Chevalier) (Hon. Herve Alphand)	OFF THE RECORD
8:34 - 8:54 am	(Hon. Arthur Summerfield)	OFF THE RECORD
8:54 - 9:03 am	(Hon. Ezra Taft Benson)	OFF THE RECORD
9:00 - 10:30 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Elmer Bennett, Under Secretary of the Interior Hon. Frederick A. Mueller Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. O'Connell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert Gray Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. David Kendall Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Arthur Minnich Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Rocco Siciliano Mrs. Anne Wheaton Major John Eisenhower	

(continued)

9:00 - 10:30 am	CABINET MEETING (continued) Hon. Franklin Floete Mr. Thomas Graves, Bureau of the Budget Mr. Douglas Prince (Item 3) Hon. Norman Mason (Item 4) Captain Evan P. Aurand (Item 4)
10:30 - 10:37 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:38 - 10:42 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:47 - 11:50 am	Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce Appointed Ambassador to Brazil (Submitted her resignation to the President) Hon. James Hagerty joined at 11:17 am
11:58 am	The President and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens departed the White House and motored to the Mayflower Hotel for "drop in" at the Luncheon being held by the American Veterans of World War II (AMVETS).
12:00 Noon	Arrived at the Mayflower Hotel. The President was greeted by Mr. Neal Mack General Manager of the Mayflower Hotel Dr. Winston E. Burdine National Commander of AMVETS Mr. Paul Eugene Howard National Executive Director of AMVETS
	The above escorted the President to the Cabinet Room of the Mayflower Hotel where he met the members of the AMVET Reception Committee. Photographs were taken.
	The President was then escorted to the Grand Ballroom.
	Congressman William H. Ayres of Ohio was Toastmaster.
	Rabbi Sidney Mosman, National Chaplain of AMVETS gave the Invocation.
	Tape recording by Mark Evans (CBS Radio and TV) reciting a tribute to the American Flag, entitled "The Flag Speaks".

12:17 pm	Dr. Winston E. Burdine presented the AMVETS Peace Award to the President.
12:20 - 12:28 pm	ACCEPTANCE REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT.
12:32 pm	The President and Hon. Thomas E. Stephens departed the Mayflower Hotel and motored to the White House.
12:35 pm	Arrived at the White House.
12:40 - 12:43 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:52 pm	The President departed the White House grounds via helicopter for flight to Gettysburg Farm. He was accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand Miss Susan Eisenhower Sgt. John Moaney Mr. James Rowley Mr. Dick Flohr
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
2:35 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
2:50 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the Farm and motored to Mr. Floyd Akers' residence in Thurmont, Maryland.
	THURMONT, MD.
3:20 pm	Arrived at Thurmont, Maryland.
3:20 - 5:33 pm	The President fished.
5:33 pm	Departed Thurmont, Maryland, and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

6:05 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm from trip to Thurmont, Md.
7:12 - 7:32 pm	The President and Susan Eisenhower walked to the barn area, then back to the residence.
8:15 - 8:35 pm	The President and Susan Eisenhower walked to the main gate, then back to the residence.

THE PRESIDENT's APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

9:30 am	The President, General Arthur Nevins, and Susan Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the Newman Farm, then to Major Eisenhower's residence.
9:48 am	Returned to the main residence.
10:25 - 11:48 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower (Secretary Herter had just returned from the Western Foreign Ministers Meeting in Paris, and reported to the President on the results of this meeting. Following the conference with the President, pictures were taken).
11:50 am	The President, accompanied by Allison and Tim Smith, children of Reporter Merriam Smith, departed the residence and motored to the main gate of the Farm.
11:58 am	The President returned to the residence alone.
1:40 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
1:47 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
1:57 - 4:24 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen General Arthur Nevins (Before teeing off, the President was introduced to William Skonsky, Golf Pro, Berwick, Pennsylvania Golf Club.)
4:27 pm	Departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
4:38 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1959

7:30 pm The following had dinner with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower:

General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins
Mr. and Mrs. George Allen
General and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:20 am	The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg United Presbyterian Church.
8:26 am	Arrived at the Church where the President was joined by General Arthur Nevins. Usher Daniel J. Wolff escorted them to the Presidential Pew.
8:30 - 9:20 am	Church Services. The sermon was preached by Rev. Robert A. MacAskill.
9:21 am	Reverend MacAskill escorted the President to his car.
9:22 am	Departed the United Presbyterian Church and motored to the Farm.
9:29 am	Arrived at the Farm.
10:01 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to Bendersville, Pa., to view the apple blossoms.
11:12 am	Returned to the Farm.
11:12 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, and General Arthur Nevins motored to the fitting barn and inspected the cattle.
12:04 pm	Returned to the residence.
12:05 pm	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and David Eisenhower departed the residence and motored to the Skeet Range, where the President and David did some shooting.
4:03 pm	Returned to the residence.
4:24 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGton, D. C.

6:17 pm	Arrived at the White House.

Mrs. Whitman.

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

May 4, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Gettysburg, Pa., May 1 to 3, 1959.

Friday, May 1, 1959

1:35 pm	The First Lady departed the White House and motored to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 3:30 pm.
1:52 pm	The President, accompanied by Captain Evan Aurand, Miss Susan Eisenhower, Sgt. John Moaney, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr departed the South Grounds of the White House via U S Marine Helicopter enroute to and arriving at the Gettysburg Farm at 2:35 pm.
	Doctor Howard Snyder, ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Godfrey, Holmes, Grant and Rundle proceeded to the Gettysburg Farm in the chase helicopter.
2:50 pm	The President, accompanied by Doctor Howard Snyder, departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #100, driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to Floyd Akers' residence, Thurmont, Md., arriving there at 3:20 pm, where the President fished.
	The President and Doctor Snyder departed the fishing area at 5:33 pm and motored back to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 6:05 pm.
6:13 pm	Captain Olive Marsh entered main gate of farm, Doctor Snyder departing with her at 6:22 pm.
6:35 pm	Mr. and Mrs. George Allen entered rear gate of farm.
7:12 pm	The President and Susan Eisenhower departed the residence and walked to the barn area, returing to the residence at 7:22 pm.
8:15 pm	The President, Miss Susan Eisenhower and Mr. George Allen departed the residence and walked towards the main gate, returning to the residence at 8:35 pm.
9:13 pm	Mr. and Mrs. George Allen departed main gate of farm.
	No further activity this date.

Saturday, May 2, 1959

9:00 am The President departed the residence and walked about the grounds, returning to the residence at 9:10 am.

9:25 am General Arthur Nevins entered main gate of farm.

9:30 am The President, General Nevins and Susan Eisenhower departed the residence in the Crosley Station Wagon and motored to the Newman Farm, then to Major Eisenhower's residence, and then returning to the main residence at 9:48 am.

10:20 am General Arthur Nevins departed the farm via the rear gate.

10:24 am Doctor Howard Snyder entered the farm via the main gate.

10:25 am Secretary of State Christian Herter, Secretary James Hagerty, and Major John Eisenhower arrived at the Farm via U. S. Marine Helicopter.

10:42 am Members of the press and photographers entered main gate of farm.

11:48 am Secretary of State Herter and Secretary James Hagerty departed the Farm via helicopter following visit with the President. Appropriate pictures were taken of the President and Secretary Herter.

11:50 am Members of the press and photographers departed main gate of farm.

11:50 am The President, accompanied by Allison and Tim Smith, children of Reporter Merriman Smith, departed from in front of the residence in the Crosley Station Wagon and motored to the main gate of the farm, the President returning to the residence alone at 11:58 am.

12:07 pm Doctor Howard Snyder departed main gate of farm.

12:27 pm Major John Eisenhower and Susan Eisenhower departed main gate of farm, returning at 12:50 pm.

12:55 pm Mr. and Mrs. George Allen entered main gate of farm, Mrs. Allen departing at 12:58 pm.

1:40 pm The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm in White House Car #100 and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 1:47 pm. The President practiced golf from 1:50 pm to 1:55 pm.

The President, Mr. George Allen and General Arthur Nevins teed off from the 1st tee at 1:57 pm and completed 18 holes of golf at 4:24 pm. (Before teeing off on the 1st tee, the President was introduced to William Skonsky, Golf Pro, Berwick, Pennsylvania, Golf Club.

Doctor Howard Snyder arrived at the golf course in a separate car and accompanied the Presidential threesome around the course.

The President, Mr. George Allen and Doctor Howard Snyder departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 4:27 pm and motored to the President's Farm, arriving there at 4:38 pm.

2:00 pm Major John Eisenhower departed the farm via U S Marine Helicopter.

2:12 pm Mrs. Howard Snyder and Mrs. Arthur Nevins entered main gate.

2:44 pm Mrs. George Allen entered rear gate of farm.

5:23 pm General Arthur Nevins entered main gate of farm.

5:53 pm Mr. George Allen departed rear gate of farm, returning at 7:04 pm.

6:03 pm Doctor Howard Snyder departed main gate of farm, returning at 7:07 pm.

General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins, Mr. and Mrs. George Allen and Doctor and Mrs. Snyder had dinner with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

10:31 pm General and Mrs. Nevins, Dr. and Mrs. Snyder and Mr. and Mrs. George Allen departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, May 3, 1959

8:20 am The President departed the farm and motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church, arriving there at 8:26 am for 8:30 am services. The President departed the Church at 9:22 am and motored to the farm, arriving there at 9:29 am.

9:25 am Mr. and Mrs. George Allen entered via the rear gate, Mrs. Allen departing at 9:30 am via the main gate of the farm.

10:01 am The President and Mr. George Allen departed the farm and motored on Route 34 to Bendersville to view the apple blossoms, and returned to the farm at 11:10 am.

11:08 am General Nevins entered main gate.

11:12 am The President, Mr. Allen and General Nevins motored to the Fitting Barn, and viewed the cattle, returning to the residence at 12:04 pm.

11:25 am Mrs. George Allen and Mrs. Arthur Nevins entered main gate.

11:53 am Mrs. Howard Snyder entered main gate.

12:05 pm The President and Chief West walked around the farm, the President entering the residence at 12:27 pm.

12:10 pm Mr. George Allen departed farm via the rear gate, returning via the main gate at 12:30 pm.

12:59 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, David, Barbara Ann and Mary Jean Eisenhower entered main gate of farm.

2:50 pm Mr. George Allen departed main gate of farm.

2:51 pm The President, Doctor Howard Snyder and David Eisenhower departed the residence and motored to the Skeet Range, where the President and David Eisenhower did some skeet shooting.

4:03 pm The President, Doctor Snyder and David Eisenhower returned to the residence via the Dodge Station Wagon, at 4:03 pm.

3:00 pm Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and Barbara Ann, Susan and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed the farm, returning at 4:00 pm.

3:45 pm General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins departed farm.

3:50 pm Mrs. George Allen departed farm, via the rear gate.

4:24 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #102 with ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving and motored to Washington, DC, arriving at the White House at 6:17 pm.

SAs Mampel, Towns, Weaver, Gintz and Burke with SA Shipman driving worked the follow-up car SS 679-X. SA Gibbs in SS Car 905-X worked a second follow-up car.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MAY 4, 1959

8:29 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:31 - 8:38 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:46 - 8:55 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
9:00 - 9:03 am	Hon. Don Paarlberg
9:10 - 9:13 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:25 - 10:13 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
10:13 - 10:15 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:30 - 10:32 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:34 - 10:36 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:40 - 11:13 am	Hon. Karl Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:13 - 11:17 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:30 - 11:38 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:40 - 11:46 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:46 - 12:20 pm	Hon. Christian Herter Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:27 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
1:50 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:04 - 4:17 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe.

4:59 pm	The President accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree Golf Club and motored to the White House.
5:27 pm	Arrived at the White House, and returned to the office.
5:32 - 5:43 pm	Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:45 - 5:47 pm	Hon. David Kendall.
6:00 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal to greet Sir Winston Churchill.
6:14 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal. The President spoke briefly to Lord Hood of the British Embassy.
6:15 pm	The President greeted Sir Winston Churchill as he descended from the Columbine. The President and Sir Winston Churchill walked to the speaker's platform where Sir Winston Churchill made a short speech.
6:19 pm	The President and Sir Winston Churchill departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
6:30 pm	Arrived at the White House. (Sir Winston Churchill is to be the guest of the President and Mrs. Eisenhower until 12:30 pm on Thursday, May 7, when he departs for the British Embassy).

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1959

8:32 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:32 - 8:35 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:37 - 9:26 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Mr. Philip Farley Hon. Karl Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:34 - 9:53 am	Hon. Joseph Martin Hon. Homer Gruenther
9:53 - 9:57 am	(Hon. Arthur Flemming) OFF THE RECORD
9:55 - 10:30 am	Pre-Press Briefing Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Gerald Morgan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
10:30 - 11:03 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:06 - 11:08 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:08 - 11:12 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:12 - 11:28 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:28 - 11:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:38 - 11:58 am	(Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Malcolm Moos)

11:58 - 12:07 pm	(Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD
12:07 - 12:18 pm	The President received the Goodwill Worker of 1959: Mr. William Junker Dallas, Texas The following accompanied: Mrs. Junker (Mother) Mr. and Mrs. Richard Nelson, San Diego, Cal. President of the Goodwill Industries of America Congressman Bruce Alger, Texas Congressman Bob Wilson, California Mr. Percy J. Trevethan Executive Vice President, Goodwill Industries of America (Picture taken)
12:18 - 12:21	Hon. David Kendall Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:21 - 12:25 pm	Congressman and Mrs. Ancher Nelson Mr. and Mrs. Helmuth Kurth Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:25 - 12:29 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:29 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
3:08 pm	The President and Sir Winston Churchill departed the White House and motored to the National Arboretum, Maryland Avenue and M Street, N. E.
3:25 pm	Arrived at the National Arboretum, where they viewed the Azalea Gardens.
3:35 pm	Departed the National Arboretum and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
4:00 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital where they were greeted by General Leonard Heaton. Photographs were taken.

4:02 - 4:21 pm The President and Sir Winston Churchill visited with
- Hon. John Foster Dulles
- General George C. Marshall

(Pictures were taken at conclusion of visit with Secretary Dulles)

4:21 pm The President and Sir Winston Churchill departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.

4:41 pm Arrived at the White House.

4:43 pm The President returned to the office.

4:48 - 5:05 pm Colonel William G. Draper

4:55 - 5:25 pm Major John Eisenhower

5:25 - 5:29 pm Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

5:35 - 6:35 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

7:30 pm The President gave a Stag Dinner in honor of Sir Winston Churchill. The following were present:
- The President
- The Right Honorable Sir Winston Churchill
- Hon. Richard M. Nixon
- Sir Harold Anthony Caccia
- Hon. Robert D. Murphy
- Admiral Harold R. Stark, USN, Ret.
- General Carl Spaatz, USAF, Ret.
- General Jacob L. Devers, USA, Ret.
- General Mark W. Clark, USA, Ret.
- General Thomas T. Handy, USA, Ret.
- Admiral Alan G. Kirk, USN, Ret.
- General Walter Bedell Smith, USA, Ret.
- General Alfred M. Gruenther, USA, Ret.
- General Leonard T. Gerow, USA, Ret.
- Lt. General Ira C. Eaker, USAF, Ret.
- Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1959

8:13 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:14 - 8:16 am — Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

8:17 - 8:21 am — Hon. James Hagerty

8:21 - 8:28 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow

8:30 - 10:32 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Clifford P. Case
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator George D. Aiken
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Clarence E. Kilburn
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman John B. Bennett
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman James C. Auchincloss
Congressman John Taber
Congressman Melvin R. Laird
Congressman Gerald R. Ford
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Mr. Elting Arnold
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Marvin L. McLain
Hon. James P. Mitchell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Elmer Staats
Mr. Philip S. Hughes
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Z. Anderson
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. David Kendall
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Arthur Minnich

10:35 - 10:55 am
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Senator Everett Dirksen
Congressman Charles Halleck
Hon. Bryce Harlow

10:57 - 11:00 am
Hon. Don Paarlberg

11:00 - 11:15 am
The following participants in the Food for Peace Conference called on the President and presented a joint communique setting forth the results of the Conference:

Argentina	Rafael Garcia-Mata, Under Secretary of Agriculture
Australia	Sir John Crawford, Secretary, Department of Trade
Canada	Gordon Churchill, Minister of Trade and Commerce Douglas Harkness, Minister of Agriculture
France	Herve Alphand, Ambassador to the U. S.
FAO-UN	B. R. Sen, Director General
U. S. A.	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson, Secretary of Agriculture Hon. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary of State Hon. Laurence B. Robbins, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

(Picture taken)

11:15 - 11:47 am
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky
Member Science Advisory Committee
Hon. Wilton B. Persons

11:55 am
The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm
(LUNCH)

2:15 pm The President and Sir Winston Churchill departed the South Grounds of the White House via helicopter and flew to the Gettysburg Farm. Also aboard were
- Hon. James Hagerty
- Captain Evan P. Aurand
- Mr. James Rowley
- Mr. Jerry Behn
- Sgt. Edmund Murray, Scotland Yard
- Mr. Anthony Montague-Browne
  Secretary of Sir Winston Churchill

GETTYSBURG, PA.

2:55 pm The President and Sir Winston Churchill arrived at the Gettysburg Farm. They entered the golf cart and rode to the cow barn and to the fitting barn to inspect the cattle.

Rode back to the residence in the Crosley Surrey and proceeded back to the residence, where they remained until 4:00 pm.

4:03 pm Departed the Farm in the Marine helicopter and made a circle of the Gettysburg Battlefield.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:47 pm Arrived at the White House, and went to the office.

4:54 - 4:56 pm Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

4:56 - 5:00 pm Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

5:08 - 5:10 pm Hon. Wilton B. Persons

5:28 - 5:30 pm Mr. William J. Hopkins

5:38 - 6:10 pm The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.

7:30 pm The President gave a Stag Dinner in honor of Sir Winston Churchill. The following were present:

The President
The Right Honorable Sir Winston Churchill
Hon. Sam Rayburn
Sir Harold Caccia
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Neil McElroy
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Arthur Summerfield
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. Arthur S. Flemming
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. John A. McCone
Senator Lyndon B. Johnson
Senator Everett M. Dirksen
Congressman Charles A. Halleck
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Donald A. Quarles
General Thomas D. White
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Elwood R. Quesada
Hon. Gordon Gray
General Lyman L. Lemnitzer
General Randolph McC. Pate
General J. Lawton Collins
Lt. General Harold R. Bull
Hon. Lewis W. Douglas
Hon. Walter S. Gifford
Hon. Winthrop W. Aldrich
Hon. Leonard Carmichael
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mr. George E. Allen
Hon. Bernard M. Baruch
Mr. A. A. D. Montague Browne
Mr. Harry C. Butcher
Hon. James F. Byrnes
Colonel Frank Clarke, Canadian Army, Ret.
Lt. General James H. Doolittle
Major John S. D. Eisenhower
Mr. Joyce C. Hall
Mr. Eric H. Heckett
Mr. Charles S. Jones

(continued)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1959

7:30 pm Stag Dinner in honor of Sir Winston Churchill (continued):

Mr. W. Alton Jones
Mr. Sigurd S. Larmon
Mr. Ernest Rose Lee
Mr. Barry Leithead
Hon. Robert A. Lovett
Mr. Frank McCarthy
Mr. Clifford Roberts
Mr. William E. Robinson
Mr. Ellis D. Slater
Mr. Robert W. Woodruff

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1959

7:45 am	(Hon. Walter Williams) OFF THE RECORD (Had breakfast with the President)
8:40 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Walter Williams.
8:43 - 8:57 am	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:58 - 9:00 am	(Hon. William P. Rogers) OFF THE RECORD
9:00 - 9:02 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:02 - 10:55 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Donald A. Quarles Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. J. Walter Yeagley Hon. J. Edgar Hoover Hon. John D. Jernegan, U. S. Ambassador to Iraq General Curtis E. LeMay Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Clarence B. Randall Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. J. Patrick Coyne Hon. Gerard C. Smith Hon. John N. Irwin, II Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason

10:55 - 11:08 am	(Mrs. Marian Huff) (Mrs. E. L. Bowman)	OFF THE RECORD
11:08 - 11:09 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan	
11:09 - 11:25 am	Hon. Christian Herter	
11:25 - 11:43 am	(Hon. Winthrop Aldrich)	OFF THE RECORD
11:43 - 12:05 pm	(Dr. Edward L. R. Elson)	OFF THE RECORD
12:05 - 12:23 pm	Hon. Bernard Baruch	
12:23 - 12:27 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
12:27 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
12:35 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower went to the North Portico to say goodbye to Sir Winston Churchill who was leaving the White House to go to the British Embassy.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
3:30 pm	The President returned to the office.	
3:32 - 3:43 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
3:43 - 3:50 pm	Hon. James Hagerty	
3:50 - 4:00 pm	Major John Eisenhower	
4:05 - 4:11 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
4:16 - 4:43 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.	
4:45 pm	Returned to the office.	
4:55 - 4:59 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
5:03 - 5:05 pm	Mr. Robert Woodruff	
5:05 pm	The President and Mr. Woodruff walked to the Mansion.	

8:00 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the British Embassy to attend dinner given by Sir Winston Churchill in honoro of the President.
8:10 pm	Arrived at the British Embassy where they were greeted by Sir Harold Caccia, the British Ambassador. The President and Major John Eisenhower were escorted to the Ballroom where Sir Winston Churchill and other guests were assembled. Here they met informally for about 15 minutes.
	Pictures were taken of The President, Sir Winston Churchill, Ambassador Harold Caccia, Hon. Sam Rayburn and Major John Eisenhower.
8:30 pm	Dinner in honor of the President, given by Sir Winston Churchill. (This was a Stag Dinner)
10:15 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the British Embassy and motored to the White House.
10:23 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1959

8:10 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:15 - 8:28 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:21 - 8:30 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:22 - 8:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:34 - 8:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:50 - 8:57 am	The President presented the Young American Medal for Bravery to Mr. William Joseph Steury. The following were present: William Joseph Steury, Medal Winner Bluffton, Indiana (Now a student at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque) Mr. and Mrs. Amos Steury, parents Bluffton, Indiana Robin Wayne Steury, brother Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. J. Edgar Hoover Mr. Luther Huston, Executive Secretary, Young American Medals Committee Congressman Ross Adair Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:58 - 9:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower
9:05 - 9:13 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:13 - 9:40 am	Hon. Christian A. Herter (Called on the President before departing for the Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Geneva) Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Wilton B. Persons joined from 9:18 - 9:23 am
9:40 - 9:42 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:45 - 10:23 am	(Hon.Raymond J. Saulnier) OFF THE RECORD

10:30 - 10:32 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:35 am	The President went to the Mansion.
10:50 am	Returned to the office.
10:55 am	The President departed the White House and motored to Woodley Road and Connecticut Avenue to pick up Mr. George Allen. They motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
11:24 am	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital where General James H. Forsee greeted the President and escorted him to Hon. John Foster Dulles.
11:26 - 11:36 am	The President visited with Hon. John Foster Dulles.
	The President and Brig. General James H. Forsee walked to the x-ray department where the President had a chest x-ray.
11:42 am	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Mr. GeorgeAllen departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to Camp David, Maryland.
	CAMP DAVID, MD.
1:10 pm	Arrived at Camp David.
2:51 pm	The President, General Snyder, and Mr. Allen departed Camp David and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
	GETTYSBURG, PA.
3:34 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
3:40 - 5:46 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen. General Snyder walked around the course with them.
5:50 pm	Departed Gettysburg Country Club and motored to Floyd Akers' residence in Thurmont, Maryland.

THURMONT, MD.

6:30 pm	Arrived at Floyd Akers' residence where the President fished until 7:02 pm.
7:04 pm	Departed Floyd Akers' residence and motored to Camp David, Maryland.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

7:22 pm	Arrived at Camp David.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1959

CAMP DAVID, MD.

7:57 am	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Mr. George Allen departed Camp David, Md., and motored to Gettysburg, Country Club.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:35 am	Arrived at Gettysburg Country Club.
8:44 - 11:07 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen General Arthur Nevins
11:11 am	Departed Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the President's Farm.
11:20 am	Arrived at the Farm and inspected the building project and garden area.
11:45 am	Departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to Camp David.

CAMP DAVID, MD.

12:19 pm	Arrived at Camp David, Maryland.
12:20 pm	The President and Lt. Commander Weyrauch departed Aspen Cottage and motored to Laurel Cottage where they made a brief inspection.
12:23 pm	Returned to Aspen Cottage.
6:21 pm a	General Alfred Gruenther andMr. William Robinson arrived at Camp David.
7:35 pm	The President fried steaks outside his cottage for his guests.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MAY 10, 1959

CAMP DAVID, MD.

8:00 am The President practiced golf on the putting green.

8:35 am Returned to his cottage.

4:50 pm The President and Mr. William Robinson departed Camp David, Maryland, and motored to the White House.

6:34 pm Arrived at the White House.
(Mr. George Allen and General Alfred Gruenther returned to Washington in another car.

Mr. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service
May 11, 1959

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, Camp David, Md., May 8 to 10, 1959.

Friday, May 8, 1959

10:55 am The President departed the White House via automobile, stopping at Woodley Road and Connecticut Avenue to pick up Mr. George Allen, and then motoring to Walter Reed Hospital, arriving there at 11:24 am, where upon arrival the President was greeted by Brigadier General James H. Forsee, who escorted the President to Ward #8, where the President visited with Special Consultant John Foster Dulles.

The President escorted by Brig. General Forsee then walked to the X-Ray Department, where the President had a X-Ray of his chest taken.

At 11:42 am the President and Mr. George Allen departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to Camp David, Md., arriving there at 1:10 pm. Dr. Snyder joined the President at Walter Reed Hospital, motored to Camp David in White House Car #109.
The President rode in White House Car #100, which was driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat. ATSAIC Boring, SAs Henderson, Kelly, Stringfield and Holtzhauer worked the follow-up car #679-X with SA Gies driving.

2:51 pm The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed Camp David, Md. in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 3:34 pm.

The President and Mr. George Allen teed off from the 1st tee at 3:40 pm and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:16 pm.

The President and Mr. Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 5:50 pm and motored to Floyd Akers residence, arriving there at 6:30 pm, where the President fished.

The President and Mr. Allen departed Floyd Akers residence at 7:04 pm and motored back to Camp David, Md., arriving there at 7:22 pm.

Doctor Howard Snyder accompanied the President around the golf course and while he was fishing, accompanying the Presidential motorcade in a separate White House car.

ATSAIC Roberts, SAs Mampel, Weaver and Schaefer worked the Secret Service follow-up car #905-X with SA Gies driving. SA Gintz remained on duty at Camp David during the absence of the President.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, May 9, 1959

7:57 am The President and Mr. George Allen departed Camp David, Md. in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 8:35 am.

The President practiced golf until 8:42 am. The President, Mr. George Allen and General Arthur Nevins teed off from the 1st tee at 8:44 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 11:07 am.

The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 11:11 am and motored to the President's Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 11:20 am, where the President and Mr. Allen inspected a building project and the garden area around the residence until 11:44 am.

The President and Mr. Allen departed the President's Gettysburg Farm at 11:45 am and motored to Camp David, Md., arriving at 12:19 pm.

The President, accompanied by Lt. Commander Weyrauch, departed Aspen Cottage at 12:20 pm and motored to Laurel Cottage, where he made a brief inspection, returning to Aspen Cottage at 12:23 pm.

Doctor Howard Snyder motored to and from the golf course in a separate White House Car and accompanied the President around the golf course.

ATSAIC Boring, SAs Mayo and Holtzhauer with SA Stringfield driving worked the Secret Service follow-up car #905-X, while SA Henderson remained on duty at Camp David during the absence of the President.

3:35 pm The President walked around Aspen Cottage and the patio, returning to the Cottage at 3:45 pm.

6:21 pm General Alfred Gruenther and Mr. William Robinson entered Camp David, Md.

7:35 pm The President fried steaks outside his cottage for his guests, entering the cottage at 8:00 pm.

No further activity of the President.

Sunday, May 10, 1959

7:35 am General Alfred Gruenther and Mr. William Robinson departed Camp David for church services, returning at 8:35 am.

8:00 am The President practiced golf on the putting green, returing to his cottage at 8:35 am.

9:30 am Captain Aurand arrived at Camp David, Md. via helicopter.

4:50 pm The President, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson, departed Camp David, Maryland, in White House Car #100 with ASAIC Behn in the front seat and SA Flohr driving and motored to the White House, Washington, D.C., arriving at 6:34 pm.

Mr. George Allen and General Alfred Gruenther returned to Washington in White House Car #124. Doctor Howard Snyder and Captain Olive Marsh returned to Washington in White House Car #109.

SAs Henderson, Steele, Mayo and Holtzhauer with SA Shipman driving worked the follow-up car #678-X. SA Stringfield worked SS Car 903-X as a second follow-up car.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MAY 11, 1959

8:23 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:25 - 8:47 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:50 - 8:57 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:00 - 9:17 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:17 - 9:19 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:23 - 9:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:27 - 9:28 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:28 - 9:32 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:30 - 10:37 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy
10:37 - 10:50 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:50 - 11:30 am	(Sir John W. Wheeler-Bennett) OFF THR RECORD (Garsington Manor, Oxfordshire, England)
11:30 - 11:37 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:47 am	The President, accompanied by Colonel William Draper, departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
11:57 am	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
12:0 Noon	His Majesty King Baudouin of the Belgiums arrived at MATS Terminal and was greeted by the President. The following arrived on the plane with the King: Hon. Wiley T. Buchanan H. E. Baron Silvercruys, Ambassador from Belgium Introductions, greetings, and welcoming speeches, and Honor Guard ceremony.
12:21 pm	The President and King Baudouin departed MATS Terminal and motored to the President's Guest House.

12:53 pm	The President and King Baudouin arrived at the President's Guest House.
12:55 pm	The President arrived at the White House.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:35 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:50 - 2:59 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:15 - 3:30 pm	(Mr. Fred Gurley) OFF THE RECORD
3:30 - 3:31 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:31 - 4:18 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
4:18 - 4:20 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:28 - 4:32 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
4:40 - 5:33 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:35 pm	Returned to the office.
5:35 - 5:38 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
8:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner in honor of His Majesty Baudouin I, King of the Belgiums: King Baudouin H. E. Pierre Wigny, Minister of Foreign Affairs H. E. The Belgium Ambassador and Baroness Silvercruys Count Gobert d'Aspremont Lynden, Grand Marshal of the Court Count Gatien du Parc, Court Chamberlain Mr. and Mrs. Jean de Bassompierre, Counselor of Embassy Lt. Colonel Aviation Albert Debeche, Aide-de-Camp Major Albert Blondiau, Aide-de-Camp

8:00 pm Dinner for His Majesty King Baudouin (list continued):

Hon. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Herbert Hoover
Hon. and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge
Hon. and Mrs. Neil H. McElroy
Senator and Mrs. Everett Dirksen
Hon. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss
Senator and Mrs. Thruston B. Morton
Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon
Congressman and Mrs. Charles A. Halleck
Hon. and Mrs. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. J. Clifford Folger
Hon. and Mrs. Robert D. Murphy
Hon. and Mrs. John W. Hanes, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr.
General and Mrs. Alfred M. Gruenther
The Most Reveredd Philip M. Hannan
Hon. and Mrs. Earl E. T. Smith
Brig. General and Mrs. John M. Schweizer, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Blyth
Hon. and Mrs. Percival F. Brundage
Hon. and Mrs. Howard S. Cullman
Mrs. Preston Davie
Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. duPont
Mr. and Mrs. Leon Fleisher
Mr. and Mrs. Melville B. Grosvenos
Hon. and Mrs. Leonard W. Hall
Hon. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Howard
Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Hunt
Mrs. E. Townsend Irvin
Hon. and Mrs. Eric Johnston
Mr. and Mrs. Garfield I. Kass
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Lavan
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert A. May
Mr. and Mrs. George Meany
Hon. and Mrs. Frank Pace, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Laurence S. Rockefeller
Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Stone
Mr. Boris Timchenko
Mr. and Mrs. W. Hallam Tuck
Mr. and Mrs. George R. Wallace
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Watson, Jr.

Following the Dinner, a piano recital was given by the fame Leon Fleisher, winner of the Queen Elizabeth of Belgium Concours prize in 1952.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1959

8:07 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:15 - 8:30 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow

8:30 - 10:35 am **LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING**
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Thurston B. Morton
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Thomas Kuchel
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman Carroll D. Kearns
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. Elliott Richardson
Hon. Frederick B. Mueller
Mr. Sam Hughes
Hon. Stuart Rothman
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:37 - 11:07 am (Rev. John P. Markoe, S. J.) OFF THE RECORD
(Omaha, Nebraska) (Personal Friend)

11:07 - 12:24 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:14 - 11:16 am	Hon. James Hagerty
12:24 - 12:35 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty
12:36 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
12:45 pm	(LUNCH)
1:23 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:30 - 2:33 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:11 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz, Colonel William Draper, and Captain Evan P. Aurand departed the White House and motored to Arlington National Cemetery to attend the funeral of Hon. Donald A. Quarles.
3:19 pm	Arrived at Arlington National Cemetery.
3:25 - 3:45 pm	Funeral Services for Hon. Donald A. Quarles. (Following the Services, the President extended his condolenses to Mrs. Quarles and members of the immediate family).
3:50 pm	Departed Arlington National Cemetery and motored to the White House.
3:59 pm	Arrived at the White House and entered the office.
4:04 - 4:19 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:13 - 4:50 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:50 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1959

8:17 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.

8:18 - 8:20 am — Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Roemer McPhee

8:20 - 8:30 am — Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:30 - 9:45 am — NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. Leo A. Hoegh
Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr.
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Maurice Stans
Hon. John A. McCone
Hon. Elmer F. Bennett
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Hon. T. Keith Glennan
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
General Thomas D. White
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. George V. Allen
Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr.
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
General C. P. Cabell
Dr. Herbert York
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. Howard Furnas
Hon. Marion W. Boggs
Hon. James S. Lay, Jr.

9:45 - 9:55 am — Hon. Neil McElroy
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:56 - 10:05 am — Mr. Roemer McPhee

10:12 - 10:23 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:23 - 10:26 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:26 - 10:58 am	Pre-Press Briefing Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Gerald Morgan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Bryce Harlow
11:00 - 11:30 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:35 - 11:46 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:46 - 11:49 am	Hon. Leo Hoegh
11:49 - 11:59 am	The President greeted the following Civil Defense Directors in the Rose Garden:

National Civil Defense Advisory Council (Presidential Appointees):

- Hon. J. Caleb Boggs, Governor of Delaware
- Hon. Okey L. Patterson, Former Governor of West Va.
- Hon. John B. Hynes, Mayor of Boston, Mass.
- Hon. Clifford E. Rishell, Mayor of Oakland, Cal.
- Hon. P. Kenneth Peterson, Mayor of Minneapolis, Minn.
- Major General Otto L. Nelson, Jr., Vice President, New York Life Insurance Company, N. Y. City
- Mr. George J. Richardson, Special Assistant to the President, AFL-CIO, Washington, D. C.
- Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton, Red Oak, Iowa
- Mrs. Charles P. Howard, Boston, Mass.

State, Commonwealth and Territorial Civil Defense Directors

- Major General Ralph J. Olson, President, National Association of State and Territorial Civil Defense Directors
- Lt. General Clarence R. Huebner, Past President, National Association of State and Territorial Civil Defense Directors

(continued)

11:49 - 11:59 am Civil Defense Directors (list continued):

Lt. General Henry L. Larsen, Past President, National Association of State and Territorial Civil Defense Directors - Director of Civil Defense, Colo.

Colonel Arthur M. Sheets, Past President, National Association of State and Territorial Civil Defense Directors - Director, Oregon Civil Defense Agency

Alabama
- Mr. Joe S. Foster, Jr.
- Mr. Bobbie J. Bialock

Arizona
- Mrs. Creola P. Walker

Arkansas
- Mr. Owen Payne, Jr.

California
- Mr. Harold G. Robinson

Delaware
- Mr. Robert N. Downes
- Mr. Frank H. Buck

District of Columbia
- Colonel John E. Fondahl

Florida
- Colonel Hiram W. Tarkington

Hawaii
- Major General F. W. Makinney

Idaho
- Colonel James S. Keel, Jr.

Illinois
- Major General Robert M. Woodward

Iowa
- Mr. E. M. Riordan

Kansas
- Major General Joe Nickell

Kentucky
- Major General Jesse Scott Lindsay

Louisiana
- Major John H. Boh

Maine
- Colonel Walter H. Kennett

Maryland
- Mr. Sherley Ewing

(continued)

11:49 - 11:59 am **Civil Defense Directors (list continued):**

Massachusetts
- Colonel John J. Devlin
- Thomas A. Donnelly

Minnesota
- Colonel Hubert A. Schon

Mississippi
- Mr. Hendrix A. Dawson

Montana
- Mr. Hugh K. Potter

Nebraska
- Major General Guy N. Henninger

Nevada
- Mr. Albert D. McCuistion

New Hampshire
- Rear Admiral C. A. Brinkmann

New Jersey
- Mr. J. Morgan Van Hise

New York
- Mr. J. P. Hennessey

North Dakota
- Colonel Noel F. Tharalson

Ohio
- Mr. Thane Durey

Pennsylvania
- Dr. Richard Gerstell

Rhode Island
- Major General John M. McGreevy

South Carolina
- Mr. Charles Boyd Culbertson

South Dakota
- Brig. General Homer E. Jensen

Tennessee
- Colonel Robert L. Fox

Texas
- Mr. James H. Garner

Utah
- Mr. Leonard A. Higgins

Vermont
- Mr. William H. Baumann

(continued)

11:49 - 11:59 am Civil Defense Directors (list continued):

Virginia
  Mr. Douglas L. Moore, Jr.
Washington
  Mr. Charles C. Ralls
West Virginia
  Colonel Edgar McKee Sites
  William Hogan
  Elizabeth F. Massing
Wyoming
  Colonel E. L. Rogers
Puerto Rico
  Mr. Agustin Mercado-Reveron

Regional Directors, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

Region I	Mr. Albert D. O'Connor, Harvard, Mass.
Region II	Mr. John L. Sullivan, Olney, Md.
Region III	Judge Thomas H. Goodman, Thomasville, Fla.
Region IV	Major General Paul K. MacDonald, Battle Creek, Michigan
Region V	Mr. Welcome W. Wilson, Denton, Texas
Region VI	Mr. Albert C. Tilley, Denver, Colorado
Region VII	Mr. Evar P. Peterson, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Region VIII	Mr. Philip D. Batson, Everett, Wash.

Staff, Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

Governor Leo A. Hoegh, Director
Mr. Hubert R. Gallagher, Director of Special Liaison
Mr. T. J. Harte, Security and Inspection
Mr. John J. Williams, Assistant to the Director, Special Liaison

Others

Mr. Walter P. Halstead, President, United States Civil Defense Council
Colonel M. P. Cawdron, Canadian Executive Secretary, Joint United States/Canada Civil Defense Committee

11:59 - 12:10 pm	Colonel Arthur Sheets Director, Oregon Civil Defense Agency	
12:10 - 12:12 pm	Hon. James Hagerty	
12:12 - 12:35 pm	(Mr. Joe Lindholm, Audubon, Iowa) (Mr. Holger Lindholm, father) (Steve Lindholm, 14) (Craig Lindholm, 12)	OFF THE RECORD
12:35 - 12:41 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan	
12:46 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:18 pm	The President returned to the office.	
2:20 - 2:25 pm	Major John Eisenhower	
2:25 - 2:26 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
3:05 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos	
3:30 - 3:31 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
3:48 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.	
4:07 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital where they were met by General James H. Forsee who escorted the President to Secretary Dulles' suite. Following the President's visit with Secretary Dulles, he spoke briefly with Mrs. Nathan Twining.	
4:28 pm	The President and General Snyder departed Walter Reed and motored to the White House.	
4:47 pm	Arrived at the White House.	

4:50 pm	The President returned to the office.
4:50 - 4:51 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
5:00 - 5:12 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Roemer McPhee
5:12 - 6:02 pm	(Hon. Neil H. McElroy) OFF THE RECORD
6:03 - 6:14 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
6:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
8:01 pm	The President and Mrs. John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Belgium Embassy to attend Dinner given by King Baudouin in honor of the President.
8:11 pm	Arrived at the Belgium Embassy. Photographs were taken of the President, King Baudouin, and Mrs. John Eisenhower.
8:20 - 10:15 pm	DINNER in honor of the President, given by King Baudouin: The President Mrs. John Eisenhower Hon. Sam Rayburn Hon. and Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. and Mrs. Neil McElroy Hon. and Mrs. Wiley T. Buchanan Hon. and Mrs. Clifford Folger Miss Virginia Warren Colonel and Mrs. I. W. Littell Hon. and Mrs. Robert Woods Bliss Miss Patricia McMahon His Majesty King Baudouin H. E. Pierre Wigny, Minister of Foreign Affairs Count Gobert d'Aspremont Lynden The Grand Marchall of the Court The Belgium Ambassador and Baroness Silversruys Count Du Parc, Court Chamberlain Mr. and Mrs. De Bassompierre, Counselor of Embassy Colonel Debeche, Aide-de-Camp Major Blondiau, Aide-de-Camp

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MAY 14 - THURSDAY - 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:02 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:10 - 8:24 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:15 - 8:24 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:24 - 8:34 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:27 - 8:34 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:40 - 8:43 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:50 am	The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.
9:10 am	Departed from MATS Terminal aboard the Columbine for flight to Newark, New Jersey. The following were aboard with the President: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Ann Whitman General Howard McC. Snyder Miss Mary Caffrey Captain Olive Marsh Dr. Malcolm Moos Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. Senator Clifford P. Case Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. Dan Mahoney Hon. Norman P. Mason, Federal Housing Mr. Walter S. Rosenberry, Federal Housing Sgt. John Moaney Mr. L. W. Burton, Director of Washington Airport
10:00 am	Arrived at Newark, N. J., Airport and was greeted by Governor Robert B. Meyner Mr. Wescott Toole, Newark Chamber of Commerce Mr. Joseph Job, U. S. Marshal, Newark, N. J. Hon. Leo P. Carlin, Mayor of Newark, N. J. Hon. Bernard M. Shanley Mr. William Barba Hon. Clarence Francis

10:05 am The President and Hon. Clarance Francis departed the Newark Airport and motored to the Lincoln Center groundbreaking site in New York City.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

10:46 am Arrived at the Lincoln Center ground-breaking site where the President was greeted by
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, 3rd.

10:52 - 11:54 am The President participated in the ground-breaking ceremonies of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. This event commences the construction of a culture center for the City of New York. The site of the ground-breaking will initiate the construction of the Philharmonic Hall. Five other buildings will be built later: new Metropolitan Opera House, a theatre for the dance, a repertory theatre, new facilities for the Juilliard School, and a library museum.

Mayor Robert B. Wagner is introduced.

Lt. Governor Malcolm Wilson is introduced.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, 3rd introduces the President.

The President breaks ground for the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, the President, Mr. Clarence Francis, and Hon. James Hagerty went to the platform and thanked
Mr. Leonard Bernstein
Miss Rise Stevens
Mr. Leonard Warren

11:54 am The President and Mayor Robert Wagner departed Lincoln Center and motored to the U. S. World Trade Fair at the New York Coliseum.

11:58 am Arrived at the U. S. World Trade Fair at the New York Coliseum.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

11:58 am Upon arriving at the U. S. World Trade Fair at the New York Coliseum, the President was greeted by
Mr. Charles Snitbow
President of the U. S. World Trade Fair
Mr. Arthur Smadbeck
President of the Coliseum Exhibits
Mr. Z. B. Hyde
General Manager of the New York Coliseum

The Third Annual U. S. World Trade Fair has 63 countries participating, with more than 3,000 exhibits covering the four floors of the Coliseum. The President visited on the second floor, which consists of 26 National pavilions, and was presented gifts by the Ambassadors or Foreign Ministers of the countries who had exhibits on this floor.

12:58 pm The President departed the Coliseum, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower, and motored to the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

1:05 pm Arrived at the Waldorf Hotel where he was greeted by
Mr. Joseph Binns
Executive Vice President of the Hotel
Mr. Wallace Lee, Manager of the Hotel
Mr. Dell 'Agnese, Tower Manager of the Hotel

The above escorted the President to his suite, and the following entered the suite with him:
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Major John Eisenhower
Hon. James Hagerty
General Howard McC. Snyder
Chief U. E. Baughman
Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy

1:10 - 1:40 pm Mr. Herman Tritz
Mr. Emanuel Goldman

1:10 - 6:30 pm Mr. Thomas E. Stephens, the artist, was in the President's suite.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The following saw the President during the afternoon in his suite at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel:

3:19 - 3:32 pm	Mr. Maxwell Hahn
3:40 - 4:30 pm	Mr. David McDonald President, United Steelworkers of America
3:50 - 4:10 pm	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
3:51 0 4:40 pm	Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Kalmanson Johannesburg, Africa
4:11 - 4:57 pm	Sir Leslie Nicholls
4:20 - 4:56 pm	Mr. Leon Michael
4:25 - 5:23 pm	Dr. Milton Katz Harvard University
4:35 - 5:55 pm	Dr. Barnaby Keeney President, Brown University Mr. Winthrop Aldrich
4:55 - 5:37 pm	Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy Deputy Commissioner Aldrich Commissioner Walter Arn (Had picture taken with the President presenting a donation for the Police Athletic League)
4:58 - 6:22 pm	Mr. Sigurd Larmon
4:58 - 6:25 pm	Mr. William Robinson
5:01 - 6:22 pm	Mr. Barry Leithead
5:22 - 6:46 pm	Hon. Gabriel Hauge
5:27 - 6:22 pm	Mr. George Allen
5:28 - 6:46 pm	Mr. Clifford Roberts
5:50 - 6:30 pm	Mr. David Marx

NEW YORK, N. Y.

7:00 pm The President departed his suite at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and went to the Jansen Room to attend a reception. He was accompanied by:

- Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.
  - Alfred P. Sloan Foundation
- Dr. Detlev W. Bronk
  - National Academy of Sciences
- Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg
  - American Association for the Advancement of Science
- Dr. Warren Weaver
  - Rockefeller Foundation
- Mr. Willcox Adsit
  - General Motors Acceptance Corporation
- Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
- Hon. Gabriel Hauge
- Hon. James Hagerty
- Mr. Clifford Roberts

7:00 - 7:25 pm The President attended a special pre-dinner reception in the Jansen Suite.

7:25 pm The President went to the Starlight Roof to attend the Science Symposium Dinner sponsored by the National Academy of Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation.

7:30 - 9:30 pm Science Symposium Dinner.

9:30 - 9:55 pm ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, which was broadcast by all radio networks, and picked up by "canned" television by CBS.

The President departed the Starlight Room upon completion of his Address and went to his car, escorted by

- Mr. Wallace Lee
- Mr. Dell 'Agnese
- Mr. Willcox Adsit

NEW YORK, N. Y.

10:03 pm	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and motored to LaGuardia Airport, Marine Terminal.
10:28 pm	Arrived at LaGuardia Airport, Marine Terminal.
10:40 pm	Airborne for Washington, D. C., aboard the Columbine. The following accompanied the President: Major John Eisenhower Mr. George Allen Mrs. Ann Whitman Mr. James Hagerty Miss Mary Caffrey Dr. Howard Snyder Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Dr. Malcolm Moos Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Captain Olive Marsh Hon. Norman Mason Mr. Walter S. Rosenberry, Jr. Dr. Lee Dubridge Mr. James Rowley and Secret Service Agents
11:45 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
11:48 pm	The President, Major John Eisenhower, and Mr. George Allen departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
11:57 pm	Arrived at the White House.

1959 (2)

Mrs Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service
May 18, 1959

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Log, Presidential Suite, Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York City, on May 14, 1959.

Thursday, May 14, 1959

12:20 p.m. Messrs. Herman Tritz and Emanuel Goldman entered the President's suite and departed at 1:40 p.m.

12:35 p.m. Mr. Tom Stephens (the artist) entered the President's suite.

1:10 p.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. James Hagerty, Mr. Tom Stephens, Major Eisenhower, Dr. Howard Snyder, Chief Baughman, Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy, and Mr. Joseph F. Binns, Executive Vice-President of the Hotel, entered the Presidential suite. (Chief Baughman, Police Commissioner Kennedy, and Mr. Binns departed shortly thereafter.)

1:22 p.m. Ambassador Lodge entered the President's suite to see Secretary Tom Stephens and departed immediately.

1:44 p.m. Mr. John Stinton entered the President's suite to see Dr. Snyder and departed at 1:55 p.m.

3:19 p.m. Mr. Maxwell Hahn entered the President's suite and departed at 3:32 p.m.

3:40 p.m. Mr. David McDonald entered the President's suite and departed at 4:30 p.m.

3:50 p.m. Dr. James Killian entered President's suite and departed at 4:10 p.m.

3:51 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Kalmanson (from Johannesburg, Africa) entered the President's suite and departed at 4:40 p.m.

4:11 p.m. Sir Leslie Nicholls entered President's suite and departed at 4:57 p.m.

4:20 p.m. Mr. Leon Michael entered the President's suite and departed at 4:56 p.m.

4:25 p.m. Mr. Milton Katz entered the President's suite and departed at 5:23 p.m.

4:35 p.m. Dr. Barnaby Keeney entered the President's suite and departed at 5:55 p.m.

4:55 p.m. Police Commissioner Stephen Kennedy and Deputy Commissioner Aldrich and Commissioner Walter Arm and a photographer entered the President's suite and took a group picture of the President presenting a donation for the Police Athletic League. They departed at 5:37 p.m.

4:58 p.m. Messrs. Sig Larmon and William Robinson entered the President's suite.

5:01 p.m. Messrs. Ellis Slater and Frank Willard entered President's suite.

5:15 p.m. Mr. Barry Leithead entered President's suite.

5:22 p.m. Dr. Gabriel Hauge entered President's suite.

5:27 p.m. Mr. George Allen entered President's suite.

5:28 p.m. Mr. Clifford Roberts entered President's suite.

5:34 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered President's suite and departed at 5:35 p.m.

5:50 p.m. Mr. Dave Marx entered President's suite.

6:22 p.m. Messrs. Slater, Larmon, Allen, Leithead and Willard departed the President's suite.

6:25 p.m. Mr. William Robinson departed President's suite.

6:30 p.m. Mr. Marx and Mr. Stephens (artist) departed the suite.

6:35 p.m. Mr. Hagerty entered the President's suite.

6:46 p.m. The President departed his suite, accompanied by Mr. Wallace Lee, Manager of the Hotel, Mr. Alfred Sloan, Jr., Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, Dr. W. Weaver, Dr. Paul E. Klopsteg, and Mr. Willcox Adsit, Dr. Killian, Mr. Hagerty, Mr. Clifford Roberts, and Dr. Hauge. (See ATSAIC Kellerman's report for details of the President's attendance at a special reception in the Jansen Room of the Hotel and the Starlight Roof, and also his departure for Washington, D. C.)

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:00 - 8:13 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:15 - 8:25 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:25 - 8:27 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:27 - 8:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:30 - 8:50 am	(Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster - 8:35 - 8:37 am)
8:50 - 8:55 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (8:50 - 8:51 am)
8:55 - 8:58 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
9:00 - 10:23 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Edson O. Sessions Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. O'Connell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Gray Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Robert Merriam Mr. Arthur Minnich

(continued)

9:00 - 10:23 am	CABINET MEETING (continued) Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Bradley Patterson Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Hon. Alan T. Waterman Hon. T. Keith Glennan Dr. Lee DuBridge Mr. Bob Briber Hon. Frederick Mueller Mr. Francis Miller Mr. Charles Lloyd	
10:25 - 10:35 am	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson	
10:35 - 11:07 am	(Hon. Neil H. McElroy) (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Robert Murphy) (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (General Maxwell Taylor)	OFF THE RECORD
11:35 - 11:46 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier	
11:46 - 11:47 am	Hon. Jack Anderson	
11:47 - 11:55 am	The following group called on the President to present signed petitions in support of his program to balance the budget and stabilize the dollar: Representing "Alerted Americans": Mrs. Philip L. Corson, Phymouth Meeting, Pa. Mr. Walter Knerr, Norristown, Pa. Mr. William M. Taylor, Norristown, Pa. Also present: Congressman Walt Horan, Washington Congressman John A. LaFore, Jr., Pa. Congressman Catherine May, Washington Congressman Thomas M. Pelly, Washington Congressman Jack Westland, Washington Hon. Jack Anderson	

12:00 - 12:24 pm	H. E. Abba Eban Ambassador of Israel (Farewell call upon resigning his post in Washington) Hon. Robert Corrigan
12:24 - 12:31 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:30 - 12:31 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:40 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:06 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to 16th and K where he picked up Mr. George Allen, and the two motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:44 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
3:00 - 5:29 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Colonel Thomas Belshe (Dr. Snyder accompanied them around the course)
5:50 pm	Departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House with Mr. George Allen.
6:14 pm	Arrived at the White House.
6:15 pm	(Hon. James P. Mitchell) (Saw the President in the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1959

7:40 am The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal. He was accompanied by
- Barbara Ann Eisenhower
- David Eisenhower
- Colonel Robert L. Schulz
- Mr. James Rowley

7:50 am Arrived at MATS Terminal.

7:57 am The President was airborne for Colorado Springs, Colorado, with the following:
- Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and their four children
- Hon. James Hagerty
- General Howard McC. Snyder
- Mrs. Ann Whitman
- Miss Mary Caffrey
- Captain Olive Marsh

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

11:05 am The President and his party arrived at Peterson Field, Colorado, and were greeted by:
- Major General James E. Briggs
  - Superintendent of the Air Force Academy
- Lt. Colonel James Hunter
  - Assistant Chief of Staff
- Major G. P. Culver
  - Director of Plans and Programs
- Colonel James Stewart
  - Deputy Commander of the 4600th Air Base Wing

Following introductions, the President and Major General James E. Briggs motored from Peterson Field to the Air Force Academy. In addition to those already in the President's party, the following were also in the motorcade:
- Hon. James H. Douglas, Secretary of the Air Force
- General Thomas D. White
- Brig. General Henry R. Sullivan
- Lt. Colonel James D. Hunter

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
U. S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

11:40 am The President and General Briggs entered the Air Force Academy Grounds, and proceeded to the Cadet Dining Hall, after riding around the grounds and viewing the various buildings.

12:39 pm Arrived at the Cadet Dining Hall. The President greeted the Cadets who were dining. He was located up one floor on the balcony which overlooks the dining area. The following were assembled in the lounge area near the balcony:

Brig. General Henry R. Sullivan
    Commandant of Cadets
Colonel Robert F. McDermott
    Dean of Faculty
Colonel Delmar J. Rogers
    Chief of Staff
Colonel George B. Simler
    Director of Athletics
Colonel Jasper A. Westbrook
    Commander, 7625th Support Group
Major C. H. Hall
    Duty Officer, Commander of Cadets

Cadet Wing Staff
    Cadet/Colonel Herbert A. Adamson, Wing Comm.
    Cadet/Lt. Colonel Leonard J. Mahoney
        Wing Operations Officer
    Cadet/Major James W. Conally, Wing Adjutant
    Cadet/Major Gerald J. Garvey, Wing Supply Officer

Cadet/Colonel Herbert A. Adamson called the cadets to attention. He then made a presentation speech, and presented to the President a diploma, making him a member of the first graduating class of the Academy.

The President briefly addressed the Cadets.

12:55 pm The President and Major General James E. Briggs departed the Cadet Dining Hall and proceeded to the President's car.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The President departed the Air Force Academy and motored to Peterson Field.

1:33 pm Arrived at Peterson Field.

1:35 pm The President and his party were airborne for Denver, Colorado.

DENVER, COLORADO

1:50 pm The President landed at Lowry Air Force Base and was met by Mrs. Eisenhower and Mrs. Gordon Moore.

1:58 pm Departed Lowry Air Force Base and motored to the Brown Palace Hotel.

2:18 pm Arrived at the Brown Palace Hotel. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were met by Mr. Charles O'Toole who escorted them to the Presidential Suite on the 8th floor.

4:45 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Major and Mrs. John S. D. Eisenhower and their four children, departed the Brown Palace Hotel and motored to the Doud residence at 750 Lafayette Street to visit with Mrs. Eisenhower's mother.

6:18 pm The President, Major John Eisenhower, Mrs. John Eisenhower, David, Barbara Ann, Susan, and Mary Jean Eisenhower departed the Doud residence and returned to the Brown Palace Hotel. Mrs. Eisenhower stayed on with Mrs. Doud until later. 7:30 pm.

6:25 pm Arrived at the Brown Palace Hotel.
(Mrs. Eisenhower returned to the Hotel at 7:40 pm).

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1959

DENVER, COLORADO

8:15 am The President and Major John Eisenhower and Mr. Aksel Nielsen departed the Brown Palace Hotel and toured the Broomfield Heights, Columbine Country Club, and the Greenwood Lake Areas.

10:12 am Arrived back at the Doud residence.

10:45 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and family departed the Doud residence and motored to Lowry Air Force Base.

10:55 am Arrived at Lowry Air Force Base. The following were on hand to greet the President:

Governor and Mrs. Stephen L. R. McNichols
Mr. Aksel Nielsen
Mayor and Mrs. Will F. Nicholson
Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Toole
General and Mrs. E. P. Mussett

11:55 am The President and his party departed Lowry Air Force Base aboard the Columbine and flew to Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

7:07 pm Arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C.

7:08 pm Departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.

7:18 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MAY 18, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:17 - 8:28 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:30 - 8:47 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:07 - 9:25 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
9:26 - 9:40 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming
9:40 - 9:45 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:46 - 10:00 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:11 - 10:18 am	The President presented the International Solomon R. Guggenheim Award to Mr. Joan Miro, Spanish Artist. The following attended the ceremony: Mr. Joan Miro and wife Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim President, Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation Mr. James Johnson Sweeney Director, Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum H. E. Jose M. de Areilza, Count de Motrico The Spanish Ambassador Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:18 - 10:35 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:38 - 10:43 am	Hon. Don Paarlberg
10:43 - 10:56 am	H. E. Antonio Carrillo Flores, The Mexican Ambassador Hon. Roy Rubottom, Assistant Secretary of State
10:57 - 11:13 am	(Hon. Lewis L. Strauss) OFF THE RECORD
11:30 - 11:48 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:48 - 11:54 am	Judge Juvenal Marchisio, Brooklyn, New York Mr. Joseph Jordan, Yonkers, New York Rev. Caesar Donanzan Mr. Ross J. DiLorenzo Hon. Rocco Siciliano (Saw the President prior to his receiving the delegates attending the American Committee on Italian Migration Symposium)

11:54 - 12:05 pm	The President greeted the delegates attending the American Committee on Italian Migration Symposium held in Washington. There were 195 in the group.
12:05 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:10 - 12:12 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:12 - 12:13 pm	The President was introduced to Mr. Jack Anderson's daughter and family: Mr. and Mrs. Lonzo L. Epps Jack, Jeff, and Jan Epps Mr. and Mrs. Jack Anderson were also present
12:13 pm	The President went to the Mansion.
12:14 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
12:32 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed Hospital where they were met by Brig. General James H. Forsee, who escorted the President and General Snyder to the suite of Hon. John Foster Dulles. Following his visit with Hon. John Foster Dulles, the President visited General Nathan Twining General George C. Marshall Mrs. Wilton B. Persons
12:50 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Walter Reed Hospital and motored to the White House.
1:08 pm	Arrived at the White House.
1:05 pm	(LUNCH)
2:40 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:43 - 2:45 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
3:13 - 3:15 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins

3:20 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.
3:47 pm	Returned to the office.
3:59 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:05 am - 8:15	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Bryce Harlow (joined at 8:06 am)
8:17 - 8:19 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee
8:22 - 8:35 am	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Thomas S. Gates (joined at 8:30 am)
8:30 - 10:35 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Everett M. Dirksen Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Thomas H. Kuchel Senator George D. Aiken Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman Leo E. Allen Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman John Taber Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Jr. Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. James H. Douglas Mr. George Vaughn Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Dr. Marvin McLain Mr. Martin Sorkin Hon. James Mitchell Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Mr. Sam Hughes Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Norman Mason Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Anne Wheaton Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Clyde Wheeler Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:35 - 10:43 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:43 - 10:44 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:45 - 11:02 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:55 - 11:02 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:04 - 11:54 am	The President met with the following members of his Science Advisory Committee, OFF THE RECORD: (Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.) (Dr. Robert F. Bacher) (Dr. William O. Baker) (Dr. Hans A. Bethe) (Dr. Detlev W. Bronk) (Dr. Britton Chance) (Dr. James B. Fisk) (Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky) (Dr. Edwin H. Land) (Dr. Edward M. Purcell) (Dr. Emanuel R. Piore) (Dr. I. I. Rabi) (Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg) (Dr. Cyril S. Smith) (Dr. Paul A. Weiss) (Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner) (Dr. Hugh L. Dryden) (Dr. Albert G. Hill) (Dr. Herbert Scoville, Jr.) (Dr. Alan T. Waterman) (Dr. Herbert York) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John Eisenhower)
11:56 - 12:05 pm	The President presented scholastic achievement awards to four representative blind students, during the first annual Education for the Blind Week, sponsored by Recording for the Blind, Inc: Richard Olsen Cowan (and Mrs. Cowan) getting master's degree from Stanford University James R. Slagle (and Mrs. Slagle) getting doctor's degree from MIT Mrs. Bianca Covelli Stewart (and husband) graduating from Queens College, Flushing, N. Y. Robert J. Winn, Jr. (and his father) graduating from North Texas State College, Denton

11:56 - 12:05 pm	The following accompanied the blind students (continued from previous page): From Recording for the Blind, Inc. Mrs. Frederick B. Payne, President Mrs. Ronald H. Macdonald, Jr., Honorary Chairman and Founder Mrs. Heywood Gilpatric Member of the Board and former President Mrs. Ian MacDonald, Member of the Board Mr. Burnham Carter, National Director
12:06 - 12:10 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
12:13 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:33 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:33 - 1:35 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
1:35 - 1:47 pm	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Roemer McPhee (Met with the President re Railroad Retirement)
1:48 pm	The President returned to the Mansion and went to the dentist.
3:04 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
3:32 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
3:49 - 5:32 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe. (At the entrance of Burning Tree, Major Eisenhower delivered a message to the President).
6:02 pm	The President departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.

6:32 pm Arrived at the White House.

7:30 pm STAG DINNER - OFF THE RECORD

(The President)
(Hon. Wilbur Brucker)
(Hon. George E. Allen)
(Mr. Carl V. Anderson)
(President, An-Son Petroleum Co., Oklahoma City)
(Mr. Virgil Browne)
(Coca Cola Company, Oklahoma City)
(Mr. Walker Buckner)
(Mr. Donald C. Dayton)
(President, The Dayton Co., Minneapolis)
(Dr. Edward L. R. Elson)
(Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless)
(Mr. Joseph B. Hall)
(President, The Kroger Company, Cincinnati)
(Mr. W. Alton Jones)
(Mr. Henry R. Luce)
(Mr. William T. Payne)
(President, Big Chief Drilling Co., Oklahoma City)
(Mr. Henning W. Prentis, Jr)
(President, Armstrong Cork Company)
(Mr. Robert W. Woodruff)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1959

7:57 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.	
8:15 - 8:25 am	Mr. Roemer McPhee	
8:26 - 8:34 am	Major John Eisenhower	
8:59 - 9:25 am	(Hon. H. Alexander Smith) (Major John Eisenhower)	OFF THE RECORD
9:30 - 9:55 am	(Judge Orie L. Phillips)	OFF THE RECORD
9:55 - 9:59 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower	
9:59 - 10:09 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
10:09 - 10:16 am	H. E. Dr. Miloslav Rusek Newly appointed Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Republic - to present his credentials to the President Hon. Robert Corrigan	
10:16 - 10:32 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos	
10:40 - 10:42 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
10:42 - 11:00 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier	
11:00 - 11:22 am	Hon. William P. Rogers	
11:25 - 11:35 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty	
11:35 - 11:37 am	Hon. William P. Rogers	
11:37 - 11:53 am	The President greeted the members of the Board of Governors and Officers of the American Bar Association: Mr. E. Dixie Beggs, Florida Mr. Robert K. Bell, New Jersey Mr. Richard H. Bowerman, Connecticut Mr. Harold H. Bredell, Indiana	

(continued)

11:37 - 11:53 am	The President greeted the members of the Board of Governors and Officers of the American Bar Association (List continued from page 1) Mr. Joseph D. Calhoun, Pennsylvania Mr. Willoughby A. Colby, New Hampshire Mr. Glenn M. Coulter, Michigan Mr. Walter E. Craig, Arizona Mr. George S. Geffs, Wisconsin Mr. Tappan Gregory, Illinois Mr. Donald D. Harris, Minnesota Mr. Egbert Heywood, North Carolina Mr. John N. Hynzman, Chicago Mr. Ross L. Malohe, New Mexico - President Mr. Douglas McKay, South Carolina Mr. John D. Randall, Iowa Mr. Charles S. Rhyne, D. C. Mr. Franklin Riter, Utah Mr. Whitney North Seymour, New York Mr. Sylvester C. Smith, Jr., New Jersey Mr. Benjamin Wham, Illinois Mr. Joseph D. Stecher, Executive Director Hon. William P. Rogers
11:53 - 12:27 pm	Major John Eisenhower
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2;08 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:45 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:25 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
3:50 - 5:05 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:07 pm	Returned to the office.
5:08 - 5:15 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Malcolm Moos
5:15 - 5:17 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1959

7:45 am	(Hon. Richard M. Nixon) (Had breakfast with the President)	OFF THE RECORD
8:20 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Richard M. Nixon.	
8:20 - 9:00 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon	
9:00 - 10:29 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Elmer Staats Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Thomas C. Mann General Maxwell D. Taylor Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Howard Furnas Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason	
10:29 - 10:39 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
10:40 - 10:50 am	Major John Eisenhower	
10:52 - 10:54 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins	

11:08 - 11:10 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:10 - 11:35 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Julian Baird Mr. Robert Mayo Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:35 - 11:49 am	Hon. Robert B. Anderson
11:49 - 12:06 pm	The following representatives of the National League of Insured Savings Associations called on the President: James E. Bent, President of the League President, Hartford Federal Savings Association Hartford, Connecticut F. Marion Donahoe, Vice President of the League President, Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association, San Francisco, California Lacey Boggess, Member, Executive Committee of the League President, Mutual Savings and Loan Association, Ft. Worth, Texas Kenneth G. Heisler, Managing Director of the League, Washington, D. C. Senator Prescott Bush, Connecticut
12:06 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Herbert Brownell, Jr.
12:30 - 12:32 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Bryce Harlow
12:32 - 12:33 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
12:33 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:50 pm	The President returned to the office.
1:50 - 1:57 pm	Major John Eisenhower
1:57 - 1:58 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

1:58 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:21 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country.
2:42 - 5:10 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Major John Eisenhower joined them on the 17th tee and played 9 holes with them.
5:38 pm	The President, Mr. George Allen and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
6:02 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1959

7:45 am H. E. Dag Hammarskjold
Secretary General of the United Nations
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
(Had breakfast with the President)

8:48 am The President arrived in the office, accompanied by
H. E. Dag Hammarskjold
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.
(The above remained with the President until 8:55 am)

8:55 - 9:00 am Hon. Wilton B. Persons

9:00 -10:30 am CABINET MEETING
The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. William P. Rogers
Hon. Edson O. Sessions
Hon. Fred Seaton
Hon. Frederick Mueller
Hon. Ture D. Morse
Hon. James P. O'Connell
Hon. Arthur Flemming
Hon. Elmer Staats
Hon. Leo Hoegh
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Robert Gray
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Hon. Gordon Gray
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Hon. Karl G. Harrs, Jr.
Hon. James Hagerty (item 2 only)
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Mr. Arthur Minnich
Hon. Donald Paarlberg

(continued)

9:00 - 10:30 am	CABINET MEETING (continued): Mr. Bradley Patterson Hon. Calrence Randall Hon. Rocco Siciliano Mrs. Anne Wheaton Major John Eisenhower Hon. Norman Mason Hon. George V. Allen Mr. Harold McClellan (Moscow Fair) Hon. Abbott Washburn Mr. George Roderick Mr. Merrill Whitman Hon. Edward Mills Hon. Franklin Floete Hon. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Elwood Quesada
10:30 - 11:06 am	H. E. Antoine Pinay French Minister of Finance H. E. Herve Alphand Ambassador of France Hon. Robert Murphy Deputy Under Secretary of State Mr. Raymond Arasse, Staff Assistant to Mr. Pinay
11:06 - 11:07 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower Mr. Roemer McPhee
11:10 am	The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter for flight to St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. The following accompanied him: Hon. James Hagerty Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. William Knighton, of Baltimore Sun Mr. James Rowley and Secret Service Agents
11:32 am	Arrived at St. John's College Athletic Field. The President was greeted by Dr. Richard D. Weigle, President of St. John's College Mr. Richard Cleveland, Chairman of Board of Trustees Hon. J. Millard Tawes, Governor of Maryland Hon. Theodore McKeldin, Former Governor of Maryland

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

11:34 am	Dr. Richard D. Weigle escorted the President from the Athletic Field to the office of the College President, located in McDowell Hall.
11:36 am	The President greeted approximately 100 people assembled in the office of the College President.
11:45 am	The President and Dr. Weigle proceeded to the auditorium and onto the stage.
12:00 Noon	Invocation by the Rt. Rev. Noble C. Powell Bishop of Maryland
12:05 pm	The National Anthem
12:10 pm	Welcome by the Chairman of the Board of Visitors and Governors.
12:15 pm	Reading by the President of the College, Dr. Richard Weigle.
12:25 pm	Honorary Fellowships conferred upon Mark Van Doren of New York City, and Paul Mellon of Upperville, Virginia.
12:30 - 12:45 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
12:46 pm	The President departed St. John's College via helicopter and flew to his farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The following accompanied him: Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. James Rowley Secret Service Agents

GETTYSBURG, PA.

1:40 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.
	The following arrived in another helicopter: Colonel Walter Tkach Mr. Ray Scherer of NBC Secret Service Agents
3:02 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.

3:10 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
3:22 - 5:24 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen
5:30 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
5:38 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
	(Mrs. Eisenhower and Susan Eisenhower arrived at the Farm from Washington, at 3:18 pm)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

7:34 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
7:40 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
7:52 - 10:23 am	The President and Mr. George Allen played 18 holes of golf.
10:27 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
10:35 am	Arrived at the Farm.
10:45 am	The President, Mr. George Allen, Major John Eisenhower and Susan Eisenhower departed the residence and motored to the Cattle Barn and then to Mr. Allen's farm.
11:20 am	Returned to the residence.
12:27 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Harold H. Titus entered the Farm.
2:30 - 3:05 pm	The President, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Titus, and General Arthur Nevins walked around the Farm.
3:20 pm	The President, Mr. Harold Titus, and General Arthur Nevins motored to the fitting barn where they met Mr. Robert Harley, the herdsman, and toured the barn.
3:38 pm	Went to the Newman farm.
4:08 pm	Arrived at the Skeet Range.
4:10 pm	Arrived back at the residence.
4:25 - 4:35 pm	The President and Mr. Harold Titus walked around the grounds.
4:42 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Harold Titus departed the Farm.

7:10 pm The President began preparing food at the barbecue pit, but discontinued due to rain, and returned to the residence.

General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins were guests at the Farm until 9:20 pm.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:40 am	The President and Chief West walked around the residence.
2:03 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

3:53 pm	Arrived at the White House.
4:55 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the residence of the late John Foster Dulles.
5:06 - 5:26 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower paid their respects to Mrs. Dulles.
5:26 pm	Departed the Dulles residence and motored through Ft. Myer and Hains Point.
6:08 pm	Returned to the White House.

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

May 25, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, May 22 to 24, 1959.

Friday, May 22, 1959

11:10 am The President, accompanied by Captain E. P. Aurand, Secretary James Hagerty, William Knighton of the Baltimore Sun newspaper, SAIC Rowley, SAs Flohr and Taylor departed from the South Grounds of the White House aboard U. S. Marine Helicopter, arriving at Annapolis, Md. at 11:32 am.

Doctor Walter Tkach, Ray Scherer of NBC, SAs Mampel, Gintz, Towns and Gibbs proceeded to Annapolis, Md. on the chase helicopter.

(For complete details of the President's visit to St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. see reports of SA Rundle).

12:45 pm The President, accompanied by Captain E. P. Aurand, SAIC Rowley, ATSAIC Roberts and SA Flohr departed Annapolis, Md. aboard the U. S. Marine Helicopter and arrived at the President's Farm at 1:40 pm.

Doctor Walter Tkach, Ray Scherer of NBC, SAs Mampel, Gintz, Towns and Gibbs departed Annapolis, Md. on the U. S. Army chase helicopter at 12:46 pm and arrived at the President's Farm at 1:39 pm. Mr. Scherer remained on the helicopter when it arrived at the President's farm and departed on it at 1:43 pm.

1:19 pm Captain Olive Marsh entered farm via rear gate.

1:49 pm Dr. Tkach and Captain Marsh departed farm via main gate.

2:59 pm Mr. George Allen entered farm.

3:02 pm The President and Mr. George Allen departed the farm in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 3:10 pm.

ATSAIC Roberts, SAs Mampel, Towns and Gibbs worked the follow-up car #902-X with SA Greer driving. ASAIC Campion made the advance arrangements at the golf club, while SA Gintz remained on duty at the farm.

Dr. Tkach arrived at the golf course in a separate car and accompanied the President around the golf course.

The President practiced golf until 3:22 pm, at which time the President and Mr. George Allen teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:24 pm.

The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 5:30 pm in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and motored to the President's Farm, arriving there at 5:38 pm.

ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Holmes, Meredith and Grant worked the follow-up car #902-X with SA Greer driving, while SAs Godfrey and Rundle remained on duty at the farm during the absence of the President.

3:18 pm The First Lady and Miss Susan Eisenhower arrived at the Farm, having departed the White House at 1:34 pm in White House Car #102 driven by Sgt. Leonard Dry with SA Burke working the front seat. SA Holmes in SS Car 904-X worked a follow-up car.

5:06 pm The First Lady departed the Farm and shopped at Murphy's, Grant's and the A & P Store in Gettysburg, Pa., returning to the farm at 6:06 pm.

5:45 pm The President, accompanied by Chief West, walked around the farm, returning to the residence at 6:10 pm.

7:54 pm Mr. George Allen departed the main gate.

8:15 pm The President and First Lady and Miss Susan Eisenhower walked around the farm inspecting the buildings and the gardens, returning to the residence at 9:00 pm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, May 23, 1959

7:00 am Mr. George Allen entered main gate of farm.

7:34 am The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and ASAIC Campion in the front seat and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 7:40 am.

ATSAIC Roberts, SAs Gintz and Gibbs worked the follow-up car #905-X with SA Greer driving. SA Mampel made the advance arrangements at the golf club, while SA Towns remained on duty at the farm.

Dr. Walter Tkach motored to and from the Club in a separate car and accompanied the Presidential threesome around the course.

The President practiced golf from 7:42 am to 7:52 am, at which time the President, Mr. George Allen and General Arthur Nevins teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 10:23 am.

The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 10:27 am and motored to the President's Farm, arriving there at 10:35 am. Dr. Tkach returned to the farm in a separate car.

10:05 am Major John Eisenhower arrived at the Gettysburg Farm via helicopter.

10:37 am General Arthur Nevins entered main gate of farm, departing via the rear gate at 11:10 am.

10:45 am The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, Major John and Susan Eisenhower, departed the residence and motored to the Cattle Barn and then to Mr. Allen's farm, returning to the residence at 11:20 am. (Mr. Allen remained at his farm).

10:55 am Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm.

12:10 pm Major John Eisenhower departed Gettysburg Farm via helicopter.

12:27 pm Mr. and Mrs. Harold Titus entered main gate of farm.

2:24 pm General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins entered farm via the main gate.

2:30 pm The President, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Titus and General Arthur Nevins walked around the farm, returning to the residence at 3:05 pm.

3:20 pm The President, accompanied by Mr. Harold Titus and General Arthur Nevins, departed the residence in the Crosley station wagon and motored to the fitting barn, where upon arrival at 3:23 pm were met by Mr. Bartlett, the herdsman, and then toured the barn. The party departed the barn at 3:38 pm and motored to the Newman Farm, arriving there at 3:45 pm, where they inspected the pigs. The party departed the Newman Farm at 3:53 pm and motored to the Skeet Range via the Feister Farm, arriving there at 4:08 pm and then motoring to the residence, arriving there at 4:10 pm.

SA Flohr drove the Crosley Station Wagon with ASAIC Campion riding on the rear step. ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Meredith, Grant and Rundle worked the follow-up car #905-X with SA Shipman driving.

4:25 pm The President and Mr. Harold Titus walked around the grounds until 4:35 pm.

4:42 pm Mr. and Mrs. Harold Titus departed main gate of farm.

5:39 pm Dr. Tkach entered main gate of farm.

7:10 pm The President began preparing food at the barbecue pit, but discontinued his efforts at 7:40 pm due to rain, and returned to the residence.

9:00 pm Dr. Tkach departed main gate of farm.

9:20 pm General and Mrs. Nevins departed main gate of farm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, May 24, 1959

7:57 am	Dr. Walter Tkach entered main gate.
8:40 am	The President, accompanied by Chief West, departed the residence and walked around the grounds, the President returning to his residence at 9:30 am.
9:29 am	Secretary Hagerty entered main gate of farm.
10:07 am	Dr. Walter Tkach departed main gate of farm.
11:40 am	Secretary Hagerty departed main gate of farm.
12:10 pm	Dr. Tkach and Captain Olive Marsh entered main gate of farm.
1:10 pm	Secretary Hagerty entered farm via rear gate.
2:03 pm	The President and First Lady departed the President's Farm in White House Car #102 driven by SA Flohr with ASAIC Behn in the front seat and motored to the White House, arriving at 3:53 pm.

SAs Taylor, Mampel, Burke and Towns worked the follow-up car #678-X with SA Shipman driving. Secretary Hagerty rode in the follow-up car. SA Gintz worked SS Car 905-X as a second follow-up car. SA Gibbs drove White House Car #122 in the motorcade. Dr. Tkach and Captain Marsh returned to Washington in a separate car.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, MAY 25, 1959

8:00 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:04 - 8:08 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:18 - 8:21 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:12 - 9:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:31 - 9:43 am	Hon. Jack Anderson
9:35 - 9:47 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:47 - 10:45 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
10:38 - 10:46 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:48 - 10:51 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:51 - 11:03 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:55 - 11:12 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
11:12 - 11:54 am	Hon. Thurston B. Morton Hon. David Kendall
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower
2:00 - 2:10 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:28 - 2:37 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:37 - 2:40 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:00 - 3:23 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
3:25 - 3:29 pm	Returned to the office.
3:29 - 3:58 pm	Back to the South Grounds.

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1959

3:59 pm	The President returned to the office.
4:05 - 4:43 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
4:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1959

7:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
7:50 - 8:05 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:05 - 8:23 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:17 - 8:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:28 - 8:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty
8:30 - 9:55 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Thruston Morton Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Leverett Saltonstall Senator Styles Bridges Senator John J. Williams Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman Leslie Arends Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman Leo A. Allen Congressman Richard M. Simpson Hon. James P. O'Connel Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Elmer Staats Mr. Sam Hughes Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Dou Paarlberg Mrs. Anne Wheaton Mr. Roemer McPhee Mr. Arthur Minnich

9:55 - 9:57 am	Senator Everett Dirksen Congressman Charles Halleck (Had picture taken with the President for Time Magazine)
9:57 - 9:58 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
10:05 - 10:13 am	Hon. David Kendall
10:13 - 10:14 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:30 - 10:42 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:43 - 10:44 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:44 - 10:50 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:55 - 11:14 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:04 - 11:25 am	Senator Gordon Allott, Colorado Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:25 - 11:33 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:33 - 11:35 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
11:35 - 11:48 am	The President greeted a group of Sloan Fellows participating in the Executive Development Programs at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology School of Industrial Management: Mr. George W. Allen Mr. Douglas A. Anderson Mr. Earl L. Bockstruck Mr. Lewis M. Browning Mr. Daniel F. Cameron Mr. Edward H. Carman, III Mr. Joseph H. Choate Commander Thomas J. Christman, USN Mr. William S. Crowley Mr. John I. Cumberland, Jr. Mr. Lincoln A. Divoll Mr. John P. Eberhard

(continued)

11:35 - 11:48 am Sloan Fellows (continued from previous page):

Mr. John H. Eide
Mr. Robert C. Ernest
Mr. James LeG. Everett, III
Mr. Carl R. Gioskey
Mr. Jan G. Guthe
Mr. H. Follett Hodgkins, Jr.
Mr. Robert B. Johnson
Mr. Charles J. Karrer
Mr. Eugene R. Karrer
Mr. Charles W. King
Mr. Edward R. Kinsely
Mr. Ramchand T. Kirpalani
Mr. Walter C. Kottemann
Mr. Robert L. Land
Mr. Ralph C. Lenz, Jr.
Mr. Edward C. Nezbeda
Mr. Josef Primas
Mr. Francis L. Ross
Mr. Franklin J. Ross
Mr. William E. Radloff
Mr. Alan W. Sampson
Mr. Arthur V. Sommer
Mr. Roger G. Sweet
Mr. Franklin Walter
Mr. Raymond F. Winch
Mr. John W. Wynne
Mr. Thomas M. O'Farrell
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
(No picture taken)

11:48 - 11:52 am Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.

11:52 - 12:07 pm The President met with the following to discuss the new Navy Department Building - OFF THE RECORD:

OFF THE RECORD

(Hon. Thomas S. Gates)
(Hon. Charles Finucane)
(Hon. Gordon Gray)
(Hon. Leo Hoegh)
(Hon. Franklin G. Floete)
(Colonel P. V. Kieffer)
(Mr. John Clear)
(Hon. Wilton B. Persons)
(Brig. Gen. A. J. Goodpaster)
(Hon. Robert Merriam)
(Hon. Elmer Staats)

12:07 - 12:18 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:23 - 12:29 pm	The President went to the Broadcast Room to make a "personal recording".
12:30 pm	Arrived in the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:20 pm	The President went to the dentist.
3:17 pm	Returned to the office.
3:25 - 3:48 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
4:00 - 5:08 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:10 pm	Returned to the office.
5:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1959

8:06 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:10 - 8:18 am	Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:25 - 8:34 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:30 - 9:10 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:10 - 9:24 am	(Hon. Don Paarlberg) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Jack Anderson)
9:24 - 9:26 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
9:29 - 10:05 am	H. E. Robert Menzies Prime Minister of Australia H. E. Howard Beale Ambassador of Australia Hon. Walter Robertson Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Mr. John B. Mein Director, Office of South west Pacific Affairs (Picture taken)
10:05 - 10:49 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:49 - 10:59 am	Hon. Amory Houghton U. S. Ambassador to France Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:59 - 11:41 am	Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany Foreign Minister Von Brentano (H. E. Henrich), of Germany H. E. Dr. Wilhelm Grewe Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany Mr. Hans Weber, interpreter (The above met the President, then all except Chancellor Adenauer and interpreter Weber withdrew).

11:41 - 11:55 am	Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany H. E. Henrich Brentano, Foreign Minister of Germany H. E. Dr. Wilhelm Grewe, Ambassador of Germany Hon. Christian Herter Mr. Hans Weber, interpreter (Picture taken)
11:55 - 11:59 am	Hon. Christian Herter
12:00 Noon	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:40 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Washington National Cathedral to attend the funeral of Hon. John Foster Dulles. They were accompanied -- in another car -- by Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Colonel Robert L. Schulz, Captain Evan P. Aurand, and Colonel William Draper.
1:51 pm	Arrived at the Washington National Cathedral and were escorted to their seats on the North side of the Nave, first row.
2:00 - 2:25 pm	Funeral Services for Hon. John Foster Dulles.
2:50 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Washington National Cathedral in the funeral procession immediately behind members of Secretary Dulles's family and proceeded to Arlington National Cemetary.
4:04 pm	Arrived at Arlington National Cemetery.
4:10 - 4:30 pm	Graveside Committal Services for Hon. John Foster Dulles.
	Following the Services, the President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted by Mr. John C. Metzler, Superintendent of Arlington National Cemetery, to Mrs. Dulles to extend condolences.
4:31 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Arlington National Cemetery and motored to the White House.

4:40 pm	Arrived at the White House.
4:45 pm	The President went to the dentist office in the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1959

8:11 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:30 - 8:47 am	Major John Eisenhower Hon. James Hagerty (until 8:41 am)
8:47 - 9:00 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. John McCone Admiral Paul Foster, Atomic Energy Commission Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (Picture taken)
9:00 - 10:25 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Fred Scribner, Jr. Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Lewis L. Strauss General Maxwell Taylor Allen W. Dulles (Hon.) Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Howard Furnas Major John Eisenhower Hon. W. Randolph Burgess, U. S. Ambassador to NATO Hon. John N. Irwin, II, Assistant Secretary of Defense Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:27 - 10:30 am	Hon. Christian Herter Hon. Livingston Merchant
10:30 - 11:03 am	Hon. Christian Herter H. E. Andrei A. Gromyko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, USSR The Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, British Secretary of State H. E. Maurice Couve de Murville, French Foreign Minister (Picture taken)

11:03 - 11:05 am Hon. James Hagerty

11:07 - 11:19 am Hon. Christian Herter

11:19 - 11:34 am The following Cadets and Midshipmen called on the President to present their respective 1959 Yearbooks, the Howitzer and The Lucky Bag:

- From the Military Academy
    - Cadet Peter M. Dawkins
        - First Captain and Class President
        - Royal Oak, Michigan
    - Cadet Gerald P. Stadler
        - Editor, 1959 Howitzer
        - Flint, Michigan
- From the Naval Academy
    - Midshipman David D. Sullivan
        - Editor, 1959 Lucky Bag
        - Newport, Rhode Island
    - Midshipman Gerald L. Peterson
        - Business Manager, 1959 Lucky Bag
    - Midshipman Richard L. Engel
        - Photography Editor, 1959 Lucky Bag
        - Coronado, California
- Colonel Robert L. Schulz
- Captain Evan P. Aurand
    - (Picture taken)

11:34 - 11:36 am Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
Mr. William J. Hopkins

11:37 am The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

12:30 pm The President gave a Luncheon for the following Ministers of Foreign Affairs who were in the United States attending the funeral of Hon. John Foster Dulles:

- H. E. Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Chancellor of Germany
- H. E. Leopold Figl, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria
- H. E. Pierre Wigny, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium
- H. E. Victor Andrade, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bolivia
- Foreign Minister of Dominican Republic, Herrera
- Foreign Minister of France, H. E. Couve de Murville

(continued)

12:30 pm Luncheon for Foreign Ministers (continued):
- H. E. Dr. Heinrich von Brentano
  - Foreign Minister of Germany
- The Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd
  - Minister of Foreign Affairs of Great Britain
- H. E. Guiseppe Pella
  - Minister of Foreign Affairs of Italy
- Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Fujiyama
- Minister of Foreign Affairs of Korea, Cho Chang Hwan
- H. E. Joseph Luns
  - Minister of Foreign Affars of the Netherlands
- Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Zorlu
- Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Gromyko
- H. E. Richard Henries, Speaker of the House of Liberia
- H. E. The Minister of Finance of Canada, Donald Fleming
- H. E. The Minister of Finance of Chile, Roberto Vergara
- H. E. Jean Monnet of France, representing European Communities
- H. E. Paul Henri Spaak, Secretary General of NATO
- Hon. Richard M. Nixon
- Hon. Christian Herter
- Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
- Hon. Robert D. Murphy

Interpreters
- Mr. Heinz Webber
- Mr. Nobuyuki Nakashina

2:05 pm The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.

2:30 pm Arrived at Burning Tree.

2:51 - 5:58 pm The President played 18 holes of golf with
- Major John Eisenhower
- Mr. George Allen
- Colonel Thomas Belshe

6:00 pm The President, Major John Eisenhower, and Mr. George Allen departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.

6:50 pm Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:16 - 8:38 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:39 - 9:00 am	(Major General James B. Cress) OFF THE RECORD (Of West Point Class of 1914)
9:00 - 9:26 am	Hon. George Allen Director, USIA (Periodic appointment)
9:23 - 9:26 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:26 - 10:07 am	(Hon. Gerald Morgan) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Leo E. Hoegh) (Hon. Don Paarlberg) (Mr. Philip Areeda)
10:07 - 10:38 am	Mr. Herschel D. Newsom Master, National Grange, Washington, D. C. Mr. Joseph Parker Legislative Counsel, National Grange, Washington, D. C. Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Donald Paarlberg
10:38 - 10:40 am	Hon. Don Paarlberg
10:40 - 10:58 am	(Dr. Raymond B. Allen) OFF THE RECORD (Chancellor, University of California, Los Angeles, Cal.)
11:00 - 12:13 pm	(Dr. Arthur Burns) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Frank Pace) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons - joined at 11:06 am) (Hon. Robert Merriam)
12:13 - 12:15pm	Hon. David Kendall Major John Eisenhower
12:24 - 12:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:29 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Griffith Stadium to attend the Baseball Game between the Washington Senators and the Boston Red Sox. The following accompanied the President: Mr. George Allen General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. James Hagerty Hon. David Kendall Hon. Rocco Siciliano Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Fred Morrow Captain Dale J. Crittenberger
1:40 pm	Arrived at Griffith Stadium where the President was greeted by Mr. Calvin Griffith, President of the Washington Senators Baseball Club. Mr. Griffith escorted the President and his party to Box 16. After the President was seated in his box, he was introduced to Mr. Cookie Lavagetto Manager of the Washington Senators Mr. "Killer" Harmon Killebrew Home-run hitter of the Washington Senators The President autographed several baseballs, and received an autographed baseball for David Eisenhower from Mr. Killebrew.
2:00 - 4:51 pm	The President watched the Baseball Game.
4:54 pm	Mr. Calvin Griffith escorted the President to his car.
4:55 pm	Departed Griffith Stadium.
5:03 pm	Arrived at the White House, and entered his office.
5:03 - 5:30 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1959

5:35 pm The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1959

MEMORIAL DAY

7:43 am	The President and Mr. William Robinson and Mr. Ellis Slater departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club. They stopped at Woodley Road to pick up Mr. George Allen.
8:09 am	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
8:30 - 11:41 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. William Robinson Mr. Ellis Slater Mr. George Allen (Dr. Snyder walked around the course with the foursome)
12:04 pm	Departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
12:25 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, MAY 31, 1959

8:51 am	The President departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:56 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
9:00 - 10:00 am	The President attended Services.
	Following Services, Dr. Edward Elson escorted the President to his car.
10:02 am	The President departed the National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
10:06 qm	Arrived at the White House.

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THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1959

8:14 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Dale J. Crittenberger.

8:15 - 8:24 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bruce Harlow

8:25 - 8:28 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

8:30 - 10:30 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING

- The President
- Hon. Richard M. Nixon
- Senator Thruston Morton
- Senator Everett Dirksen
- Senator Styles Bridges
- Senator Leverett Saltonstall
- Senator Thomas Kuchel
- Senator John J. Williams
- Congressman Charles Halleck
- Congressman Leslie Arends
- Congressman Leo E. Allen
- Congressman John W. Byrnes
- Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
- Congressman Richard M. Simpson
- Congressman Edward H. Rees
- Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
- Hon. Maurice Stans
- Mr. Elmer Staats
- Mr. Sam Hughes
- Hon. Roger Jones
- Hon. Julian Baird
- Hon. Wilton B. Persons
- Hon. Gerald Morgan
- Mr. Roemer McPhee
- Hon. Rocco Siciliano
- Hon. Robert Merriam
- Mrs. Anne Wheaton
- Hon. Don Paarlberg
- Hon. Bryce Harlow
- Hon. Jack Anderson
- Hon. Edward McCabe
- Hon. Clyde Wheeler
- Hon. Earle Chesney
- Hon. Homer Gruenther
- Mr. Arthur Minnich
- Hon. Arthur Flemming
- Dr. Elliott Richardson

10:30 - 10:47 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:47 - 10:48 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:00 - 11:25 am	Dr. T. Keith Glennan Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Dr. Franklin Phillips Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:25 - 11:32 am	Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower
11:30 - 11:32 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:32 - 11:36 am	General Maxwell D. Taylor was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in a ceremony in the Conference Room. The following were present: Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Wilber M. Brucker General Lyman L. Lemnitzer Mrs. Maxwell D. Taylor Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor Cadet Thomas H. Taylor (son) Miss Mary Happer (Mrs. Maxwell D. Taylor's sister) Colonel Bruce Palmer White House Army Liaison Officer Lt. Colonel Bernard W. Rogers Aide-de-Camp to General Taylor Mrs. Eisenhower
11:38 - 11:45 am	Hon. David Kendall Mr. Roemer McPhee
11:45 - 11:56 am	(Mr. John J. Jackson) OFF THE RECORD (Mrs. Eisenhower) (Colonel Robert L. Schulz) (For signing of personal papers)
11:59 - 12:02 pm	Dr. John T. Rettaliato Dr. William Burden Were sworn in as members of the National Aeronautics-Space Council. The ceremony was held in the Conference Room. See next page for those attending the ceremony.

11:59 - 12:02 pm	The following were present in the Conference Room when Dr. John T. Rettaliato and Dr. William Burden were sworn in as members of the National Aeronautics and Space Council: The President Dr. T. Keith Glennan Dr. Alan Waterman Dr. Detlev Bronk Mr. Franklyn W. Phillips Hon. Neil H. McElroy Mr. William A. M. Burden, III Members of the White House Staff
12:02 - 12:28 pm	Hon. Neil H. McElroy Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:32 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:05 - 2:15 pm	Major John Eisenhower
2:05 - 2:07 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:17 - 2:30 pm	(Mr. Spyros Skouras) OFF THE RECORD
2:30 - 3:53 pm	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL MEETING Council Members or Alternates The President Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Robert Murphy Dr. T. Keith Glennan Commissioner John J. Floberg, AEC (for McCone) Dr. Alan T. Waterman Dr. Detlev W. Bronk Mr. William A. M. Burden Dr. John T. Rettaliata Regularly Invited Participants Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. Karl G. Harr, Jr.

(continued)

2:30 - 3:53 pm	NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE COUNCIL MEETING (continued): Others present: Mr. Charles Sullivan, State Department Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, NASA Rear Admiral John E. Clark Mr. William M. Holaday Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mr. Jesse Mitchell (Item 2 only) Mr. Edmond C. Buckley, NASA (Item 2 only) Mr. Ira H. Abbott, NASA (Item 3 only) Mr. Franklyn W. Phillips, NASA Mr. Francis O. Wilcox (Item 5 only) Mr. Loftus Becker, State Department (Item 5 only) Mr. Leonard Meeker, State Department (Item 5 only) Dr. George P. Sutton, ARPA (Item 1 only) Dr. Herbert York
3:58 - 4:00 pm	Hon. David Kendall
4:00 - 4:12 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons (until 4:05 pm) Hon. Robert Merriam
4:25 - 4:26 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:43 - 5:42 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1959

8:14 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Major Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:35 - 8:40 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:50 - 8:52 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:05 - 9:17 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:17 - 9:27 am	Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
9:35 - 9:40 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:40 - 9:45 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:45 - 10:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:01 - 10:07 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:07 - 10:43 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:15 - 10:44 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
10:44 - 10:47 am	Hon. Walter S. Robertson Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs
10:50 - 11:00 am	(Hon. Arthur Gardner) OFF THE RECORD (Major Dale J. Crittenberger) (Presented the President with an elephant tusk)
11:00 - 11:45 am	Mr. Robert Woodruff
11:47 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Arthur Flemming
12:05 - 12:10 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
12:12 - 12:17 pm	Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allen Mark Miss Ann Isobel Arnold, Niece Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

1:00 pm (LUNCH)

2:03 pm The President departed the White House and motored to MATS Terminal.

2:25 pm Airborne from MATS Terminal for flight to New York City to visit the Soviet Exhibition of Science, Technology, and Culture at the New York Coliseum. The following accompanied him:

Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Lewis L. Strauss
General Howard McC. Snyder
Hon. Abbott Washburn
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Colonel Robert L. Schulz
Major John Eisenhower
Mrs. Ann Whitman
Hon. Fred Morrow
Hon. Carl Harr
Hon. Clarence Randall
Mr. Wayne Hawks
Sgt. John Moaney

NEWARK, N. J.

3:15 pm Arrived at the Newark Airport where the President was greeted by

Hon. Richard M. Nixon
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Hon. Foy D. Kohler
Hon. Wesley Lance, Acting Governor of New Jersey
    Mrs. Lance and sons, James and Leonard
Hon. Wiley Buchanan

Following the greetings, the President, Hon. Richard M. Nixon, and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge departed the Newark Airport and motored to the New York Coliseum.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

3:52 pm Arrived at the New York Coliseum and was greeted by

Mr. Alex Manzhulo, Director of the Exhibition
Ambassador Mikhail A. Menshikov
Mayor Robert Wagner
Mr. Richard Patterson, Jr., New York Commissioner of Commerce and Public Events

NEW YORK, N. Y.

The President and Vice President were escorted through the lobby where they were introduced to and greeted by
Soviet First Deputy Premier Frol R. Koslov

Proceeded to the exhibits on the 2nd floor.

Other in the group were:
Madame Yadgar S. Nasriddinova
Interpreter for Mr. Koslov
Madame G. A. Siritina, Interpreter
Mrs. Mikhail A. Menshikov

4:04 - 5:00 pm The President toured the exhibits on the 2nd and 3rd floors. Mr. Alex Manzhulo, Director of the Exhibition, interpreted for the group.

5:00 pm The President and the Soviet group went to a sound-proff Hi-Fidelity Music Room for refreshments. Here Mr. Koslov introduced Mr. Andrei N. Turpolev, designer of the Soviet Jet airliner, TU-114, to the President.

5:05 pm After bidding goodbye to Mr. Koslov, the President, Hon. Lewis L. Strauss, Hon. C. Douglas Dillon and Major John Eisenhower departed the Coliseum for the Newark Airport.

NEWARK, N. J.

5:31 pm Arrived at the Newark Airport. The following were on hand to greet the President:
Hon. Bernard M. Shanley
Hon. Wesley Lance, Acting Governor of New Jersey

The President shook hands with
Police Inspector Herman Cohen
Newark, New Jersey
Captain Raymond Van Lanten
New Jersey Port Authority

5:37 pm The Columbine was airborne for Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:33 pm Arrived at MATS Terminal.

7:30 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a Dinner at the White House - OFF THE RECORD. The following attended:

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower
Hon. and Mrs. Robert B. Anderson
Hon. and Mrs. Neil H. McElroy
Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers
Hon. Fred A. Seaton
Hon. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss
Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell
Hon. and Mrs. Arthur Flemming
Hon. and Mrs. Wilton B. Persons
OFF THE RECORD Mrs. John A. McCone
Hon. and Mrs. Maurice H. Stans
Hon. and Mrs. Raymond J. Saulnier
Hon. and Mrs. Gerald Morgan
Hon. Frederick H. Mueller
Hon. and Mrs. John J. Allen, Jr.
Hon. Allen W. Dulles
Hon. and Mrs. Franklin G. Floete
Hon. and Mrs. T. Keith Glennan
Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
Hon. and Mrs. David W. Kendall
Hon. and Mrs. Bryce Harlow
Hon. and Mrs. William McC. Martin, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Gordon Gray
Hon. and Mrs. Meyer Kestbaum
Hon. and Mrs. Clarence B. Randall
Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.
Hon. and Mrs. Jack Anderson
Hon. and Mrs. Sumner G. Whittier
Hon. and Mrs. Samuel C. Waugh
Hon. and Mrs. Norman P. Mason
Major General and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder
Major General and Mrs. Leonard D. Heaton
Hon. and Mrs. David E. Finley
Commander and Mrs. Ralph E. Williams, Jr.
Major John S. D. Eisenhower

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1959

8:50 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the National Presbyterian Church.
8:57 am	Arrived at the National Presbyterian Church.
9:00 - 9:55 am	Services. (Dr. Edward L. R. Elson and Rev. John J. Rice escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to their car).
10:00 am	Departed National Presbyterian Church and motored to the White House.
10:04 am	Arrived at the White House.
2:40 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
3:05 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
3:05 - 3:20 pm	The President sat on the south porch.
3:20 pm	To the Club Lounge where he played cards with Mr. George Allen Mr. James Lemon Colonel Thomas Belshe
6:00 - 6:35 pm	The President practiced on the practice tee.
6:52 pm	Departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House, dropping Mr. George Allen at the Sheraton Park Hotel.
7:20 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1959

8:12 am	The President and Major John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
	Enroute they stopped at the Sheraton Park Hotel for Mr. George Allen.
8:40 am	Arrived at Burning Tree.
8:58 - 12:04 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen Colonel Thomas Belshe Mr. James Lemon
12:31 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Club and motored to the White House.
12:47 pm	Arrived at the White House.

JUNE 26, 1959

{Trip to Canada for St. Lawrence Seaway Opening, waiting for Secret Service Report}

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1959

7:54 am The President was airborne from MATS Terminal aboard the Columbine for flight to RCAF Station, St. Hubert, Canada. The following accompanied him:

Mrs. Eisenhower
Hon. and Mrs. Christian Herter
Hon. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss
Senator and Mrs. J. William Fulbright
Senator and Mrs. Alexander Wiley
Ambassador and Mrs. Arnold P. Heeney
Hon. and Mrs. Livingston T. Merchant
General Howard McC. Snyder
Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
Mr. Wayne Hawks

The following were in another plane -- the aircraft of the Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker:

Hon. and Mrs. Wilber M. Brucker
Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers
Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell
Congressman and Mrs. Thomas E. Morgan
Congressman ~~and~~ Robert B. Chiperfield

RCAF Station, St. Hubert,
CANADA

10:08 am The President arrived at RCAF Station, St. Hubert, Canada. The following greeted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower:

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth
Prince Philip
Prime Minister and Mrs. John G. Diefenbaker

The President and Queen Elizabeth proceeded to the dais where they were greeted by

Air Vice Admiral and Mrs. W. K. MacBrien
Group Captain and Mrs. Alexander M. Jardine

10:10 am The President receives the Salute and inspected the Guard.

10:20 am The President and Royal Party retired to the lounge tent.

10:30 am Departed the above location and motored to the Saint Lawrence Seaway Dedication site.

CANADA

10:50 am	The President and Queen Elizabeth arrived at the dedication site and proceeded to the speakers' stand.
11:00 am	Mr. B. J. Roberts, Canadian President of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority presented a book to Queen Elizabeth containing the names of the workers employed in the building of the Seaway. Hon. Lewis G. Castle, Administrator of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Cooperation, presented a similar book to the President. Speech by Queen Elizabeth. Speech by the President.
11:25 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker departed St. Hubert and motored 1/2 mile to Her Majesty's Yacht Britannia.
11:35 am	As the vessel gets underway for trip to Beauharnois Lock, there was a 21 gun salute.
12:00 Noon	The Britannia passes through the "Symbolic gates", designating the official opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Weather baloons were released and all vessels in the harbor, sirens, church bells, etc. announce the opening.
12:30 pm	The President and party, and Queen Elizabeth and her party entered St. Lambert Lock aboard the Britannia.
1:00 pm	LUNCHEON aboard the Britannia (sponsored by the President): Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip The President and Mrs. Eisenhower Hon. and Mrs. Christian Herter Hon. and Mrs. Lewis G. Castle Hon. and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. and Mrs. Robert B. Anderson Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers Hon. and Mrs. Wilber M. Brucker

(continued)

MONTREAL, CANADA

1:00 pm LUNCHEON aboard the Britannia (continued)
Ambassador and Mrs. Richard B. Wigglesworth
Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell
Senator and Mrs. J. William Fulbright
Senator and Mrs. Alexander Wiley
Congressman and Mrs. Thomas E. Morgan
Congressman Robert B. Chiperfield
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. Gerry Behn
Agents Campion, Stout, and Flohr

2:03 pm The Britannia entered Cote Ste. Catherine Lock

4:00 pm The Britannia passed the Naval Review that was assembled in Lake St. Louis. There were 16 - 20 Royal Canadian Navy and U. S. Navy vessels. It took about 20 minutes to pass the Review.

4:48 pm The Britannia arrived at the Lower Beauharnois Lock.

5:00 pm Stopped in the Beauharnois Lock. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower said goodbye to the Royal Party.

5:10 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed via helicopter for RCAF Station, St. Hubert. The following were in the helicopter with the President and Mrs. Eisenhower:
Prime Minister and Mrs. Diefenbaker
Hon. James Hagerty
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Mr. James Rowley
Mr. Richard Flohr

The following rode in the other two helicopters:
Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers
Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell
Congressman and Mrs. Thomas E. Morgan
Congressman Robert Chiperfield
Hon. and Mrs. Wilber Brucker
General Howard McC. Snyder
Agents Behn, Campion, Stout, and Knight

MONTREAL, CANADA

5:44 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower arrived at the RCAF Station, St. Hubert, and were greeted by
Air Vice Marshal and Mrs. W. K. MacBrien
Group Captain and Mrs. Alexander M. Jardine

Brief military honors were rendered.

5:55 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party departed RCAF Station, St. Hubert, Montreal, Canada, aboard the Columbine for flight to Washington, D. C. The following were also aboard the Columbine:
Hon. and Mrs. William P. Rogers
Hon. and Mrs. Wilbur Brucker
Hon. and Mrs. James P. Mitchell
Congressman and Mrs. Thomas E. Morgan
Congressman Robert B. Chiperfield
General Howard McC. Snyder
Captain Evan P. Aurand
Mrs. Mary Jane McCaffree
Mr. Wayne Hawks

WASHINGTON, D. C.

8:05 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower and party arrived at MATS Terminal, Washington, D. C. They left MATS and motored to the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1959

7:39 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:22 - 8:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:28 - 8:30 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:30 - 8:59 am	Hon. Christian Herter
9:00 - 11:01 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Christian A. Herter Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred C. Scribner, Jr. Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Allen W. Dulles Admiral Arleigh Burke General Lyman Lemnitzer General Thomas D. White General Randolph McC. Pate Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Wilber M. Brucker Hon. William B. Franke Hon. Malcolm A. MacIntyre Mr. Hayden Williams Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Gerard C. Smith Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason

11:03 - 11:23 am	(Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon.Christian Herter) (Hon. Neil H. McElroy) (Hon. Thomas S. Gates) (Hon. Allen W. Dulles) (Admiral Arleigh Burke) (General Lyman Lemnitzer) (General Thomas D. White) (Mr. James Critchfield, CIA) General Randolph McC. Pate) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)	OFF THE RECORD
11:24 - 11:26 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
11:26 - 11:33 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
11:37 - 11:40 am	The President pinned Major's Oak Leaf Cluster on Captain Dale J. Crittenberger. The following were present, in the President's office: General Howard McC. Snyder Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Colonel Robert L. Schulz Commander Ralph E. Williams Colonel Walter Tkach Captain Evan P. Aurand Major John Eisenhower	
11:40 - 11:47 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Mr. Roemer McPhee	
11:47 - 11:52 am	Mr. Roember McPhee	
11:48 - 11:52 am	Hon. David Kendall	
11:52 - 12:02 pm	Hon. Ogden Reid (Newly appointed Ambassador to Israel.) Called on the President before departing for his post.	
12:03 - 12:04 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
12:30 - 12:35 pm	Major John Eisenhower	

12:37 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:03 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:07 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:38 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:57 - 5:53 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Congressman Hamer H. Budge Congressman Jack Westland Colonel Thomas Belshe
6:15 pm	The President, General Howard McC. Snyder, and Mr. James Rowley departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
6:42 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1959

8:11 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:13 - 8:24 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:25 - 8:40 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
8:26 - 9:00 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:00 - 9:34 am	(Hon. Gordon Gray) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Neil H. McElroy) (Hon. Herbert Loper) (Hon. John McCone)
9:34 - 9:38 am	Hon. John McCone
10:00 - 10:13 am	Hon. John Moors Cabot Newly appointed Ambassador to Brazil (Called on the President before departing for his post)
10:13 - 10:35 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Mr. James Rowley
10:35 - 10:50 am	Colonel William Draper
10:43 - 10:47 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:50 - 11:07 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall
11:07 - 11:10 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. David Kendall Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:10 - 11:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:27 - 11:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
11:30 - 11:32 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:32 - 11:37 am	Congressman Howard W. Robison, New York Howard W. Robison, Jr. (9 year old son) Hon. Jack Anderson
11:37 - 11:42 am	Hon. Meade Alcorn
11:42 - 12:00 Noon	Mrs. Zelma George, Cleveland, Ohio (Called on the President on return from round-the-world tour under auspices of the cultural exchange program of State Department) Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton, Ohio Hon. Jack Anderson
12:00 - 12:07 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:10 - 12:17 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:17 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:05 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:18 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
2:32 - 2:36 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:39 - 2:40 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:50 - 3:40 pm	Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Julian Baird Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:40 - 3:45 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:45 - 4:05 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
4:07 - 4:13 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:15 - 4:52 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.

4:55 pm	The President returned to the office.
5:00 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.
5:30 pm	(Senator Lyndon Johnson) OFF THE RECORD (Senator John Fulbright) (Senator Richard Russell) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1959

8:35 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
9:05 - 9:19 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:19 - 9:22 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:22 - 9:38 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:38 - 9:59 am	Hon. David Kendall
10:00 - 10:02 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:02 - 10:03 am	Hon. Robert Merriam Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:03 - 10:13 am	Hon. Don Paarlberg Mr. Phil Areeda
10:13 - 10:16 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:23 - 10:28 am	Mr. Ward Canaday
10:30 am	Dr. Malcolm Moos
11:27 - 11:30 am	Dr. Winston E. Burdine, Atlanta, Georgia National Commander, AMVETS Mr. Edward J. Gallagher, Waterloo, Iowa President, AMVETS National Service Foundation Mr. John Holden Washington Office, AMVETS Hon. Earle Chesney Major John Eisenhower

11:38 - 11:43 am	The President received the following AMVETS Memorial Scholarship Winners at the White House: Barbara Carfora, Brooklyn, New York (Chemistry) Carol Himelick, Durham, N. C. (Mathematics) Johanna Hoornweg, Cincinnati, Ohio (International Relations) Patricia Moore, Stamford, Connecticut (Political Science) Barry Powell, Sacramento, California (Medicine) Robert Rudermann, Yonkers, New York (Medicine) The following accompanied the above winners: Dr. Winston E. Burdine, National Commander, AMVETS Mr. Edward J. Gallagher, Waterloo, Iowa President, AMVETS National Service Foundation Mr. P. E. Howard, Washington Office, AMVETS Mr. John Holden, Washington Office, AMVETS Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Earle Chesney
11:43 - 12:17 pm	(Hon. Thomas S. Gates) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. John McCone) (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Dr. Herbert York) (Dr. George B. Kistiakowsky) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)
12:17 - 12:20 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos Major John Eisenhower
12:20 - 12:33 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

2:10 pm	The President, accompanied by Colonel Walter Tkach, departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:33 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:45 - 4:39 pm	The President played 16 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe
4:57 pm	The President and Colonel Tkach departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
5:25 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to the office.
5:30 pm	(Colonel and Mrs. James Stack) OFF THE RECORD (Saw the President and Mrs. Eisenhower at the Mansion)

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1959

8:00 - 8:45 am	The following had breakfast with the President in the Mansion: Hon. Christian Herter Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
8:46 - 8:50 am	The President arrived in the office with the above and posed for pictures with them.
9:01 - 10:05 am	The Cabinet Committee on Price Stability for Economic Growth met with the President: Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Wilton B. Persons Dr. Allen Wallis (The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce were absent) (Pictures were taken)
10:05 - 10:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:15 - 10:30 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:30 - 10:31 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:31 - 11:00 am	OFFTHE RECORD APPOINTMENT arranged by Hon. Gordon Gray: (Hon. Dillon Anderson) (Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Editor, Foreign Affairs) (Hon. Arthur Burns, President, National Bureau of Economic Research) (Hon. Robert Cutler) (Dr. Colgate Darden, President, University of Virginia) (Hon. William G. Draper, Chairman, Draper Comm.) (Hon. George McGhee, former Assistant Secretary of State and former Ambassador to Turkey) (Admiral Arthur Radford) (Mr. Richard Sentner, Executive Vice President, U. S. Steel) (Dr. Arthur Smithies, Harvard University) (Hon. John Vorys, former Member of Congress)

11:00 - 11:10 am	(Hon. Arthur Burns)
11:10 - 11:32 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:20 - 11:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
11:32 - 11:58 am	The following Governors called on the President before departing for a trip to the Soviet Union: Hon. LeRoy Collins, Governor of Florida Hon. George D. Clyde, Governor of Utah Hon. John E. Davis, Governor of North Dakota Hon. Luther Hodges, Governor of North Carolina Hon. Stephen L. R. McNichols, Governor of Colorado Hon. Robert Meyner, Governor of New Jersey Hon. Robert E. Smylie, Governor of Idaho Hon. William G. Stratton, Governor of Illinois Hon. Cecil H. Underwood, Governor of West Virginia The following accompanied the Governors: Mr. Kenneth Holland President of the Institute of International Education Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr. Executive Vice President of New York University Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam Mr. John Perry, Assistant to Governor Collins Mr. BrevardCrihfield Secretary of Governors' Conference (Pictures were taken)
11:58 - 11:59 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:11 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	The President returned to the office.

2:00 - 3:54 pm	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Fred Seaton Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Frederick Mueller Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Gray Hon. Robert Merriam Mr. Arthur Minnich Hon. John A. McCone Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Franklin Floete Hon. T. Keith Glennan Hon. Sumner Whittier Hon. Alan T. Waterman Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Allen Dulles Hon. Norman P. Mason Hon. William A. Franke Hon. Wilbur Brucker Hon. James H. Douglas Hon. Thruston Morton Hon. Elwood Quesada Dr. Allen Wallis (item 4 only)
3:54 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
4:20 - 5:00 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:00 - 5:05 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
5:15 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
6:30 pm	Hon. Robert Cutler - in the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JUNE 21, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:20 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the United Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg.
8:29 am	Arrived at the Church. General Arthur Nevins met them upon arrival.
	Church Usher Paul Witt escorted the President and his party to their seats.
8:30 - 9:25 am	Church Services.
9:27 am	Rev. Robert A. MacAskill escorted the President to his car.
9:27 am	The President and his party departed the Church and motored to the Farm.
9:35 am	Arrived at the Farm.
9:46 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
9:53 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
10:02 - 12:45 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen General Arthur Nevins Mr. Dick Sleichter
12:46 pm	The President and his party departed the Gettysburg Golf Club and motored to Major John Eisenhower's residence.
12:54 pm	Arrived at Major John Eisenhower's residence, where they visited until 1:07 pm, then returned to the President's residence.
3:05 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:50 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:50 am	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:58 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
9:06 - 11:55 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen General Arthur Nevins
12:25 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
12:33 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
2:12 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to Thurmont, Maryland, to Floyd Akers place.

THURMONT, MD.

2:46 pm	Arrived at Floyd Akers place.
2:52 - 3:58 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen fished.
3:58 pm	Departed Floyd Akers place and motored to the Gettysburg Farm.

GETTYSBURG, MD.

4:22 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
7:00 - 9:45 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mr. George Allen, General and Mrs. Arthur Nevins, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower, Barbara Anne and Mary Jean Eisenhower had dinner in the Tea House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1959

7:44 am	The President arrived in the office.	
7:58 - 8:50 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
8:10 - 8:55 am	Hon. James Hagerty	
8:27 - 8:52 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan	
8:45 - 8:52 am	Hon. David Kendall	
8:58 - 9:15 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
8:59 - 9:15 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
9:15 - 9:30 am	Hon. James Hagerty	
9:42 - 9:43 am	Major John Eisenhower	
9:43 - 10:05 am	Hon. Lewis L. Strauss (Pictures and newsreels)	
10:18 - 10:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
10:27 - 10:36 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons	
10:30 - 10:35 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
10:38 am	The President departed the South Grounds of the White House via helicopter for flight to Gettysburg, Pa. He was accompanied by Mr. Aksel Nielsen, Captain Dale J. Crittenberger, and Mr. James Rowley.	
11:26 am	Arrived at the Farm.	GETTYSBURG, PA.
11:34 am	The President, Mr. Aksel Nielsen, and General Arthur Nevins departed the residence and made a tour of the Farm.	
12:40 pm	Mr. Aksel Nielsen and Captain Dale J. Crittenberger departed the Farm via helicopter and flew back to the White House, arriving there at 1:15 pm.	

GETTYSBURG, PA.

3:02 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
3:22 - 5:52 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. George Allen General Arthur Nevins
5:55 pm	The President and Mr. George Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
6:02 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

mrs Whitman
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U. S. Secret Service
June 22, 1959

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, June 19 - 21, 1959.

Friday, June 19, 1959

10:38 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. Aksel Nielsen, Capt. D. J. Crittenberger, SAIC Rowley, SA Flohr, and W/O Secor, departed from the South Grounds of the White House via Marine helicopter and arrived at the Gettysburg Farm at 11:26 a.m.

Dr. Snyder, Capt. Marsh, Sgt. John Moaney, ATSAIC Boring, and SA Henderson proceeded to the Gettysburg Farm in a chase helicopter. In another chase helicopter were SAs Stringfield, Holtzhauer, Hill, and More.

11:34 a.m. The President, Mr. Nielsen, and General Nevins departed the house at 11:34 a.m. and made a tour of the farm and fitting barn, returning to the house at 12:24 p.m. Mr. Nielsen and Capt. Crittenberger departed the farm at 12:40 p.m. by helicopter and returned to the White House, arriving at 1:15 p.m.

11:41 a.m. Dr. Snyder and Capt. Marsh departed the farm.

12:32 p.m. General Nevins departed the farm.

2:26 p.m. Messrs. George Allen and M. Brewer entered main gate of farm.

2:32 p.m. Mr. Brewer departed the farm.

2:33 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered farm.

2:53 p.m. Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Miss Rose Woods, arrived at the farm, having departed the White House at 12:15 p.m. (See ATSAIC Stout's report dated June 22, 1959, for details.)

3:02 p.m. The President and Mr. George Allen departed the farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 3:12 p.m. WH Car No. 100 was used, SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving. Dr. Snyder was in the motorcade to the golf course in a White House car.

ATSAIC Boring, SAs Stringfield, More, and Holtzhauer worked the follow-up car, SS-905-X, with SA Greer driving. ASAIC Campion made the advance security arrangements at the Club prior to the President's arrival.

The President, Mr. George Allen, and Gen. Nevins teed off from the first tee at 3:22 p.m. and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:52 p.m. The President and Mr. Allen departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 5:55 p.m.

and motored to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving at 6:02 p.m. Dr. Snyder returned to the farm in the motorcade.

ATSAIC Roberts, SAs Towns, Weaver, and Gibbs worked the follow-up car, SS-905-X, on the return trip to the farm, SA Greer driving.

3:17 p.m. Miss Rose Woods departed main gate of farm and returned at 4:20 p.m.

3:25 p.m. Mrs. George Allen entered rear gate of farm.

6:05 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed farm.

7:20 p.m. Mr. and Mrs. George Allen departed farm.

8:10 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower walked around the yard and garden until 8:38 p.m.

No further activity this date

Saturday, June 20, 1959

7:58 a.m. The President walked to the duck pond and made an inspection, departing at 8:20 a.m.

8:06 a.m. Dr. Snyder entered the farm.

8:21 a.m. The President motored to the Hartley farm, returning to the house at 8:37 a.m.

8:40 a.m. Mr. George Allen and Mr. Brewer entered the farm.

8:50 a.m. Mr. Brewer departed the farm.

8:50 a.m. The President and Mr. George Allen departed the farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 8:58 a.m. ASAIC Campion rode in the front seat and SA Flohr drove. The President practiced on the practice tee until 9:05 a.m. The President, Mr. Allen, Gen. Nevins, and Mr. R. A. Brown teed off at 9:06 a.m. and completed 18 holes of golf at 11:55 a.m. The President went to the practice tee again at 12 Noon and practiced until 12:23 p.m. The President and Mr. Allen departed the Country Club at 12:25 p.m. and motored to the farm, arriving at 12:33 p.m,

ATSAIC Boring, SAs Stringfield, More, and Hill worked the follow-up car, SA Greer driving. Dr. Snyder followed the motorcade to the course in a White House car.

9:15 a.m. Mr. M. Brewer entered the farm and departed at 9:30 a.m.

12:40 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed the farm and returned at 2:00 p.m.

2:12 p.m. The President and Mr. Allen departed the farm at 2:12 p.m. for the Akers' place at Thurmont, Maryland, to fish. They rode in WH car No. 100, driven by SA Flohr with ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat. They arrived at the Akers' place at 2:46 p.m. and began fishing at 2:52 p.m. The President and Mr. Allen departed Mr. Akers' place at 3:58 p.m. and motored to the President's farm, arriving at 4:22 p.m. The President went into the barn and returned to his house at 4:35 p.m.

Follow-up car No. SS-905-X was driven by SA Shipman and worked by SAs Henderson, Stringfield, More, and Hill. ATSAIC Boring and SA Holtzhauer went to the Akers' place in SS car No. 902-X prior to the arrival of the President. Dr. Snyder followed the motorcade in WH car No. 109, driven by Jack Cliff. On the return trip, the follow-up car, SS 905-X, was driven by SA Shipman and worked by SAs Mampel, Towns, Weaver, and Vial.

5:15 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed the farm and returned at 6:45 p.m.

5:15 p.m. The President was at the Tea House from 5:15 p.m. until 6:05 p.m.

6:20 p.m. Gen. and Mrs. Nevins entered the farm.

6:45 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered the farm and departed at 6:55 p.m.

7:00 p.m. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were in the Tea House from 7:00 p.m. until 9:45 p.m., where they entertained Mr. Allen, Gen. and Mrs. Nevins, Major and Mrs. John Eisenhower and Barbara Anne and Mary Jean, who joined the party at 8:30 p.m.

10:03 p.m. Major and Mrs. Eisenhower and Barbara Anne and Mary Jean departed the farm.

10:29 p.m. Gen. and Mrs. Nevins departed the farm.

10:29 p.m. Dr. Snyder departed the farm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, June 21, 1959

6:25 a.m. Miss Rose Woods departed the farm and returned at 7:35 a.m.

8:19 a.m. The President, accompanied by Mr. George Allen, departed the farm and motored to The United Presbyterian Church, arriving at 8:25 a.m. They departed the Church at 9:25 a.m. and arrived at the farm at 9:32 a.m. (See SA Mampel's report dated June 21, 1959, for details.)

ASAIC Behn rode in the front seat of WH Car No. 100 both to the Church and the golf course, SA Flohr driving.

9:46 a.m. The President and Mr. Allen departed the farm and motored to the

Gettysburg Country Club, arriving at 9:53 a.m. Upon arrival, the President went to the practice tee, and at 10:02 a.m. the President, Mr. Allen, Gen. Nevins, and Mr. Dick Sleichter teed off at the first tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:42 p.m. At 12:45 p.m. the President and Mr. Allen departed the golf course and motored to Major John Eisenhower's residence, arriving at 12:54 p.m. They departed the Major's residence at 1:07 p.m. and arrived at the Eisenhower farm at 1:09 p.m.

SA Stringfield drove the follow-up car to the Gettysburg Country Club, and it was worked by SAs Mroz, Henderson, Holtzhauer, and Hill.

11:07 a.m. Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Miss Rose Woods, departed the farm and motored to the White House, arriving at 12:47 p.m.

2:33 p.m. Dr. Snyder entered the farm.

3:05 p.m. Capt. Marsh entered the farm.

3:05 p.m. The President and Mr. Allen departed the farm and motored to the White House, arriving at 4:50 p.m. WH Car No. 100 was used, ASAIC Behn rode in the front seat and SA Flohr drove.

The follow-up car was driven by SA Shipman and worked by SAs Mroz, Henderson, Stringfield, Holtzhauer, and Hill.

James J. Rowley

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1959

7:45 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:06 - 8:27 am	Mr. Aksel Nielsen
8:27 - 8:32 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:32 - 8:58 am	Hon. Ellsworth Bunker Ambassador to India and Nepal (Requested appointment with the President while in Washington on consultation)
8:58 - 9:00 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:00 - 10:24 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Leo A. Hoegh Hon. Fred Scribner Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John McCone Admiral Arleigh Burke Hon. Allen W. Dulles Major John Eisenhower Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Clarence B. Randall Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Howard Furnas Mr. Henry Ramsey, Department of State Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason
10:24 - 10:35 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:35 - 10:42 am	Hon. Gordon Gray

10:50 - 11:03 am	(Mr. Pinin Farina, Turin Italy) (Hon. Rocco-Siciliano) (Mr. Carlo Piccoli, interpreter)	OFF THE RECORD
11:03 - 11:30 am	Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. Gordon Gray Dr. Harvey Brooks Major John Eisenhower	
11:33 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
12:45 pm	(General Kenneth Royall) (Had LUNCH with the President)	OFF THE RECORD
1:33 pm	The President returned to the office, accompanied by General Royall.	
1:33 - 1:40 pm	(General Kenneth Royall)	OFF THE RECORD
1:40 - 1:42 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
1:42 - 1:46 pm	Hon. James Hagerty	
1:46 - 2:00 pm	Dr. Malcolm Moos	
2:00 - 2:16 pm	Mr. Walter Nelson President, Mortgage Bankers Association of America Mr. Aksel Nielsen Mr. Sam Neal	
2:18 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.	
2:43 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.	
2:56 - 4:30 pm	The President played 14 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe	
4:55 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.	
5:20 pm	Arrived at the White House.	

7:25 pm The President departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel to attend Dinner in celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Federal Housing Administration. He was accompanied by
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Mr. Aksel Nielsen

7:31 pm Arrived at the Sheraton Park Hotel. The President was greeted by
Mr. Walton Onslow
Arrangements Chairman
Mr. George Johnson
General Manager of the Sheraton Park Hotel
Mr. William Boyd
Assistant to Mr. Onslow

They escorted the President past an Honor Guard of cadets from the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia, then to the Head Table.

7:33 pm Arrived at the Head Table. The Marine Band rendered Presidential Honors, and dinner was served.

7:33 - 8:50 pm DINNER celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the Federal Housing Administration.

The following were seated at the Head Table:

- The President
- Mr. Aksel Nielsen
- Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
- Commissioner Zimmerman
- Raymond M. Foley
- Walter Greene
- Guy T. O. Hollyday
- Norman P. Mason
- Franklin Richards
- Senator Robertson
- Senator Capehart
- Senator Sparkman
- Congressman Kilburn
- Congressman Rains
- H. Dorn Stewart
- Cowles Andrus
- John Noble Richards
- Cecil Woods
- James D. Marshall
- Eugene E. Jurtz
- Clarence J. Myers
- Walter C. Nelson
- Carl T. Mitnick
- John deLaittre
- John M. Rhoades
- H. Walter Graves
- James E. Bent
- Mortimer B. Doyle
- Paul DeVille
- C. R. Mitchell

8:50 pm	Introductions by groups Sponsors Members of Congress The former FHA Commissioners The originators FHA employees with Agency since 1934 Mrs. Minnie Dawson, first employee Mr. Warren W. Newkirk, Owner of the first home financed by the FHA
9:00 pm	Music by VMI Glee Club
9:20 pm	Introduction of Commissioner Julian Zimmerman and presentation of Testimonial Scroll
9:25 pm	Introduction by Mr. Aksel Nielsen of Mr. Raymond J. Saulnier.
9:27 - 9:45 pm	Address by Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
9:48 - 9:58 pm	ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT.
10:05 pm	Before departing the Hotel, the President spoke with Cadet Charles Zimmerman Virginia Military Institute Cadet Thomas Royster Virginia Military Institute and posed for pictures with Cadet Andrew J. Thacker
10:08 pm	The President, Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier, and Mr. Aksel Nielsen departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House.
10:15 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1959

7:45 am	Hon. Eugene Black President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Had breakfast with the President)
8:57 am	The President arrived in the office.
9:00 - 9:30 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Gordon Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:30 - 9:32 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
9:47 - 9:58 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:58 - 10:28 am	Hon. James Hagerty Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. George B. Kistiakowsky Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Bryce Harlow Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Mrs. Anne Wheaton
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:05 - 11:10 am	Hon. James Hagerty Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:15 - 11:35 am	His Eminence Franz Cardinal Koenig Archbishop of Vienna H. E. Dr. Wilfried Platzer, Ambassador of Austria Msgr. Leopold Ungar, of Vienna Hon. Wiley Buchanan (Courtesy call on the President)
11:35 - 11:40 am	Chief U. E. Baughman Secret Service
11:45 - 11:50 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens

11:51 - 12:15 pm	Hon. Luis Munoz-Marin Governor of Puerto Rice Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:15 - 12:25 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:25 - 12:32 pm	Reverend and Mrs. Robert F. Good, Honolulu Miss Heather Good Mrs. Hilda B. Good (Rev. Good's mother), Oakwood, Cal. Hon. Paul F. Schench Hon. Jack Anderson (Abbie Rowe took pictures)
12:32 - 12:34 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:45 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
3:04 pm	The President returned to the office.
3:04 - 3:06 pm	Captain Evan P. Aurand
3:06 - 3:12 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:12 - 3:30 pm	Hon. David Kendall
3:31 - 3:56 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:32 - 3:35 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:58 - 3:59 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:11 - 4:13 pm	Major John Eisenhower
4:33 - 4:36 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:34 - 4:37 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:37 - 5:45 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
6:30 pm	Returned to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1959

7:52 am — The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.

8:07 - 8:30 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow

8:27 - 8:30 am — Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

8:30 - 10:35 am — LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING

The President
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator Thomas Kuchel
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Alexander Wiley
Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper
Senator Andrew Schoeppel
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman Charles E. Bennett
Congressman John Taber
Congressman Robert B. Chiperfield
Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Mr. William B. Macomber
Hon. Maurice Stans
Mr. Elmer Staats
Mr. Sam Hughes
Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier
Mr. James T. Pyle
Mr. Daggett H. Howard
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. James Hagerty
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Robert Merriam
Hon. Rocco Siciliano
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:37 - 10:45 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:40 - 10:43 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:44 - 10:45 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
10:45 - 10:54 am	Dr. Franklin Murphy Chancellor, University of Kansas
11:00 - 11:18 am	H. E. Professor Federico Bigi Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino H. E. Pietro Giancecchi Minister of Public Works, San Marino Mr. Ivan B. White Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Mr. Wells Stabler Officer in Charge of Italian and Austrian Affairs Department of State (also acted as interpreter)
11:18 - 11:43 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:24 - 11:27 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:43 am	The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Major John Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the new National 4-H Club Center, 7100 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. to participate in the formal opening of the Center.
12:03 pm	Arrived at the National 4-H Club Center. The President was greeted by Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Miss Sarah Ramsburg, 4-H Club Member Mr. Ronnie Gollehon, 4-H Club Member The President was escorted to the speaker's platform by Hon. Ezra Taft Benson. Secretary Benson made some formal opening remarks, then asked the President to open the Center by cutting the ribbon.

12:04 pm The President and Hon. Ezra Taft Benson arrived on the platform. The opening ceremony of the National 4-H Club Center began. Miss Anita Hollmer, 4-H member from New York presided.

The following were seated on the platform with the President:

- Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
- Mr. Ervin L. Peterson
  - Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
- Mr. C. M. Ferguson
  - Administrator, Federal Extension Service
  - Department of Agriculture
- Mr. J. D. Sykes
  - Vice President, Ralston Purina Company
- Mr. E. W. Aiton
  - Director, Division of 4-H Club and YMW Programs
- Mr. W. E. Skelton
  - Chairman, Extension Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work
- Mrs. Ruth Bruegger
  - Secretary, Extension Subcommittee on 4-H Club Work
- Mr. C. A. Vines
  - Chairman, Extension Committee on Organization & Policy, Associate Director, University of Arkansas
- Mr. J. O. Knapp
  - Chairman, Foundation Board of Trustees
  - State Extension Director, West Virginia University
- Mr. N. J. Volk
  - Executive Committee, Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities, Purdue
- Mr. Donald Danforth
  - President, The Danforth Foundation
- Mr. Roland Abraham
  - Chairman, National Policy Board and Assistant Director of Extension in Minnesota
- Mr. M. L. Wilson
  - Original Incorporator of 4-H Foundation
- Mr. Walter Brown
  - Original Incorporator of 4-H Foundation
- Mr. Albert Hoefer
  - New York, Chairman, Core Committee which established and bought 4-H Center
- Mr. Harvey Matthews
  - Assistant to the President, The Ford Foundation

(continued)

12:04 pm 4-H Club group at the opening ceremony of the National 4-H Club Center (continued):

- Miss Gertrude Warren
- Miss Anita Hollmer, New York 4-H Club Member
- Miss Sarah Ramsburg, 4-H Club Member from Maryland
- Mr. Ronnie Gollehon, 4-H Club Member from N. Mexico
- Mr. Larry Dilda, 4-H Club Member from North Carolina
- Mr. Grant A. Shrum, Executive Director
  National 4-H Club Foundation
- Mr. W. W. Eure
  Program Director and Manager, National 4-H Center
- Mr. Catalina D. Shea
  Assistant National 4-H Supervisor, The Philippines
- Mr. Norman C. Mindrum
  Director, National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work
- Mr. W. W. Hunter
  Vice President, Shaw-Barton Incorporated
- Mr. A. L. Wimmer
  Manager, Creative Graphic Arts Department, Brown & Bigelow
- Mr. Harry M. Garber
  The Thomas D. Murphy Company

Hon. Ezra Taft Benson introduced the President.

12:09 - 12:12 pm ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT opening the new National 4-H Club Center. The President cut the ribbon officially opening the Center.

Miss Anita Hollmer presented the President a medallion from the 4-H Club Group.

12:17 pm The President, Hon. James Hagerty, and Major John Eisenhower departed the National 4-H Club Center and motored to the White House.

12:35 pm Arrived at the White House.

1:00 pm (LUNCH)

1:56 pm The President returned to the office.

1:56 - 2:05 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:11 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.
2:34 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree.
2:46 - 5:30 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Senator Frank Lausche Senator Prescott Bush Colonel Thomas Belshe
5:50 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
6:16 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1959

8:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:26 - 8:28 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:28 - 8:43 am	Major John Eisenhower
8:56 - 9:00 am	Major John Eisenhower and Mr. George Allen
9:00 - 9:17 am	The President received the American Guides to The American Exposition in Moscow. They first met the President in the office, then had picture taken in the Rose Garden: Henry Aaron, Cambridge, Mass. Tatiana Akhonin, Washington, D. C. Gilmore Alkire, Los Angeles, California Robert Barrett, Corpus Christi, Texas Joan Barth, New York City, N. Y. David Benson, Hollywood, California Jack Blanshei, San Francisco, California David Book, Norristown, Pennsylvania Anne Carberry, Jersey City, New Jersey Mrs. Natasha Carlton, New York City Thomas Conroy, Yonkers, N. Y. William Davis, Detroit, Michigan Marie DeGunzburg, New York City John DeLuca, Los Angeles, California Claire DeSaint-Phalle, Scarsdale, N. Y. Mrs. Carol Dietz, New York City Helen Gish Dixon, Westport, Conn. Sam Driver, New York City Olha Dyhdalevych, New York City Alexis Fedorov, San Francisco, California George Feifer, New York City Don French, Washington, D. C. Norris Garnett, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Vera Garthoff, Washington, D. C. Jane Gary, New York City Mrs. Helen Gillespie, Riverdale, N. Y. Paul Gottlieb, Long Island City, N. Y. Charles Gribble, Lansing, Mich. Joseph Grossman, Red Bank, N. J.

(continued)

9:00 - 9:17 am American Guides to the American Exposition in Moscow (list continued):

Wayne, Hall, Cincinnati, Ohio
Thomas Holtz, Santa Ana, California
Josephine Ann Hopkins, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Martin Horwitz, North Hollywood, California
Herbert Howard, Boston, Massachusetts
Gaida Hughes (Mrs.), Denver, Colorado
George Humphrey, State College, Pa.
Doris Johnson, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Mark Kaminsky, Edwardsburg, Michigan
Curtis Kammen, Tucson, Arizona
Joyce DeCoster Klein, Norway, Maine
Thomas Kridler, Columbus, Ohio
Alexander Kucherov, Washington, D. C.
Harriet Latham, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Richard Leed, Lititz, Pa.
John D. Luvan, Jr., Springfield, Mo.
D. Richard Little, South Pasadena, Cal.
Henry F. McCusker, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.
Peter Maggs, Durham, N. C.
James Matisoff, Cambridge, Mass.
Herbert Miller, Bloomington, Indiana
Norman Neureiter, Baytown, Texas
Phillip Nice, Bloomington, Indiana
David Perlmutter, Glencoe, Illinois
Ellen Propper, Hamden, Connecticut
Carolyn Rogers, Greenwich, Conn.
Edith Rogovin, Buffalo, New York
Jonathan Russin, Kingston, Pa.
Charlotte Saikowski, New York City
Ida Schaap, Jenkintown, Pa.
Elena Scott, Swarthmore, Pa.
Elizabeth (Mrs.) Shepard, New York City
Joe Shepard, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dan Slobin, Ann Arbor, Michigan
Andrew Swatkovsky, New York City
John Thomas, Los Angeles, California
Vladimir Tolstoy-Miloslavsky, Washington, D. C.
Charles Townsend, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth Valkenier, New York City
Mrs. Anne Varakin, San Francisco, California

(continued)

9:00 - 9:17am American Guides to the American Exposition in Moscow (list continued):
John Jaroslav Verner, New York City
Barbara Widener, Havertown, Pa.
Duncan Whiteside, Wayland, Mass.
Frederick Willerford, New York City
George Wilson, Cambridge, Mass.
John Wolff, Coral Gables, Florida

The following accompanied the American Guides:
George Allen, Director, U. S. I. A.
Richard Cushing, U. S. I. A.
Eugene Staples, Moscow Exhibition Staff
Wallace Littell, Moscow Exhibition Staff
Adele Mardirosian, Moscow Exhibition Staff
Alexander Logofet, State Department Interpreter
John Stalnacker, National Merit Scholarship Assoc.
Herbert Bursley, Examining Board
Clarence Francis, Examining Board
Richard Scammon, Examining Board
James Lambie, Examining Board

9:30 - 10:08 am Senator Thruston B. Morton
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. David Kendall

10:08 - 10:35 am (Dr. Clark Kerr) OFF THE RECORD
(President, University of California)
(Hon. Robert Merriam)

10:35 - 10:54 am Congressman Elford A. Cederberg
Dr. Arnold T. Olson
President, Evangelical Free Church of America
Hon. Jack Anderson
(Abbie Rowe took pictures)

10:54 - 11:08 am Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Wilton B. Persons (for 1 min.)

11:08 - 11:10 am Mr. Arthur Minnich

11:10 - 11:34 am The members of The President's Board of Foreign Scholarships (Fulbright Board) called on the President:

Dr. Robert G. Storey, Chairman
Dean, School of Law, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
Mrs. Bernice B. Cronkhite, Vice Chairman
Dean of The Graduate School, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.
Dr. Hurst Robins Anderson
President, American University, Washington, D. C.
Dr. John N. Andrews
Veterans Administration
Dr. C. S. Benson
President, Claremont Men's College, Claremont, California
Dr. Felton G. Clark
President, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.
Dr. Elmer Ellis
President, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Dr. John Orth Riedl
Dean of the Graduate School, and Professor of Philosophy, Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Also present:

Senator John W. Fulbright
Donald E. Edgar, Director, International Educational Exchange Service, Department of State
J. Manuel Espinosa
Executive Secretary, Board of Foreign Scholarship
Department of State
Robert H. Thayer , Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for International Educational and Cultural Affairs
Ralph H. Vogel, Chief, Opeartions Branch, Internationa
Educational Exchange Service, Dept. of State
Mr. Daniel W. Hofgren
Mr. Arthur Minnich

11:34 - 11:55 am (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD
(Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)

11:55 - 12:20 pm	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Mr. William Macomber) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Bryce Harlow) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster)	OFF THE RECORD
12:20 - 12:32 pm	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Mr. T. Grayson Upton)	OFF THE RECORD
12:38 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)	
2:15 pm	Returned to the office.	
2:38 - 2:50 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens	
3:28 pm	The President went to the South Grounds to practice golf.	
4:27 pm	Returned to the office.	
4:29 - 4:55 pm	Hon. David Kendall Hon. Bryce Harlow	
4:55 - 5:03 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
5:03 - 5:17 pm	Major John Eisenhower	
5:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.	
5:44 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower motored to the residence of Major John Eisenhower in Alexandria, Va.	
6:08 - 7:15 pm	Visited with Major John Eisenhower and family.	
7:15 pm	Departed Major John Eisenhower's residence and motored to the White House.	
7:28 pm	Arrived at the White House.	

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:20 am	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to the United Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg.
8:27 am	Arrived at the Church. Mr. Paul Witt, Church Usher, escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to their seats.
9:25 am	Rev. Robert A. MacAskill, Minister, escorted the President and Mrs. Eisenhower to their car following Services.
9:28 am	Departed the Church and motored to the Farm.
9:35 am	Arrived at the Farm.
9:49 am	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country.
9:57 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
10:05 - 12:20 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Arthur Nevins Mr. Dick Sleichter
12:25 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
12:35 pm	Arrived at the Farm.
2:45 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the Gettysburg Farm and motored to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

4:38 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:27 am	The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:34 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:48 - 11:02 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Arthur Nevins Mr. Dick Sleichter (Colonel Walter Tkach walked around the course with them)
11:05 am	The President departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Show Barn where he and Mr. Robert Hartley looked over the cattle.
11:27 am	Arrived at the residence of the Farm.
2:43 pm	The President walked to the duck pond and to the skeet range and shoot skeet until 4:01 pm. General Nevins joined the President at the skeet range at 3:40 pm.
4:05 pm	Returned to the residence.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1959

7:45 am — (Mr. Frank Donohue) OFF THE RECORD
(Mr. Walter Ruschmeyer)
(Colonel Robert L. Schulz)
(Had breakfast with the President)
(Mr. Donohue and Mr. Ruschmeyer are with the Tax Firm of Haskins and Sells)

8:47 am — The President arrived in the office.

8:47 - 8:48 am — Hon. Rocco Siciliano

8:55 - 8:57 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

8:57 - 9:20 am — Hon. Nelson Rockefeller
Governor of New York

9:27 - 9:41 am — Hon. Gordon Gray
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

9:41 - 9:46 am — Hon. Wilton B. Persons

9:46 - 9:49 am — Hon. C. Douglas Dillon was sworn in as Under Secretary of State. The following attended the ceremony:

Mrs. C. Douglas Dillon
Hon. Robert B. Anderson
Ambassador Dempster McIntosh
Mr. Samuel C. Waugh
Mr. Gordon Gray
Mr. Maurice Stans
Mr. Robert Murphy
Mr. Loy Henderson
Mr. John Raymond
Mr. Elbert Mathews
Mr. P. Claxton
Mr. J. Penfield
Mr. R. Rubottom
Mr. F. Kohler
M. W. Robertson
Mr. W. Rountree
Mr. W. Walmsley
Mr. W. T. M. Beale

(continued)

9:46 - 9:49 am	The following attended the swearing-in ceremony of Hon. C. Douglas Dillon (continued): Mr. E. Kretzmann Senator H. Alexander Smith Mr. P. Farley Mr. H. Cumming Mr. J. Hanes Mr. J. Bell Mr. J. Wilson Mr. W. Macomber Mr. W. Buchanan Mr. R. Brewster Mr. T. L. Elliot Mr. J. A. Calhoun Mr. T. McElhiney Mr. John Leddy Mr. G. Martin Mr. J. Riddleberger Mr. L. Saccio Mr. Robert Terrill Mr. Dixon Donnelley Mrs. Dorothy de Borchgrave Mrs. Ida Cunningham Mrs. Janet Stamps Miss Eva Hallam Miss Rita Giddo Miss Lethean Rowe	
9:49 - 9:55 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos Hon. James Hagerty (until 9:51 am) Hon. Wilton B. Persons (until 9:52 am)	
9:58 - 10:05 am	Hon. Robert Merriam	
10:05 - 10:13 am	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Leo Hoegh) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Don Paarlberg) (Mr. Phil Areeda)	OFF THE RECORD
10:13 - 10:26 am	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon)	OFF THE RECORD

10:27 - 11:00 am	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Arthur Flemming) (Hon. Arthur Kimball) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Robert Merriam)	OFF THE RECORD
11:00 - 11:14 am	Hon. Robert Merriam	
11:14 - 11:19 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos	
11:19 - 11:25 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster	
11:26 - 11:28 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins	
11:38 am	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the White House and motored to Arlington Towers, Arlington, Virginia, to attend the Graduation Exercises of the Senior Officers' Course at the Foreign Service Institute.	
11:44 am	Arrived at the Foreign Service Institute, Arlington Towers, Arlington, Virginia. The President was greeted by Harold B. Hoskins, Director of the Foreign Service Institute. He was then escorted to the platform.	
12:00 - 12:09 pm	The President addressed the graduates of the Foreign Service Institute.	

Graduates:

Joel Bernstein
William O. Boswell
Katherine W. Bracken
Eugene Maur Braderman
H. Daniel Brewster
Donald B. Calder
Juan de Zengotita
Joseph J. Jova
Colonel James W. Keene
Thomas B. Larson
S. Houston Lay
Raymond E. Lisle
Frank H. Oram
C. Hoyt Price
Jacques J. Reinstein
Col. Eugene A. Salet
Capt. Paul S. Savidge, Jr.
Carleton B. Swift, Jr.
Col. Robert M. Tuttle

Guests from Congress:

Senator Alexander Wiley
Congressman Frank T. Bow
Congressman Robert E. Chiperfield
Congressman Thomas E. Morgan

List of those attending the Graduation of the Foreign Service Institute, Arlington Towers, Arlington, Virginia (continued):

The Secretary of State's Public Committee on Personnel
and
The Advisory Committee to the Foreign Service Institute

Hon. Frances P. Bolton
Hon. Ellsworth Bunker, U. S. Ambassador to India
General Alfred M. Gruenther
Mr. Morehead Patterson, Chairman, American Machine and Foundry Company

Military and Civilian Agencies

George V. Allen, Director, USIA
Major General Paul Carraway, USA
Allen W. Dulles, Director, CIA
William Fitzgerald, Deputy Director, ICA
Henry Kearns, Assistant Secretary of Commerce
Rear Admiral Almon E. Loomis, USN
Colonel R. C. McDonough, USMC
Lt. General Emmett O'Donnell, USAF

Department of State

C. Douglas Dillon
Loy Henderson
Roy R. Rubottom
Walter K. Scott
Hugh S. Cumming, Jr.
Dr. Wallace R. Brode
Wiley T. Buchanan
Julius C. Holmes
John W. Hanes
Jeremiah J. O'Connor
James J. Moose
Edward B. Lawson
H. Alexander Smith
Edwin A. Plitt
John O. Bell
Foy D. Kohler
Aaron S. Brown
Parker T. Hart
Edwin M. J. Kretzmann
Elbert G. Mathews
John S. Hoghland
Walter N. Walmsley
William Porter
Alfred LeS Jenkins
Dixon Donnelley
Robert F. Corrigan
Robert C. Brewster
Mr. John Burns
Mr. Stutesman
Katherine H. Mayberry

List of those attending the Graduation of the Foreign Service Institute, Arlington Towers, Arlington, Virginia (continued):

Foreign Service Institute Staff:

Director and Mrs. Harold Hoskins
Mr. and Mrs. Willard F. Barber
Mrs. William Breidenbach
Miss Gwen Brooks
Mrs. William Cobb
Miss Sandra Godden
Dr. Daniel L. Hamilton
Mrs. John Hoover
Dr. and Mrs. Myron Koenig
Mr. James McDevitt
Mr. and Mrs. Will Myers
Dr. and Mrs. Charles P. O'Donnell
Mrs. Eleanor Traster
Mr. Edwin Wright

Foreign Service Institute Staff's Guests

Mr. Paul Nitze, of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation
Dr. Paul Linebarger, of the School for Advanced International Studies
Mr. Jefferson Patterson and Mrs. Patterson
Dr. Charles Thompson, Brookings Institution

The families of the graduates also attended.

12:13 pm The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Foreign Service Institute at Arlington Towers and motored to the White House.

12:20 pm Arrived at the White House.

1:00 pm (LUNCH)

2:10 pm The President returned to the office, accompanied by Major John Eisenhower.

2:10 - 2:15 pm Major John Eisenhower

2:21 - 2:29 pm Major John Eisenhower

2:44 pm The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter and flew to the Gettysburg Farm. The following accompanied him:

- Captain Evan P. Aurand
- Mr. James Rowley
- Mr. Dick Flohr

Colonel Walter Tkach, Captain Olive Marsh, William Elder and Secret Service Agents followed in Chase helicopter.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

3:18 pm Arrived at the Gettysburg Farm.

3:38 pm The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.

3:45 pm Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.

3:55 - 5:52 pm The President played 18 holes of golf with General Arthur Nevins

5:55 pm The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.

6:08 pm Arrived at the Farm.

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

June 16, 1959

Chief U. E. Baughman

SAIC Rowley - White House Detail

Activities of the President, June 12 to 14, 1959

Friday, June 12, 1959

1:00 pm The First Lady, accompanied by Miss Rose Woods, departed the White House in White House Car #102 and motored to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 3:07 pm, stopping enroute at the farm of Mrs. George Allen and the Gettysburg Furniture Company.

2:44 pm The President, accompanied by Captain Evan Aurand, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr, departed from the South Grounds of the White House via U.S. Army Helicopter enroute to and arriving at the Gettysburg Farm at 3:18 pm.

Dr. Walter Tkach, Captain Olive Marsh, CWO William Elder, SAs Godfrey, Meredith, Grant and Rundle proceeded to the Gettysburg Farm on the chase U. S. Marine Helicopter.

3:08 pm Mrs. George Allen, Mrs. Ruth Butcher and Mrs. Beverly Bryon and her two small sons entered the farm.

3:30 pm Captain Olive Marsh departed the farm via the rear gate.

3:38 pm The President departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #100 driven by SA Flohr with SAIC Rowley in the front seat and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 3:45 pm.

SAs Henderson, Steele and Holtzhauer worked the follow-up car 905-X driven by SA Stringfield. ASAIC Campion made the arrangements at the club concerning security prior to the President's arrival. Dr. Tkach also rode in the follow-up car and walked around the course.

General Arthur Nevins joined the President at the golf course. The President and General Nevins teed off from the 1st tee at 3:55 pm and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:52 pm.

The President, accompanied by Dr. Walter Tkach, departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 5:55 pm and motored to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 6:08 pm.

4:20 pm The First Lady, accompanied by Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. Bryon and her two sons, departed the farm and motored to the Major John Eisenhower residence. The First Lady and the above named returned to the residence at the farm at 4:35 pm.

4:40 pm Mrs. George Allen, Mrs. Ruth Butcher and Mrs. Beverly Bryon and sons departed the Gettysburg Farm.

8:00 pm The President departed the residence and walked around the house and barn, returning to the residence at 8:20 pm.

9:15 pm Dr. Walter Tkach departed the farm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, June 13, 1959

8:27 am The President departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and ASAIC Campion riding in the front seat enroute to and arriving at the Gettysburg Country Club at 8:34 am.

The President practiced golf until 8:47 am. The President, General Arthur Nevins and Dick Sleichter, Club Golf Pro, teed off from the 1st tee at 8:48 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 11:02 am.

General Arthur Nevins proceeded to the course in a separate car, and Dr. Walter Tkach motored to and from the course in a separate car. Dr. Tkach accompanied the Presidential threesome around the course.

SAs Godfrey, Grant, Rundle and Duke worked the follow-up car 905-X with SA Greer driving. SA Meredith made the advance arrangements at the Gettysburg Country Club.

11:05 am The President departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Show Barn, arriving there at 11:14 am, where he was met by Mr. Robert Hartley, herdsman, and looked over the cattle. The President departed the Show Barn at 11:23 am, stopping enroute at the silo to watch the men working there, and then motored to his residence, arriving there at 11:27 am.

11:35 am Dr. Walter Tkach departed the main gate.

2:20 pm Dr. Walter Tkach entered the main gate.

2:43 pm The President departed the residence and walked to the duck pond and then to the Skeet Range, where he shot skeet until 4:01 pm. General Arthur Nevins, who had entered the main gate at 3:33 pm with Mrs. Nevins, joined the President at the Skeet Range 3:40 pm.

The President and General Nevins departed the Skeet Range at 4:02 pm and motored to the residence, arriving there at 4:05 pm.

2:50 pm The First Lady and Miss Rose Woods departed the farm and motored to Gettysburg, Pa., where the First Lady shopped at Grant's, Schmitts Interior Decorators and the Raymond Furniture Company. The First Lady and Miss Woods then motored to the Cross Keys Furniture Company, located on Route #30 East, and then to the Thomas Brothers Store, Biglerville, Pa., returning to the Gettysburg Farm at 5:20 pm.

5:55 pm The President and General Nevins departed the residence and walked around the garden area and the green house, returning to the residence at 6:07 pm.

6:50 pm Miss Rose Woods driven by Sgt. Dry departed the farm, returning at 8:08 pm.

10:50 pm General and Mrs. Nevins departed the main gate.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, June 14, 1959

6:20 am Miss Rose Woods driven by Sgt. Dry departed the farm, returning at 7:15 am.

8:20 am The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #102 and motored to the United Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, arriving there at 8:27 am for services.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the United Presbyterian Church at 9:28 am and motored to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 9:35 am. (For complete details, see report submitted by SA Mampel).

9:49 am The President, accompanied by Dr. Walter Tkach, departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #100 with SA Flohr driving and ASAIC Behn in the front seat and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 9:47 am.

At 10:05 am the President, General Nevins and Club Pro Dick Sleichter teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 12:20 pm.

The President and Dr. Tkach departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 12:25 pm and motored to the President's Farm, arriving there at 12:35 pm.

SAs Groz, Holtzhauer and Hill with Stringfield driving worked the follow-up car 905-X, while SA Henderson remained on duty at the farm.

10:35 am The First Lady and Miss Rose Woods departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #102 and motored to the White House, Washington, arriving at 12:15 pm driven by Sgt. Dry with SA Burke in the front seat. SA More worked SS Car 804-X as a follow-up car.

2:20 pm The President and Chief West walked around the garden area, the President returning to the residence at 2:33 pm.

2:45 pm The President, accompanied by Dr. Walter Tkach, departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #100 driven by SA Flohr with ASAIC Behn in the front seat and motored to the White House, Washington, D.C., arriving at 4:38 pm.

SAs Mroz, Henderson, Stringfield and Hill worked the Secret Service follow-up car #679-X, which was driven by SA Shipman. SA Holtzhauer worked SS Car 905-X as a second follow-up car.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1959

7:45 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon (Had breakfast with the President)
8:25 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Hon. Richard M. Nixon.
8:25 - 8:55 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon
9:10 - 9:13 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:15 - 9:25 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:25 - 9:58 am	(Congressman Stuyvesant Wainwright) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Bryce Harlow)
9:58 - 10:05 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
10:05 - 10:30 am	Hon. Arthur Flemming
10:30 - 10:47 am	H. E. Ali Haider Sulaiman Newly appointed Ambassador of Iraq (To present credentials to the President) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
10:47 - 10:49 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:50 - 11:12 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:54 - 11:05 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:18 am	The President departed the office and went to the broadcast room to do a 4th of July recording for use of the Armed Forces and Voice of America.
11:28 am	Departed the Broadcast Room and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:57 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:29 - 2:31 pm	Hon. Jack Anderson

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1959

2:33 - 2:38 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:40 - 2:44 pm	Mr. Roemer, McPhee
3:23 - 3:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Merriam
3:42 - 3:53 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
3:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1959

8:40 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:43 - 9:03 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:03 - 9:04 am	Hon. Gerald Morgan
9:04 - 9:09 am	Hon. David Kendall
9:09 - 9:18 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:22 - 9:42 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:33 - 9:45 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:50 - 10:18 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
10:07 - 10:18 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:10 - 10:19 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:00 - 11:05 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:05 - 11:18 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
11:18 - 12:02 pm	The three European Community Presidents called on the President: Walter Hallstein (German) President of the Commission of the European Economic Community (Common Market) Etienne Hirsch (French) President of the Commission of the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) Paul Finet (Belgium) President of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community Also: Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Walton Butterworth, U. S. Representative to the European Communities Hon. Wiley Buchanan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster (The three European Community Presidents presented an antique map of Europe to the President)

12:02 - 12:06 pm	Hon. David Kendall
12:03 - 12:20 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:20 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:05 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:10 - 2:23 pm	(Barber)
2:24 - 2:34 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:30 - 2:37 pm	Hon. Bryce Harlow
2:43 - 2:50 pm	Mr. William J. Hopkins
3:11 - 3:12 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
3:12 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Rocco Siciliano
3:27 pm	The President departed the White House and motored to Burning Teee Country Club.
3:51 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree
4:09 - 6:18 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Mr. John Shea Mr. John McClure (Colonel Walter Tkach walked around the course with them)
6:40 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree and motored to the White House.
7:05 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1959

8:07 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:07 - 8:10 am	Hon. Robert Gray
8:13 - 8:16 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:15 - 8:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Jack Anderson
8:30 - 10:43 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING

The President
Hon. Richard M. Nixon (in part)
Senator Everett Dirksen
Senator Thomas Kuchel
Senator Styles Bridges
Senator Leverett Saltonstall
Senator George D. Aiken
Senator Thruston Morton
Senator John J. Williams
Congressman Charles Halleck
Congressman Leslie Arends
Congressman John W. Byrnes
Congressman Charles B. Hoeven
Congressman Leo Allen
Congressman William H. Ayres
Congressman Page Belcher
Congressman Richard Simpson
Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers
Hon. Ezra Taft Benson
Dr. Marvin McLain
Mr. Martin Sorkin
Hon. Elmer Staats
Mr. Sam Hughes
Hon. Julian Baird
Hon. Sumner Whittier
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
Hon. Bryce Harlow
Hon. Jack Anderson
Hon. Edward McCabe
Hon. Clyde Wheeler
Hon. Earle Chesney
Hon. Homer Gruenther
Hon. Gerald Morgan
Hon. David Kendall
Hon. Don Paarlberg
Hon. Robert Merriam
Mr. Roemer McPhee
Mrs. Anne Wheaton
Hon. James Hagerty
Mr. Arthur Minnich

10:50 - 10:52 am Dean George M. Johnson was sworn in as Commissioner of the Civil Rights Commission. The following attended the ceremony in the Conference Room:

- Dr. John Hannah
- Hon. Gordon Tiffany
- Mr. Henry Shine
- Mrs. Carol Arth
- Colonel A. H. Rosenfeld, Jr.
- Mr. Eugene R. Jackson
- Dr. and Mrs. Harry L. Kingman
- Mr. Val Washington

11:00 - 11:25 am Hon. John A. McCone
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
Hon. Wilton B. Persons

11:25 - 11:37 am Hon. Malcolm Moos
Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster

11:40 am The President departed the White House and motored to the Statler Hotel, accompanied by Hon. James Hagerty.

11:45 am Arrived at the Statler Hotel. The President was greeted by

- Dr. John Hannah
  - President of Michigan State University and Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights
- Dean Robert G. Storey
  - Vice Chairman, Commission on Civil Rights
- Mr. Herbert Blunck
  - General Manager of the Statler Hotel

11:46 am The President was escorted to the Continental Room where he greeted the following head table guests:

- Members of the Commission on Civil Rights
  - Hon. John S. Battle
  - Hon. Doyle E. Carlton
  - Dean George M. Johnson
  - Hon. George V. Allen
  - Hon. Gordon M. Tiffany

11:53 - 11:58 am ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT before the delegates of the Civil Rights State Advisory Committee.

12:00 Noon	The President, escorted by Dr. John Hannah, Dean Storey and Mr. Herbert Blunck departed the Continental Room and went to his car.
12:04 pm	The President and Hon. James Hagerty departed the Statler Hotel and motored to the White House.
12:08 pm	Arrived at the White House.
12:10 - 12:15 pm	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:16 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:55 pm	Returned to the office.
1:57 - 2:00 pm	Hon. Arthur Summerfield Mr. Noble Upperman, Mailman of Silver Spring, Md. Mr. Bert Barnes Mr. L. Rohe Walter Delivered to the President the first letter sent by missile mail.
2:00 - 2:30 pm	(General Lauris Norstad) OFF THE RECORD (Supreme Commander, Allied Powers Europe) (Major John Eisenhower)
2:33 - 2:58 pm	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Wilton B. Persons Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
2:58 - 3:00 pm	Major John Eisenhower
3:00 - 4:04 pm	Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Neil H. McElroy Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. James R. Killian, Jr. General L. L. Lemnitzer Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Admiral Arleigh A. Burke General Thomas D. White Hon. William Holaday Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. Alvin G. Waggoner (for few Mr. John W. Klotz minutes)

4:04 - 4:18 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Thomas S. Gates General L. L. Lemnitzer Admiral Arleigh A. Burke General Thomas D. White Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:18 - 4:23 pm	Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. Thomas S. Gates
4:28 - 4:30 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
4:31 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
4:35 pm	The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter and went to MATS Terminal. Aboard the helicopter were: Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Bernard M. Shanley Mrs. Ann Whitman Mr. James Rowley
4:49 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
4:58 pm	The President departed MATS Terminal aboard the Columbine for Atlantic City, New Jersey. The following accompanied him: Senator Clifford Case of New Jersey Hon. Bernard M. Shanley Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty Mrs. Ann Whitman General Howard McC. Snyder Dr. Malcolm Moos Miss Mary Caffrey Captain Olive Marsh Mr. James Rowley

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

5:40 pm	The President arrived at National Aviation Facilities Experimental Center, Pomona Field, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

5:40 pm The following greeted the President when he arrived at Pomona Field, Atlantic City, New Jersey:

- Dr. Gunnar Gunderson
  - President, American Medical Association
- Dr. Louis M. Orr
  - President-elect, American Medical Association
- Dr. Leonard W. Larson
  - Chairman, Board of Trustees, American Medical Association
- Colonel William Cowart
  - Director, N. A. F. E. C.
- State Senator Frank S. Farley
- Mayor Joseph Altman
- Mr. Meredith B. Kerstetter, City Commissioner
- Mr. Richard S. Jackson, City Commissioner

Mayor Joseph Altman presented the Key to Atlantic City to the President, and a certificate of honorary membership in the Atlantic City Beach Patrol.

5:47 pm The President and his party departed Pomona Air Field and motored to the Hotel Traymore.

6:18 pm Arrived at the Hotel Traymore. Here the President was met by

- Albert S. Tisch, Chairman of the Board, Tisch Hotels
- Preston Tisch, President of Tisch Hotels
- George Haas, Vice President of the Hotel Traymore
- James Heimbaugh, Vice President, Tisch Hotels

The above escorted the President to his suite.

7:10 pm The President departed his suite and walked to Dr. Louis Orr's suite. The following accompanied him there:

- Dr. Elmer Hess
- Dr. Leonard Larsen
- Dr. Louis Orr
- Dr. Leonard Heaton

7:10 - 7:14 pm The President Met those who were attending a reception in Dr. Orr's suite. List is given on the following page.

7:10 - 7:14 pm Reception List:

Dr. and Mrs. Louis M. Orr
Miss Doris Orr
Mr. Louis M. Orr, Jr.
Miss Ann Hower
Miss Catherine Whooten
Miss Kathryn Sims
Dr. and Mrs. Gunnar Gunderson
Dr. and Mrs. Askey
Dr. and Mrs. Price
Rebecca Price
Dr. and Mrs. Hugh Hussey
Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Larson
Dr. and Mrs. Cleon Nafe
Dr. and Mrs. Lynwood Ball
Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Underwood
Dr. and Mrs. James Appel
Dr. R. B. Robins
Dr. George Fister
Dr. Raymond McKeown
Dr. Norman Welch
Dr. Blasingame
Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Howard
Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Heaton
Dr. Elmer Hess and daughter
Dr. and Mrs. David B. Allman
Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Jack
David Jack
Dr. and Mrs. Custin R. Tisch
Dr. M. E. DeKakey
Mr. and Mrs. James Heimbaugh
Mr. Craddock

7:14 pm The President returned to his suite.

8:19 pm The President and Dr. Louis Orr departed the Traymore Hotel and motored to Convention Hall.

8:21 pm Arrived at Convention Hall. Here the President was greeted by

Dr. Gunnar Gunderson
Dr. Leonard Larson

who escorted the President to the Reception Room where he met those assembled there. (List on following page)

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

8:21 pm The President met the following in the Reception Room of Convention Hall:
    Mr. Norman Budde
        Press Officer, American Medical Association

Mr. Budde presented the American Medical Association Science Award Winners - National Science Fair - to the President:
    Edith K. Schule
        Memphis, Tennessee
    Martin J. Murphy, Jr.
        Colorado Springs, Colorado
    (Mrs. L. C. Salter, chaperon)

8:30 pm The President took his place on the stage.

Program of the American Medical Association Annual Convention:

Star Spangled Banner

8:33 - 8:35 pm Invocation by Rev. Arthur McKay Ackerson

Musical Selections

8:39 - 8:40 pm Dr. Leonard W. Larson presented the Past President's Medal to Dr. Gunnar Gunderson

8:40 - 8:42 pm Farewell address by Dr. Gunnar Gunderson

8:42 pm The Incoming President of the American Medical Association, Dr. Louis M. Orr, was installed by Dr. Leonard W. Larson.

Presentation of Distinguished Service Award

9:08 - 9:30 am ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT BEFORE THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL CONVENTION.

9:31 pm Drs. Orr, Gunderson, and Mr. Leo Brown escorted the President to his car.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

9:33 pm	The President departed Convention Hall and motored to Pomona Airport.
9:57 pm	Arrived at Pomona Airport.
10:03 pm	The President and his party were airborne for Washington, D. C. (Senator Case did not return to Washington with the President).

WASHINGTON, D. C.

10:43 pm	Arrived at MATS Terminal.
10:47 pm	Departed MATS Terminal and motored to the White House.
10:56 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1959

7:52 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Captain Dale J. Crittenberger.
8:17 - 8:37 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
8:27 - 9:05 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:05 - 9:14 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
9:14 - 9:20 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
9:20 - 9:32 am	Major John Eisenhower
9:32 - 9:34 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
9:34 - 9:53 am	(Hon. Gordon Gray) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John Eisenhower)
9:53 - 10:13 am	(Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) OFF THE RECORD (Hon. Allen Dulles) (Hon. Thomas Gates) (Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) (Hon. John McCone) (Hon. Gordon Gray) (Hon. Philip Farley) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster) (Major John Eisenhower)
10:17 - 10:20 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:23 - 10:25 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:35 - 11:00 am	Hon. Ezra Taft Benson Hon. Don Paarlberg
11:00 - 11:30 am	Major General John S. Bragdon Hon. Wilton B. Persons

11:31 - 11:35 am	Swearing-In ceremony for Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Deputy Secretary of Defense Hon. William B. Franke, Secretary of the Navy
(In Conference Room):	The following attended: Secretary Gates' Guests: Mrs. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Mrs. Thomas S. Gates, Sr. (stepmother) Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ponce (daughter) Rumson, New Jersey Mr. and Mrs. William K. Norris (daughter) Mt. Kisco, New York Miss Kathe Gates (daughter) Middleburg, Virginia Mrs. Donald A. Quarles Mr. and Mrs. H. Gates Lloyd and daughter Secretary Franke's Guests: Mrs. William B. Franke Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fowley (daughter and son-in-law) Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ulinski (" " ") Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kouns(" " ") Hon. Fred A. Bantz, Under Secretary of the Navy Hon. Richard Jackson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Hon. Cecil Milne, Assistant Secretary of the Navy
11:35 - 11:36 am	Secretary Gates introduced the following to the President: (In the President's Office) Hon. Fred A. Bantz Hon. Cecil Milne
11:55 - 12:07 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
12:07 - 12:23 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
12:23 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:24 - 12:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)

11:31 - 11:35 am Swearing-In Ceremony for
Hon. Thomas S. Gates as
Deputy Secretary of Defense
Hon. William B. Franke as
Secretary of the Navy
The following attended ceremony in Conference Room:
Secretary Gates' Guests:
Mrs. Thomas S. Gates, Jr.
Mrs. Thomas S. Gates, Sr. (Stepmother)
Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ponce (daughter)
Rumson, New Jersey
Mr. and Mrs. William K. Norris (daughter)
Mt. Kisco, New York
Miss Kathe Gates (daughter)
Middleburg, Virginia
Mrs. Donald A. Quarles
Mr. and Mrs. H. Gates Lloyd and daughter
Secretary Franke's Guests:
Mrs. William B. Franke
Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Fowler
(daughter and son-in-law)
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ulinski
(daughter and son-in-law)
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Kouns
(daughter and son-in-law)

Hon. Fred A. Bantz, Under Secretary of the Navy
Hon. Richard Jackson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy
Hon. Cecil Milne, Assistant Secretary of the Navy

11:35 - 11:36 am The following met the President in his office:
Hon. Thomas S. Gates
Hon. Fred A. Bantz
Hon. Cecil Milne

11:36 - 11:54 am Major General John S. Bragdon
Hon. Wilton B. Persons
(Resumed 11:00 am meeting which was interrupted
for the swearing-in ceremony)

11:55 - 12:07 pm Hon. Gordon Gray

12:07 - 12:23 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
12:23 - 12:25 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
12:24 - 12:30 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:00 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:25 - 2:28 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
2:54 - 2:55 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:55 - 3:08 pm	Hon. James P. Mitchell Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Edward McCabe
3:08 - 4:00 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
4:00 - 4:03 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
4:31 - 5:25 pm	Major John Eisenhower
5:27 - 6:00 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
6:02 pm	Went to the Mansion.
7:35 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the White House and motored to the Sheraton Park Hotel to attend a Testimonial Dinner honoring Republicans in Congress.
7:45 pm	Arrived at the Sheraton Park Hotel and were greeted by Hon. Joseph Martin Hon. Timothy Sheehan, former Congressman from Illinois Mr. George Johnson General Manager of the Sheraton Park Hotel

7:46 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted to the Garden Foyer where the head table guests were gathered and refreshments were served.

7:55 pm Departed the Garden Foyer and motored to Exhibition Hall where they proceeded to the head table.
(Another group attending this dinner was set up in the Sheraton Hall)

There were 140 tables with 1,100 guests assembled in Exhibition Hall. The following were seated at the head table:

- Senator Barry Goldwater
- Senator and Mrs. Everett Dirksen
- Congressman Joseph Martin, Jr.
- Miss Jerrie Kent, Co-Chairman of National Young Republicans
- Mrs. Clara B. Williams, Assistant Chairman of Republican National Committee
- Hon. and Mrs. Timothy P. Sheehan
- Mr. Lewis T. Breuninger
- Reverend and Mrs. Bernard Braskamp

DINNER honoring the Republicans in Congress.

Following dinner, short addresses were made by

- Senator Barry Goldwater
- Senator Everett Dirksen
- Congressman Joseph Martin

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower then departed Exhibition Hall and motored to the entrance of Sheraton Hall where the other group was assembled.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower were escorted to the head table. (The Vice President had been at this table, but changed with the President, going to Exhibition Hall when the President came to Sheraton Hall).

In Sheraton Hall there were 178 tables and 1,700 guests.

The following were seated at the head table in Sheraton Hall:

Congressman and Mrs. Richard Simpson
Congressman and Mrs. Charles Halleck
Senator and Mrs. Thruston Morton
Rev. and Mrs. Frederick Harris
Mr. John Ashbrook
    Chairman, National Federation of Young Republicans
Mrs. Catherine Gibson
    President, National Federation of Republican Women
Former Senator and Mrs. John Bricker
Mr. Wendle Corey (Actor and MC)

Senators Goldwater and Dirksen made brief addresses.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT, which was carried by public address system to those attending the dinner in Exhibition Hall.

10:30 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Sheraton Park Hotel and motored to the White House.

10:40 am Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SUNDAY, JUNE 7, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:21 am	The President departed the Farm and motored to the United Presbyterian Church.
8:27 am	Arrived at the Church.
8:30 - 9:20 am	The President attended Services. Reverend Robert A. MacAskill delivered the sermon.
9:23 am	Reverend MacAskill escorted the President to his car.
9:25 am	The President departed the Church and motored to the Farm.
9:36 am	Arrived at the Farm.
2:00 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and motored to Purcellville, Virginia. They went via Harpers Ferry and Charlestown, West Virginia.

PURCELLVILLE, VA.

4:04 pm	Arrived at Holiday Hill Farm, owned by Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Moore.
5:07 pm	Departed the Moore residence and motored to Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

6:35 pm	Arrived at the White House.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1959

GETTYSBURG, PA.

8:34 am	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:42 am	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
8:52 - 10:55 am	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Arthur Nevins
10:59 am	The President and General Snyder departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
11:08 am	Arrived at the Farm.
11:14 am	The President and General Arthur Nevins departed the Farm and motored to the Brannum Farm.
11:17 am	Arrived at the Brannum Farm where they were joined by Mr. Robert Hartley. They toured the fitting barn.
11:50 am	The President and General Nevins departed the Brannon Farm and returned to the President's Farm.
11:53 am	Arrived at the Farm.
4:55 pm	Motored to the Skeet range.
5:07 pm	Returned to the residence.
6:00 - 8:20 pm	The President and Mrs. Eisenhower gave a picnic supper for White House Mansion employees and for the Secret Service personnel.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1959

7:55 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:07 - 8:30 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:30 - 8:40 am	Hon. David Kendall
8:39 - 8:47 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
8:47 - 9:00 am	Dr. Milton Eisenhower
9:00 - 9:55 am	CABINET MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. William P. Rogers Hon. Arthur Summerfield Hon. Elmer Bennett Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. True D. Morse Hon. James P. O'Connell Hon. Arthur Flemming Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. Elmer Staats Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert Gray Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. David Kendall Hon. Arthur Minnich Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. Rocco Siciliano Mr. Bradley Patterson Mrs. Anne Wheaton Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. Tom Beale, Department of State
9:55 - 10:12 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans

10:00 - 10:33 am	Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Major John Eisenhower
10:34 - 10:41 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos
10:40 - 10:44 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
10:50 - 10:56 am	Major John Eisenhower
10:57 - 11:00 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:00 - 11:07am	Hon. Robert Merriam
11:20 - 11:28 am	Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Major John Eisenhower
11:31 - 12:15 pm	His Excellency Ludwig Erhard Minister of Economics of the Federal Republic of Germany Hon. Franz Krapf, Charge d'Affaires ad interim Miss Grosse-Schware, interpreter Hon. Robert Murphy Major John Eisenhower
12:15 - 12:23 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster
12:23 - 12:30 pm	Hon. Gerald Morgan
12:30 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:50 pm	The President departed the White House Grounds via helicopter for flight to the Gettysburg Farm. He was accompanied by Captain Evan P. Aurand Mr. James Rowley Sgt. John Moaney In Chase helicopter: General Howard McC. Snyder Captain Olive Marsh Secret Service Agents

GETTYSBURG, PA.

2:32 pm	The President arrived at the Gettysburg Farm via helicopter.
2:53 pm	The President departed the Farm and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club.
3:00 pm	Arrived at the Gettysburg Country Club.
3:45 - 5:40 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with General Arthur Nevins
5:42 pm	Departed the Gettysburg Country Club and motored to the Farm.
5:50 pm	Arrived at the Farm.

Mrs. Whitman

1-16-602.111

U. S. Secret Service

Chief U. E. Baughman

June 8, 1959

SAIC Rowley, White House Detail

Activities of the President, June 5 to 7, 1959.

Friday, June 5, 1959

1:50 pm The President, accompanied by Captain E. P. Aurand, Sgt. John Moaney, CWO Elder, SAIC Rowley and SA Flohr departed the South Grounds, White House, via U. S. Marine helicopter enroute to and arriving at the President's Farm, Gettysburg, at 2:32 pm.

Doctor Howard Snyder, Captain Olive Marsh, ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Godfrey, Rundle, Meredith and Grant departed the White House Grounds in the chase helicopter.

2:40 pm Doctor Snyder and Captain Marsh departed farm.

2:53 pm The President departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #100 with SAIC Rowley riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 3:00 pm.

The President practiced golf from 3:02 pm until 3:10 pm. At 3:45 pm the President and General Arthur Nevins teed off from the 1st tee and completed 18 holes of golf at 5:40 pm.

The President departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 5:42 pm and motored to his farm, arriving there at 5:50 pm.

Dr. Snyder motored to the golf course in a separate vehicle and accompanied the President around the golf course. Dr. Snyder returned to the farm in a separate vehicle in the Presidential motorcade.

ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Meredith, Rundle and Grant worked the follow-up car 905-X from the Farm to the Gettysburg Country Club with Kellerman driving. ATSAIC Boring, SAs Kelly, Holtzhauer and Stringfield worked the follow-up car on the return trip of the President to the Gettysburg Farm with SA Stringfield driving.

3:30 pm The First Lady, accompanied by Miss Rose Woods, arrived at the farm, having departed the White House via automobile at 12:26 pm, driven by Sgt. Leonard Dry with ATSAIC Stout riding in the front seat. SA Burke worked a second car as a follow-up car.

5:52 pm Doctor Snyder departed the farm.

5:53 pm The President walked around the outer perimeter of the house and then to the Tea House, returning to the residence at 6:16 pm.

7:42 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, accompanied by Miss Rose Woods, walked from the residence to the barn area and around the house, returning to the residence at 8:02 pm.

No further activity this date.

Saturday, June 6, 1959

8:07 am Dr. Howard Snyder entered farm.

8:34 am The President, accompanied by Dr. Howard Snyder, departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #100 with ASAIC Campion in the front seat and SA Flohr driving and motored to the Gettysburg Country Club, arriving there at 8:42 am.

The President practiced golf from 8:45 am to 8:50 am. The President and General Arthur Nevins teed off from the 1st tee at 8:52 am and completed 18 holes of golf at 10:55 am. Dr. Snyder walked about the golf course.

The President and Doctor Snyder departed the Gettysburg Country Club at 10:59 am and motored to the Gettysburg Farm, arriving there at 11:08 am.

ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Grant, Rundle and Duke worked the follow-up car 905-X with Kellerman driving to and from the golf course. SA Godfrey made the advance arrangements at the golf course. SA Meredith remained on duty at the farm during the absence of the President.

11:12 am General Arthur Nevins entered the farm.

11:14 am The President and General Arthur Nevins departed the farm in White House Car #100 and motored to the Brannum Farm, arriving there at 11:17 am, where upon arrival the President was met by Robert Hartley, herdsman, who toured the fitting barn with the President and General Nevins. The President and General Nevins departed the Brannun Farm at 11:50 am and motored to the residence, arriving there at 11:53 am.

ASAIC Campion rode in the Presidential car with SA Flohr driving. ATSAIC Kellerman, SAs Grant, Duke and Rundle worked the follow-up car with Kellerman driving.

11:15 am Doctor Howard Snyder departed the farm.

11:55 am General Arthur Nevins departed the farm.

11:56 am The President walked around the residence and looked at the new barn being constructed, returning to the residence at 12:10 pm.

4:55 pm The President departed the residence in the "Surrey" driven by Chief West and motored to the Skeet Range, where they inspected same, returning to the residence at 5:07 pm.

4:56 pm Doctor Snyder and Captain Marsh entered the farm, Captain Marsh departing at 4:59 pm.

6:00 pm to 8:20 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower had a picnic supper at the Gettysburg Farm for White House Staff, Secret Service personnel, etc. (Guest list retained in Office 1-16).

10:15 pm Doctor Howard Snyder departed the Gettysburg Farm.

10:16 pm Captain and Mrs. E. P. Aurand who had entered at 6:00 pm for the picnic supper departed the main gate of the farm.

No further activity this date.

Sunday, June 7, 1959

8:21 am The President departed the Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #100 with ASAIC Behn in the front seat and SA Flohr driving and motored to the Gettysburg Presbyterian Church, arriving there at 8:27 am for 8:30 am services. (Details incorporated in report by SA Mroz).

SAs Knight, Godfrey, Grant, Rundle and Duke with SA Shipman worked the follow-up car #679-X. SA Meredith remained on duty at the farm during the absence of the President.

The President departed the Church at 9:26 am and motored to the farm, arriving there at 9:36 am, after driving past the residence of Major John Eisenhower.

10:23 am Doctor Howard Snyder entered the farm.

2:00 pm The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed their Gettysburg Farm in White House Car #102 with ASAIC Behn riding in the front seat and SA Flohr driving and motored to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Moore's residence, Holiday Hill Farm, Purcellville, Virginia, via Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, and Charlestown, West Virginia, arriving there at 4:04 pm.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Moore departed the Moore residence via automobile and motored to the old farm house, which the Moore's are remodeling at 4:37 pm and returned to the Moore residence at 4:57 pm.

The President and Mrs. Eisenhower departed the Moore residence at 5:07 pm and motored to the White House, arriving there at 6:35 pm.

Doctor Howard Snyder and Miss Rose Woods rode in White House Car #100 driven by Sgt. Leonard Dry from the Gettysburg Farm to the Moore residence and then to the White House.

SAs Mroz, Henderson, Burke, Mayo and Holtzhauer worked the Secret Service follow-up car #679-X with SA Shipman on the return trip of the President and First Lady from the farm to the White House. SA Stringfield worked SS Car 905-X as a second follow-up car.

The trip was a distance of 125 miles.

James J. Rowley
SAIC, 1-16

cc: Mrs. Whitman
Mrs. King

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1959

8:08 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.	
8:30 - 9:02 am	(Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Hon. C. Douglas Dillon) (Hon. Maurice Stans) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)	OFF THE RECORD
9:00 - 10:34 am	NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Hon. C. Douglas Dillon Hon. Thomas S. Gates, Jr. Hon. Leo Hoegh Hon. Robert B. Anderson Hon. Maurice Stans Hon. John McCone Hon. Lewis L. Strauss Hon. Clarence Randall Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. W. T. M. Beale General Thomas D. White Hon. Allen W. Dulles Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. George V. Allen Hon. Gordon Gray Hon. Karl G. Harr, Jr. Brig. General Andrew J. Goodpaster Hon. Howard Furnas Major John Eisenhower Hon. James S. Lay, Jr. Hon. S. Everett Gleason	
10:34 - 10:45 am	Hon. Richard M. Nixon	
10:45 - 11:23 am	Hon. Malcolm Moos	
11:23 - 11:27 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. James Hagerty.	
11:28 - 11:30 am	Mr. Paul Wooten and Mr. Colin Carmichael went into the President's office, then into Conference Room with him.	
11:30 - 11:46 am	A group of Business Magazine Editors called on the President. List on following pages.	

11:47 - 11:51 pm	Hon. David Kendall
11:52 - 12:05 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:52 - 12:11 pm	Major John Eisenhower
12:11 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:15 pm	(LUNCH) OFF THE RECORD (Major General Sir Francis de Guingand had lunch with the President. Sir Francis was Field Marshal Montgomery's Chief of Staff during World War II)
2:31 pm	The President returned to the office (accompanied by Sir Francis)
2:35 - 2:42 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
2:43 - 2:59 pm	Hon. James Hagerty (until 2:51 pm) Major John Eisenhower
3:02 pm	The President and General Howard McC. Snyder departed the White House and motored to Walter Reed Hospital.
3:18 pm	Arrived at Walter Reed. They were met by Brig. General James H. Forsee Brig. General Francis Pruitt who escorted the President and General Snyder to Ward 8.
	The President visited with General Nathan Twining Mr. Douglas McKay
3:37 pm	The President and General Snyder departed Walter Reed and motored to the White House.
3:55 pm	Arrived at the White House. The President went to his office.

4:00 - 5:00 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
5:03 pm	Returned to the office.
5:18 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1959

8:07 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:44 - 8:45 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
8:45 - 9:00 am	Miss Bertha Adkins Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
9:00 - 9:10 am	Hon. Ellis O. Briggs Newly-appointed Ambassador to Greece (Called on the President before departing for his new post in Athens)
9:30 - 10:28 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. James Hagerty Major John Eisenhower (joined at 9:55) The following joined at 9:58 am: Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Robert Merriam Mrs. Anne Wheaton Mr. Roemer McPhee
10:30 - 11:00 am	PRESS CONFERENCE
11:03 - 11:06 am	Hon. James Hagerty
11:08 - 11:55 am	(Hon. James R. Killian, Jr.) OFF THE RECORD (Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner)
11:57 - 12:00 Noon	Hon. James Hagerty
12:10 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
1:34 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed the White House and motored to Burning Tree Country Club.

2:00 pm	Arrived at Burning Tree Country Club.
2:14 - 5:08 pm	The President played 18 holes of golf with Colonel Thomas Belshe General Tom Musgrave Mr. John Shay
5:41 pm	The President and Colonel Walter Tkach departed Burning Tree Country Club and motored to the White House.
6:05 pm	Arrived at the White House and went to the office.
6:05 - 6:07 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
6:15 pm	Departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1959

8:13 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Colonel Robert L. Schulz.
8:14 - 8:23 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow
8:25 - 8:26 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
8:26 - 8:27 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
8:29 - 8:30 am	Hon. Robert Merriam
8:30 - 9:52 am	LEGISLATIVE LEADERS MEETING The President Hon. Richard M. Nixon Senator Everett Dirksen Senator Thurston Morton Senator Thomas Kuchel Senator Styles Bridges Senator Leverett Saltonstall Congressman Charles Halleck Congressman John W. Byrnes Congressman Leo Allen Congressman Charles B. Hoeven Congressman John Taber Congressman Gerald Ford Hon. Maurice Stans Mr. Sam Hughes Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier Hon. Thomas S. Gates Hon. Neil McElroy Hon. W. J. McNeil Mr. Wilson White, Justice Hon. Wilton B. Persons Hon. Bryce Harlow Hon. Jack Anderson Hon. Edward McCabe Hon. Clyde Wheeler Hon. Earle Chesney Hon. Homer Gruenther Hon. Gerald Morgan Hon. David Kendall Hon. James Hagerty Hon. Robert Merriam Hon. Don Paarlberg Hon. James R. Killian Hon. Roemer McPhee Mrs. Anne Wheaton Mr. Arthur Minnich
9:52 - 10:18 am	Hon. Raymond J. Saulnier

10:33 - 10:45 am	Dr. J. A. Kessler Massachusetts Institute of Technology Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. Hon. James Hagerty
10:45 - 11:00 am	Dr. James R. Killian, Jr.
11:00 - 11:03 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
11:18 - 11:30 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens Hon. Malcolm Moos
11:30 - 11:46 am	H. E. Baron Robert Silvercruys Ambassador of Belgium (Came to pay a farewell call on the President upon his retirement from diplomatic service) Hon. Wiley Buchanan
11:48 am	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion where he and Mrs. Eisenhower visited with Mr. Danny Thomas.
11:50 - 1:00 pm	Mr. Danny Thomas President, American Lebanese Syrian Associated Charities (and Television Star) (Mr. Thomas returned to Mr. Stephens' office at 1:07 pm and then went to the Lobby to see the press).
1:05 pm	(LUNCH)
1:43 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:08 - 2:27 pm	Hon. James Hagerty
2:55 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1959

8:50 am	The President arrived in the office, accompanied by Mr. William Robinson and Mr. Ellis Slater.
9:38 - 9:57 am	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
9:57 - 10:00 am	Hon. James Hagerty
10:00 - 10:18 am	Hon. Gordon Gray
10:24 - 10:30 am	Mr. William J. Hopkins
10:24 - 10:28 am	Hon. Bryce Harlow
10:30 - 10:58 am	Hon. T. Keith Glennan National Aeronautics and Space Administrator Hon. Wilton B. Persons
10:58 - 11:11 am	H. E. Visutr Arthayukti Newly appointed Ambassador of Thailand Hon. Wiley Buchanan (The Ambassador came to present his credentials)
11:11 - 11:43 am	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:43 - 11:47 am	Judge Thomas Yager Los Angeles Superior Court Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
11:50 - 11:59 am	Hon. James Hagerty
12:00 - 12:07 pm	Hon. Wilton B. Persons
1:00 pm	(LUNCH)
2:15 pm	The President returned to the office.
2:20 - 2:30 pm	Hon. Gordon Gray
2:30 - 2:47	Hon. David Kendall
2:59 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Malcolm Moos

3:00 - 3:20 pm	Hon. Don Paarlberg
3:20 - 3:25 pm	Hon. Thomas E. Stephens
3:27 - 4:14 pm	The President practiced golf on the South Grounds.
4:15 pm	Returned to the office.
4:25 pm	The President departed the office and went to the Mansion.
6:00 pm	OFF THE RECORD Meeting in the Mansion: (Senator Lyndon B. Johnson) (Senator Everett M. Dirksen) (Speaker Sam Rayburn) (Congressman Charles Halleck) (Hon. Robert B. Anderson) (Senator Harry F. Byrd) (Senator John J. Williams) (Congressman Wilbur D. Mills) (Congressman Richard M. Simpson) (Hon. Wilton B. Persons) (Hon. Bryce Harlow)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1.	Index to Staff Notes (2 pgs)	6/1-15/59	A
2. 77-90, #2	Memo of Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster, 6/15/59 re Geneva Conference and Development Loan Fund (5 pgs) (portions exempted - State - 11/23/77; NSC - 10/3/78)	6/17/59	A
3. 76-49, #179	Draft Memorandum for President from John S.D. Eisenhower re Missiles (7 pgs) portions exempted, MR 76-49 #179	6/59	A
~~4.~~ ~~78-7, #22~~	~~Memorandum, McElroy to DDE re Missiles (3 pgs)~~ 2/16/79, bc	~~6/12/59~~	~~A~~
~~5.~~ 76-49, #181	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Hallstein, Hirsch, Finet, Dillon, Buchanan, Butterworth, Goodpaster re European affairs (3 pgs)~~	~~6/11/59~~	~~A~~ 6/13/80, ke
~~6.~~ ~~76-49, #182~~	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster re European "Communities", 6/10/59~~	~~6/11/59~~	~~A~~
~~7.~~ 76-49, #183	~~Memo of Conf., DDE, Nixon, Dillon, McElroy, Gates, Stams, Lemnitzer and others re air defense problems~~ DJH - 11/15/76	~~6/10/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

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at the front of this folder

June 17, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 15, 1959

Others present: Secretary Dillon
General Goodpaster

The President said he had not reached a final decision as to whether to send a message to Khrushchev concerning the Geneva conference. He is still thinking about it. The trick will be to be firm yet persuasive. He said our trouble is that we have taken a position in the conference and they have taken a position. We say they are inflexible and they say we are inflexible. In general, since 1955 the West has stood on the same conditions. There are a few essentials on which we stand which are not negotiable, and these seem to be the very things that the Soviets are interested in.

He thought we must look for added or new subjects or possibilities on which to negotiate. He said he had racked his head to think of such things -- that would not appear to be concessions -- and was at his "wits end." He could not see anything as a possibility except some auxiliary activity. He did recall that Khrushchev has raised the question of IRBMs located in nearby countries. If we were to have a break-through in more advanced missiles, it might be possible to give up these IRBM plans.

In general, he thought that the draft message he had been working on was too close to what had been said before to be very useful.

Mr. Dillon said there are two thoughts over in the State Department, the first relating to something to be sent while the conference is still going on, and the second relating to a message to be sent when the conference has broken up.

The President said he would wish that there be absolutely no publicity about his message. He would go so far as not to send it to our allies. He commented that there is no reason that he can

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 77-90 #2
By ______ Date 12-14-78

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5 (B) (1) (3)
State 11/23/77; NSC 10/3/78
NLE Date 12/14/78

see, within the limits of policy as agreed with our allies, to avoid direct communication with Khrushchev if any purpose seems to be served. Mr. Dillon said if the correspondence were kept completely private, it might have some effect. Mr. Dillon asked as to informing the British. The President did not think this was necessary since Mr. Macmillan had himself taken an initiative by visiting the Soviets.

The President said he had considered the possibility of establishing a mutual travel agency between East and West Germany as a possible step denoting progress. There would be free travel between these areas, subject only to the supervision of a joint committee. He said he could not think of anything else meaningful. He stressed that it would be a mistake to go to a summit meeting without some prior progress having been made, but added that we would pay a high price internationally if we do not go to a summit meeting. He said what he is trying to say is simply that we should question whether we and the Soviets are so completely certain of our positions that we cannot find something that can be negotiated by the Foreign Ministers that would provide a basis for the Heads of Government to meet. Mr. Dillon said the Soviets have indicated that they were ready to stretch their one-year period of grace to two and one-half years, and to negotiate progressive reductions in forces rather than immediate reduction.

The President said he would continue trying to look for an example where the three could take some action and the Soviets could take some action which would show progress. Thus far he had no success on this score.

The President then mentioned that the Fulbright Board had been in to see him. He said he thought that, as they proposed, the funds for this purpose could be augmented. The program is working very well, and funds are coming in from other sources, so that the effect of the public contribution is expanded. Also, additional PL 480 and other counterpart funds could be made available. The group had proposed to increase the appropriation by $5 million each year for the next ten years. The President thought that ten years is too far forward to see clearly, but would agree to an expansion of this order for the next four years.

Mr. Dillon said he shared the President's feeling. He thought local currencies could be used in additional amounts, and said there is need to work on this. The President asked Mr. Dillon to talk to Mr. Thayer who is connected with the running of the program and consider a build-up of the program along the lines proposed by the group and subject to his comments. He asked Mr. Dillon to prepare a memorandum for him which he could send over to budget.

At this point General Persons, Mr. Harlow and Mr. Macomber joined the meeting. Mr. Dillon showed the President a paper he had prepared as a basis for briefing the Legislative Leaders the following day on the Mutual Security Program. He commented that the House Committee action involved cutting Military Assistance by $160 million but adding $100 million to the Development Loan Fund. He said the committee had not introduced any extremely bad substantive amendments. There is one which is undesirable regarding the establishment of an Inspector General in the State Department, with surveillance over the whole Mutual Security Program. He did not feel that this could be applied to the defense component of the program. He said that Senator Fulbright has stated he would like to see the military assistance to NATO allowed to increase a bit, through authorization of transfers from the programs from the Far East.

The President commented that this is one subject on which the military chiefs are agreed. He thought Mr. McElroy should have a press conference at which he would bring out that the chiefs have stated in writing their support for the program and their view that if appropriations are reduced, defense appropriations would have to go up more than the full amount. Mr. Harlow recalled that the chiefs had testified to this effect. The President asked that action be undertaken to obtain such a statement and get it into the press. He commented that we should get more military support for the program. At the present time it is being supported only by political officials. Mr. Harlow suggested as a position that the figure the President had put forward in the budget was intentionally held at or below the minimum needs. The Draper group had recommended an increase, and it is clear that the amount provided by the House Committee is insufficient. The President said strongly that this program is essential to the security of the United States. The military chiefs should speak up on the matter.

Mr. Dillon proposed acceptance of the extra $100 million in the Development Loan Fund. He also suggested sending up a request for appropriations in the amount of the total being considered for authorization for the Development Loan Fund. Mr. Harlow brought out that Congressman Taber, who is the mainstay of Administration support on the Appropriations Committee, has asked that we hold up such appropriations requests until the authorizations have been determined.

At this point Mr. Upton of Treasury and Mr. Stans joined the meeting, and General Persons left. Mr. Dillon said the subject this group wanted to discuss was the "back door" financing of the Development Loan Fund, proposed by Senator Fulbright. The question is whether to oppose this amendment on the Senate floor, put in an Administration amendment, or take other action. The President said he thought we should make clear that the Administration is opposed to it. He felt, however, that the Executive Branch would be getting into the business of the Congress if it were to put up an amendment at this stage. Mr. Dillon said that language had been sent up to the Committee indicating a way to avoid the problem. Mr. Harlow commented that an amendment would serve simply to implement the Administration position. The President said that the Administration had not said it would send up an amendment. Mr. Harlow said he was confident that some Congressman would in fact offer such an amendment on the House floor.

The President said that if he could take this proposal in a vacuum, he would agree to use of the back-door financing method for the Development Loan Fund. He is fearful, however, of its use in other programs such as housing.

The President commented that, regarding the status of the Mutual Security Program generally, he is not too concerned about support for the Development Loan Fund. The military phase of the program, however, has him greatly concerned. He is afraid we will be losing some allies, or possibilities of developing allies such as Burma if the funds are cut.

Mr. Stans said that he thought that Budget, Treasury and State working together have perhaps found the right kind of a formula -- asking for full appropriations for FY-60 and limited advance appropriations for FY-61 and 62. Once this is obtained, we would wait until the FY-61 budget to get the remainder of the funds needed that year, etc. He said the three agencies will continue to study what would be the best time to put this proposal in.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

The Eisenhower Library

[redacted]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WHITMAN

10:35 a.m. - 10:54 a.m., Monday, June 15, 1959

I accompanied Congressman Cederberg of Michigan and Dr. Arnold T. Olsen, President of the Evangelical Free Church of America in to see the President. I told the President that Dr. Olsen had met him in the European Theater where he was a Chaplain in the 66th Division. A brief discussion of the Battle of the Bulge ensued.

Dr. Olsen then presented to the President two books inscribed to both the President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

This is the 75th anniversary of the Evangelical Church Movement, and Dr. Olsen told the President that Mrs. Eisenhower's grandparents had participated in the first conference in Denver 75 years ago. The President then discussed in some detail his views with reference to the reform movement among many of the churches in this country.

Abbie Rowe took three pictures.

J.Z.A.

Jack Z. Anderson

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 15, 1959

The President met with Dean Storey, other members of the Board of Foreign Scholarships, Senator Fulbright, Mr. Robert H. Thayer (Special Assistant to the Secretary of State), and other State Department officials (list attached). The meeting lasted approximately twenty minutes after which photographs were taken and the President subsequently chatted a few minutes further with the Board.

Dean Storey presented a copy of the Board's report and called attention to the three major recommendations: (1) bolster and stabilize existing programs, (2) extend educational exchange to more countries, and (3) expand cultural exchange in general. He urged specifically that the appropriation for the program be increased to $30 million for FY 60, and an additional $5 million each year thereafter, also that a 5 or a 10-year basis be established for proper programing.

At Dean Storey's request, Sen. Fulbright elaborated on the budgetary aspects. He expressed hope that the President would induce the Bureau of the Budget to take a more positive view of the program and withdraw its objections to the long term programing. This change of attitude on the part of the executive branch would be required prior to any possibility of overcoming the negativism of the House, which has heretofore caused reduction of the amount approved by the Senate.

The President ascertained that the government program is very small as compared with the substantial private effort being made in this field. He noted the Eisenhower Fellowship Program, which is for young executives rather than scholars, and he wondered if the Board might appropriately perform a certain amount of coordinating or evaluation in fields other than strictly academic. Dean Storey thought the Board might serve usefully in this field, perhaps primarily as a catalyst for private efforts in both the educational field and beyond.

He noted existing coordinating mechanisms which he asked Mr. Thayer to explain. Mr. Thayer reported on the survey made by his office of government educational exchange activities. Also a request has been made to various large foundations to provide funds for a survey of non-governmental activities. No firm answer has yet been received. The President then expressed the thought that the Board might provide advice as to whether the government is doing its part as well as might be expected. Mr. Storey thought something might be done here although that function is already fulfilled in some degree by the U. S. Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange. He repeated that the Board's best contribution would be as a catalyst to outside groups.

The President recalled his long interest in educational exchange programs, going back as far as the mid-1940's when Rep. Bloom, then Chairman of the pertinent Committee, got him out of sickbed to testify in support of the program. Sen. Fulbright requested the President to instruct the Bureau of the Budget to reserve for educational exchange programs an adequate amount of PL 480 credits for the next 10 years, since other government activities are competing for these funds. The President thought educational exchange a fine use for PL 480 credits. He remarked in passing how he had been drawn into commenting on certain usages of these funds as in the case of travelling Congressmen.

Encl

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman
Gen. Goodpaster
Mr. Merriam

THE MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS (FULBRIGHT BOARD) WILL CALL ON THE PRESIDENT AT 11:00 A. M., MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1959

Dr. Robert G. Storey, Chairman
Dean, School of Law, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Bernice B. Cronkhite, Vice Chairman
Dean of The Graduate School, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Hurst Robins Anderson
President, American University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. John N. Andrews
Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C.

Dr. George C. S. Benson
President, Claremont Men's College, Claremont, California

Dr. Felton G. Clark
President, Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dr. Elmer Ellis
President, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri

Dr. Daniel W. Hofgren
Graduate School of Law, Columbia University, New York City

Dr. John Orth Riedl
Dean of The Graduate School, and Professor of Philosophy
Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

The following will also be present:

Senator John W. Fulbright

Donald E. Edgar
Director, International Educational Exchange Service, Department of State

J. Manuel Espinosa
Executive Secretary, Board of Foreign Scholarships, Department of State

Robert H. Thayer
Special Assistant to the Secretary of State for International Educational and Cultural Affairs

Ralph H. Vogel
Chief, Operations Branch, International Educational Exchange Service
Department of State

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JUNE 15, 1959

FOR THE PRESS

NO. 428

CAUTION - FUTURE RELEASE

FOR RELEASE AT 11:00 A.M., E.S.T., MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1959.
NOT TO BE PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED, QUOTED FROM OR USED IN ANY WAY.

BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS
REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

In a special report presented to President Eisenhower today, the Board of Foreign Scholarships urged the United States Government to strengthen and expand its educational exchange program as a long range force for peace.

A ten-member public body of leading educators and representatives of cultural, student and veterans' groups, the Board is appointed by the President and is responsible for the supervision of the educational exchange program under the Fulbright Act. The Board presented its report directly to the President at a White House meeting today.

Declaring that in the past decade the exchange program for students, professors and teachers has paid handsome dividends in terms of promoting friendships and greater mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries, the Board warned that the program faces an uncertain future unless early measures are taken to overcome financial difficulties.

(The program under the Fulbright Act is financed through the use of United States Government owned foreign currencies acquired through the sale abroad of surplus properties or surplus agricultural commodities.)

In its report, the Board stated that reliance upon foreign currency financing is preventing the expansion of the program to a point where it would be commensurate with this country's worldwide responsibilities. The Board pointed out that although the United States has cultural relations with more than 80 countries, the educational exchange program under the Fulbright Act will be operating in only 32 countries next year, twelve of which are in Western Europe.

Stressing the importance of education in the less developed countries of the world, the Board expressed concern at the fact that only 19 programs are being conducted with the nations of Africa (1), the Middle East (6), Asia (5), and Latin America (7).

According

According to the Board, this situation is due both to the absence of American-owned foreign currencies in many countries, and to the fact that when foreign currencies are available, educational exchange is often subordinated to the requirements of the agencies that have other overseas missions to perform.

To overcome the deficiency, the Board recommended that the program be given adequate dollar support through Congressional appropriations under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, the Smith-Mundt Act. The Board also recommended that where foreign currencies are available for government use, the allocations to educational exchange be high enough to meet the nation's needs as defined by the Secretary of State.

Stating its belief that the development of mutual understanding is, in the long run, the basic remedy for the political stalemate that confronts the world today, the Board recommended that the program of cultural exchange be expanded through small annual increases in the program's appropriation and that the program be placed on a five-to-ten year footing to allow for suitable planning and flexibility.

Citing educational exchange as one of the most valuable of the Government's overseas programs, the Board listed the support of foreign policy objectives; the development of mutual understanding; and education of Americans for world responsibility as the major accomplishments of the program.

The Board also stated that the educational exchange program is a perfect example of the fine results that can be obtained through the cooperation of public agencies and private enterprise. "Each year," the Board said in its report to the President, "private foundations, service clubs, universities and colleges, religious organizations, professional groups, and individual American citizens spend many millions of dollars to finance exchange programs of their own or to support the Government's program in a variety of ways."

* * *

State--FD,Wash.,D.C.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT
ON THE
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM
UNDER THE FULBRIGHT ACT

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT
ON THE
EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM
UNDER THE FULBRIGHT ACT

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

Robert G. Storey, LL.D.
Chairman
Dean, School of Law
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Tex.

Bernice B. Cronkhite, Ph.D.
Vice Chairman
Dean of the Graduate School
Radcliffe College
Cambridge, Mass.

Hurst Robins Anderson, Ph.D.
President, American University
Washington, D.C.

John N. Andrews, Ph.D.
Veterans Administration
Washington, D.C.

George C. S. Benson, Ph.D.
President, Claremont Men's College
Claremont, Calif.

Felton G. Clark
President, Southern University
Baton Rouge, La.

Elmer Ellis, Ph.D.
President, University of Missouri
Columbia, Mo.

Lawrence G. Derthick, LL.D.
United States Commissioner of Education
Washington, D.C.

Daniel W. Hofgren
Student, Columbia University School of Law
New York, N.Y.

John Orth Riedl, Ph.D.
Dean of the Graduate School
Marquette University
Milwaukee, Wis.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Dear Mr. President:

On July 10 the Board of Foreign Scholarships will have completed 12 years of work.

As you know, the Board is a Presidentially appointed public body responsible for supervising the educational exchange program authorized by Public Law 584, 79th Congress, and for selecting individuals to receive awards under that program. Popularly named for the distinguished Senator from Arkansas who introduced Public Law 584, the Fulbright Program has, over the past decade, won worldwide acclaim as a force for international good will and understanding.

At recent meetings of the Board, it was decided that in view of the current emphasis being placed on education and its relationship to this country's role in world affairs, it would be opportune to report to you our conclusions concerning the contribution educational exchange has made to the national welfare, as well as the growing contribution we feel this important ally of foreign policy can continue to make. This decision was prompted further by the fact that you have continued to support the exchange program ever since your testimony in its behalf before the Congress in 1947.

At the same time, the Board has observed that despite its popularity the educational exchange program is not receiving the public attention it deserves and is not receiving sufficient governmental support within both the Executive and Legislative branches. In fact, the Board has recently been aware of trends that are indicative of a possible decline in the program and of the fact that the mechanism for financing the program is no longer adequate to fulfill our cultural requirements abroad.

The purpose of the enclosed report, therefore, is twofold. First, to focus attention upon the solid achievements of the educational exchange program and its potential for helping to develop mutual understanding; and second, to call attention to the need for maintaining a vigorous program that will grow in proportion to the expansion of this country's overseas commitments.

On behalf of the Board, I should like to express my appreciation to you for your active support of the program in the past and for the sympathetic consideration we know you will give to our recommendations.

Sincerely yours,

Robert G. Storey

Robert G. Storey, Chairman
Board of Foreign Scholarships

A RESOLUTION OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIPS

With the firm belief that the educational exchange program has, since its inception, established a distinguished record of achievement in developing mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the peoples of other countries, and in view of the fact that cultural relations are now playing an increasingly important role in the overall conduct of our foreign relations, the Board of Foreign Scholarships hereby recommends--

- that every effort be made to maintain and expand the vigorous exchange program that has already been developed;
- that financial support of the exchange program be strengthened to allow for the growth and operational flexibility needed to support our foreign policy objectives;
- that in planning for American cooperation in the development of the emerging areas of Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America, educational exchange programs be established as deemed necessary by the Secretary of State to promote an atmosphere of mutual trust as a stimulant to international economic and political stability.

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A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

By the Board of Foreign Scholarships

The substance of diplomacy has undergone profound changes within a single generation. Relations among nations can no longer be confined to the political level. The desire for economic and cultural advancement has spread to peoples everywhere. Nationalism, economic unrest, and the competition of ideologies have caused the field of foreign relations to become broader in scope and more complex in nature. The massive destruction of two world wars demonstrated the need for long-range planning for peace. The advent of the nuclear age made the fulfillment of this need paramount.

Shortly after the end of the Second World War, the Congress, taking a far-reaching view of the Nation's foreign policy needs, enacted legislation designed to promote mutual understanding through cultural exchange.

Public Law 584, 79th Congress, the Fulbright Act, authorized the Secretary of State to use some of the foreign currencies acquired through the sale of war surplus materials abroad to finance exchanges for educational purposes. As directed by the act, the program is supervised by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, a public, policymaking body, the members of which represent cultural, educational, student, and veterans' groups.

Public Law 480, 83d Congress, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, authorized the use of foreign currencies accruing from the sale of surplus agricultural commodities abroad for the financing of educational exchange programs authorized by the Fulbright Act and designated the Secretary of State as the authority to determine the amounts to be set aside in each country for these programs.

Looking back, the Board takes pride in the achievements of the educational exchange program under the Fulbright Act as the nucleus of the Nation's postwar cultural relations effort. In 1948, 84 grants were awarded to finance exchanges between the United States and four other countries. Within a decade 40 countries had cooperated with the United States in arranging for 37,000 exchanges under this law.

The record of the expansion of the educational exchange program is the story of a significant development in this country's international cultural relations. In the opinion of the Board, these milestones in cultural diplomacy are auguries of even greater things that can be accomplished in the future. The Board hopes that the achievements of the past decade are the forerunners of a more determined effort to increase the dividends accruing from this vital program.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE

Support of Foreign Policy Objectives

With the world divided into two competing ideological camps, it has been apparent for many years that the only real solution to the stalemate that confronts mankind lies in greater mutual understanding among nations. The threat of war, with its disastrous implications in the nuclear age, must be attacked at its source--in the hatred, ignorance, and prejudice that separate peoples everywhere.

America's foreign policies can be acceptable to the other nations of the world only if the peoples of those nations hold truthful views of what the American people are, the institutions they have built, and the ideals that guide them. Only then will our national desire for peace, with freedom and honor, be understood as being at the root of these policies.

Comparatively recent revolutions in transportation and communication have brought peoples closer together. But they have also served to demonstrate the deeply ingrained prejudices that centuries of intercultural isolation have nurtured and the calculated distortions of our enemies have inflamed.

By bringing carefully selected groups of foreign citizens into personal contact with our citizens and their way of life, the educational exchange program has done much to convey the truth about the United States to the leaders and future leaders of the other nations of the world and, through them, to their peoples.

By sending carefully selected groups of Americans abroad to study and teach among the citizens of foreign countries, the program has helped to destroy many false, stereotyped impressions of the attitudes and capabilities of the people living in the United States. The program has also helped the citizens of this country broaden their knowledge and appreciation of foreign cultures and increase their ability to undertake the Nation's overseas responsibilities.

By creating new lines of international communication and by facilitating the exchange of ideas, the educational exchange program is helping to develop the atmosphere of trust necessary for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

America's Heritage of Cultural Friendship

The financing of educational exchange through the sale of surplus war commodities abroad is in keeping with this country's traditional desire for cultural friendship with other nations. The remission of part of the Boxer Rebellion indemnity in 1908 to provide scholarships to Chinese students and the use of surplus war relief funds to establish the Belgian-American Educational Foundation in 1920 were forerunners of the Fulbright Act's gesture of turning the implements of international conflict into productive symbols of friendship.

The executive agreements reached between the United States and 40 other countries to establish educational exchange programs under the Fulbright Act were in themselves demonstrations of the good will existing between the people of the United States and the peoples of these countries. The agreements provided a solid framework within which friendly relations could be developed even further.

More recently the Congress authorized that a portion of the foreign currencies obtained through the sale of surplus agricultural commodities abroad be used for educational exchange purposes. This again showed the world that from our point of view the most significant advantage to be gained from sharing our abundance with nations in need is the concomitant development of good will among peoples.

The Development of Mutual Understanding

Through the years the Board of Foreign Scholarships has formulated policies designed to achieve the maximum of mutual understanding.

In its policies for the selection of grantees, the Board has insisted upon high academic and professional standards; it has insisted equally that the grantees selected be capable of developing successful person-to-person relationships within different cultural environments. As a result, the Fulbright scholars have developed a worldwide reputation for professional excellence and personal warmth.

In addition to demanding quality in selection, the Board has taken great care to select grantees from the broadest possible geographic and cultural cross sections within each country. As a result, the different population groups and geographic regions of the participating nations have been represented in the exchange program.

To promote a better understanding of American culture abroad, the Board has encouraged projects designed to develop the teaching of English overseas and to develop the study of American subjects in foreign universities. As a result, more and more foreign students are studying English, and, to accommodate their increased interest in American subjects, more and more universities overseas are offering courses in American literature, history, government, and economics.

The introduction of American studies at foreign universities has often been stimulated by returned grantees who studied and taught at American colleges and universities. American grantees have acted as consultants and lecturers in helping to establish these subjects as part of the permanent curricula of the foreign institutions of learning.

As a result of the Board's policies, foreign grantees have been placed in every State of the Union and in as many different institutions of learning as possible. They have done an excellent job in showing Americans what their countries are like and what their peoples are trying to achieve.

Returned American grantees, through publications, lecturers, and teaching, are making the American people more aware of the contributions of foreign cultures, thereby enriching our own cultural life and providing a common ground for increased understanding.

Education of Americans for World Responsibility

The historical emphasis in the United States on internal development has left many Americans unprepared to accept the responsibilities thrust upon them by world events.

The presence of foreign grantees on American campuses has stimulated American citizens to take a greater interest in international affairs. Former American grantees are taking an active part in world affairs councils and international relations clubs through which hundreds of thousands of their fellow citizens have become better informed about world problems.

Americans who go overseas under the program are contributing to the solution of a vital national problem by developing their foreign language abilities. Of equal importance, the American grantees who will teach foreign languages have perfected their abilities to convey to their students an appreciation of the cultures of the countries in which the languages are spoken.

As hoped for by the Board, private enterprise has responded to the example set by the Fulbright program by redoubling its own effort in promoting cultural exchange programs. Each year private foundations, service clubs, universities and colleges, religious organizations, professional groups, and individual American citizens spend many millions of dollars to finance exchange programs of their own or to support the Government's program in a variety of ways.

Private support of the Government's exchange program extends from the joint financing of projects to the invitations to foreign guests to visit American homes, churches, and schools.

In the opinion of the Board, this nationwide effort to promote mutual understanding is a fine example of what can be achieved in this field through close cooperation between private groups and the Government.

The American citizen who participates in the cultural exchange program, either as a grantee or as a host to foreign grantees, achieves not only a greater understanding of other peoples and of international affairs, but develops a better perspective of his own civilization as well. He becomes a better informed American citizen because the need to explain our institutions to the citizens of other countries leads to a better understanding and greater appreciation of all things American.

THE PROBLEMS OF EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE IN 1959

Barriers to Expansion

The financing of educational exchange by using currencies owed to or owned by the United States is both an important asset and a formidable shortcoming of the program under the Fulbright Act.

It is an asset because good will is created in two ways. First, a drain of precious dollar reserves from the treasuries of the foreign governments is avoided by spending the money only in the countries where it is acquired. Second, the spending of money owed to the United States on projects that are of equal benefit to the debtor countries is a distinctive act of friendship that has not gone unnoticed by both the leaders and the general public of these countries.

The shortcoming of this mechanism for financing such a large proportion of our total educational exchange program has become more pronounced in recent years. Extensive programs cannot be carried out in countries that do not owe the United States money for the purchase of surplus war or agricultural commodities.

Thus, despite America's expanding overseas commitments, and despite the growing number of newly independent countries that are joining the world community, the present financing of the educational exchange program will not permit us to keep pace with the Nation's needs on a worldwide basis.

While the United States has cultural relations with more than 85 countries of the world, the 1959-1960 academic year will see the Fulbright program operating in only 32 countries. Conforming to a pattern set by the distribution of surplus war materials at the termination of hostilities in 1945, the largest portion of the Fulbright exchanges continue to be carried out with the countries of Western Europe.

While it is important that these exchanges continue at their present levels, the Board views with alarm the fact that Fulbright programs are being carried out in only 7 of the 20 other American Republics and that the program in Africa is infinitesimal in size compared to the programs in other areas.

Wherever Fulbright programs are in operation, the administrators are limited by their dependence on nonconvertible foreign currencies. Under present circumstances, round-trip transportation can be furnished to foreign grantees, but the dollars needed to pay for their tuition and maintenance in the United States must come from other sources. Although private organizations have been extremely generous in providing scholarships and other financial assistance to foreign grantees, they cannot do the whole job. The educational exchange program under the Fulbright Act needs added financial support from the annual appropriations of Congress.

Dangers of Decline

With the Second World War receding farther into the past, the war surplus generated funds available to the educational exchange program are being used up. As a result, several successful programs have been terminated and others have been curtailed within the past few years.

Despite the availability of new financing opportunities through the sale of surplus agricultural commodities, it is becoming increasingly difficult to channel the foreign currencies so obtained into educational exchange activities.

Our various governmental establishments abroad are making increasingly heavy demands on the available currencies, and during negotiations among the Government agencies concerned for the allocation of these funds, educational exchange is often shortchanged. Even minimal financial allocations for the Fulbright exchanges with each country have on occasion been curtailed, despite the Secretary of State's urgent representations of the contrary and despite his clearly defined legislative mandate to determine the amounts of foreign currency to be set aside for such purposes.

Compounding the problem of inadequate financing is the one of short-term financing. In line with the aims of cultural exchange to achieve long-range goals, programs in each country must, in order to be effective, be planned on a 5- to 10-year basis. The Board strongly objects to programs being initiated or extended for only 1-, 2-, or 3-year periods.

The Board cannot overemphasize the dangers inherent in the weaknesses cited above. For the developing countries of Africa, Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America, education is the key to the future. If freedom is not to come out second best in the ideological struggle that overshadows all of today's events, educational exchange should be given its rightful place among all other efforts to promote stability, democracy, and economic prosperity in these areas.

The lesser developed countries of the world are looking to the leading nations for examples to follow. It is essential that the United States make every effort to demonstrate to them the way of life that has given this country prosperity and freedom.

The worldwide competition of ideologies has not been confined to the political and economic sectors. Just as we have recognized the importance of culture as an arm of diplomacy, the Soviet Union has become deeply involved in an effort to penetrate the nations of the free world through cultural as well as economic and political means.

During fiscal year 1958 the official Soviet-bloc cultural exchange program with Burma involved more than 200 persons, while the U.S. Government program in Burma provided for only 92 exchanges. In Japan during the same period, approximately 2,200 exchanges were arranged by the Communist nations. Our official program with Japan involved the exchange of 550 persons. More than 500 students from the United Arab Republic were enrolled in Russian universities last year, while our Government could arrange for only one U.A.R. student to come to the United States under official sponsorship. While these comparisons do not represent total public and private efforts on the part of the United States, they nevertheless give some indication of the disparity between the Communist effort and our own.

It would be foolish for us to underestimate the inroads the Communist system is making in the newly emerging nations. The Board urges the Government to take the lead in putting our own way of life forward as an example for others to judge on its merits. Educational exchange provides one of the most effective ways of reaching this goal.

THE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

Bolster and Stabilize Existing Programs

Wherever educational exchange programs under the Fulbright Act currently exist, sufficient funds should be allocated to support them at existing levels or, as is desirable today in India or Japan, to raise them to higher levels, in accordance with the needs in each country as defined by the Secretary of State.

Wherever foreign currencies do not exist in sufficient quantities to insure the continuation of present programs or to allow for their expansion if deemed necessary, dollar funds should be made available through annual congressional appropriations for educational exchange under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, the Smith-Mundt Act.

Whenever allocations are made to carry out educational exchange programs under the Fulbright Act, they should be made on the basis of a minimum of 5 to 10 years of operations so as to permit effective planning under relatively stable financial circumstances.

Extend Educational Exchange to More Countries

The Board recommends an intensive effort to negotiate educational exchange agreements with as many of the countries of the world that have not yet entered into such agreements with the United States as possible.

For those countries in which there are no agricultural or war surplus generated currencies available for our use, the Administration should recommend to the Congress the appropriation of dollars to provide the necessary financial support.

For those countries in which local currencies are available for our use, suitable amounts should be set aside to finance educational exchange programs as determined by the Secretary of State under the authority vested in him by law.

Under no circumstances should new programs be initiated at the expense of existing programs. The Board urges the Administration and the Congress to develop a worldwide educational exchange program according to need and not according to the dictates of the fiscal straitjacket in which educational exchange is now tied.

Expand Cultural Exchange in General

Because of the general importance of all aspects of the Nation's international cultural relations, the Board recommends a steady increase in the annual appropriations for cultural activities abroad.

It is recommended that the cultural exchange appropriation under Public Law 402 be increased to $30 million for fiscal year 1960 and that an additional increase of $5 million be made in each succeeding year. This is the only way the program can be adequately geared to the expanding requirements of foreign policy. In addition, the recommended increases, though modest, will be an added incentive to private sponsors to increase their programs in this field.

The Board is fully aware of the overall need for economy in Government spending. Nevertheless, the Board is certain that present day investments in cultural exchange will repay in future dividends far more than the small expenditures proposed.

Strongly convinced that a more vigorous educational exchange program can bring results if we build from an already firm foundation, the Board urges prompt action on its above-stated proposals.

Whatever else we do in the way of technical assistance, economic development, and political negotiation cannot have its full impact without a surrounding atmosphere of trust. In the opinion of the Board, the person-to-person diplomacy of educational exchange has proven its effectiveness on this score.

Taking the long-range view of world events, if we are to avoid mutual destruction, we must achieve mutual understanding.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 6832
International Information and Cultural Series 67
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INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE SERVICE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Staff notes

June 15, 1959

NOT TO BE RELEASED

THE PRESIDENT'S EXTEMPORANEOUS REMARKS TO THE GROUP GOING AS GUIDES TO THE MOSCOW EXHIBIT

I suppose all of you would like to know why you made this detour on your way to Moscow. Frankly, I asked Mr. Francis to make these arrangements so you could come here and I could see you.

I think you are engaged in one of the most interesting -- even exciting -- adventures that a group of Americans can undertake. At least to this extent, I wanted to be a part of it. I didn't stop there.

I have something for each of you which you can throw away if you want to. On the back of each of these cards is the name of a different individual, all present here. On the front of it is my picture, with best wishes, and a facsimile of my signature.

There was a far more serious purpose in the back of my mind when I asked you to come here. For some weeks you will be in the heart of the Iron Curtain country -- you are going to be the exhibiting Americans at our Moscow Fair. Now, of course, you are not going to be the representatives there of any perfect society. We know that, but there is one thing sure all of you can say -- that we are an improved society.

And because of that -- because we are a people who have struggled through the years always keeping before our eyes the one ideal of human dignity, holding fast to that ideal although we have not always achieved it -- we have something of which we can be very proud. It is a sort of mental banner under which you march in this work because when you act as guides in the Exhibition in the U.S.S.R., you will be in a country where the human is nothing but a creature of the State.

I shall not get an opportunity to see the Exhibition, but from all the briefings I have had and all the pictures shown to me, I believe it itself is something of which you will be proud. Keep a smile on your face as you do your work in taking people around -- in helping them to see the United States, as represented by yourselves and the Exhibit. I think you will see that it is a most important work.

For a number of years now I have been interested in what I call the People-to-People Program. I am convinced that all peoples want peace, and by the same token it's only governments that keep them from having it.

Governments are mechanisms set up by people. In our case, the government is one of our own choosing. Its members are subject to all the political influences and personal and party ambitions by which all humans are to some extent influenced. But back of all governments is this fact: If you can talk people to people -- if you can talk to visiting groups at the Exhibit and let them see you have nothing but friendliness for other people and are doing your work cheerfully, gladly -- try to help them -- then I think this will be of enormous service.

Another reason I asked you to come down was I wanted to see in one room this many people who could talk Russian. For many years immediately after the war I happened to see a great deal of Russians.

I think, as I remember, I did learn two words -- Da and Nyet. I just would like to ask a question first of the four Negroes here. How did you happen to get interested in Russian?

> One replied that he had read somewhere that there were 10 million Russians studying -- or who spoke -- English, and only 8 thousand Americans who could speak Russian. He thought this was a rather dangerous situation, so he started to study Russian.
>
> Another said he was curious about getting to know other peoples throughout the world and wanted to increase international understanding. He thought one of the ways of doing this was by using languages.
>
> The third said he had a chance to study undergraduate Russian at the University of Washington in Seattle, later at Middlebury, and then at Columbia.
>
> The fourth said he had started studying Russian in the Service at Monterey, and had continued his study of it. He had majored in Spanish and French, but there was little need for these languages, so he took up Russian.

The President asked a number of others the same question; they gave similar answers.

The President then continued: The reason for the question is that I have one interpreter, Colonel Walters. In one day I was in three countries -- Portugal, France and Italy. In each case he acted as my interpreter, and, in each case, the President or Prime Minister to whom I was talking said as we left, "Where did you get this man? He talks our language much better than we do."

So, I began to quiz the Colonel, and it seems he has a strange aptitude for languages. I have studied for 69 years and haven't learned one yet.

The President then asked how many considered themselves fluent in as many as three languages. About a fourth of the group raised their hands.

This is about all I want to say to you -- except Godspeed, and again to say I think it's a wonderful thing you are doing and an experience that is going to enrich all of you as well as the people with whom you will deal during those six weeks.

* * * * *

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 15, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Meeting: June 15, 1959 -- 10:08 to 10:35 a.m.
The President, Dr. Clark Kerr, President of the University of California, and Mr. Merriam

After some preliminary conversation about honorary degrees, the President outlined for Dr. Kerr his proposed Commission on National Goals and asked Dr. Kerr if he would be willing to serve as a member.

Dr. Kerr indicated that he is quite heavily committed for the next six months, but that he could arrange his schedule after that in such a way as to be more heavily involved with the Commission. The President indicated that this would be satisfactory.

The President told Dr. Kerr of our plan for financing the project, and suggested that he would not formally ask the members of the Commission to serve until he was assured that financing was arranged. However, he asked me to have Dr. Burns get in touch with Dr. Kerr to discuss the Commission's work. (This has been done.)

The meeting concluded with a brief discussion of some of the current problems of the University of California (current enrollment - 43,000; anticipated by 1970 - 100,000).

Robert E. Merriam

~~SECRET~~

7 Je / under Staff notes June 1959

DRAFT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #179
By DJH Date 6/12/80

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State 3/18/77; NSC 6/4/80
NLE Date 6/12/80

[redacted]

To deal first with the effect on the Soviets themselves, we face here the broadest of considerations. Directly involved is our concept of the basic Soviet attitude. There is a tendency on the part of many people, particularly many Americans, to assume that the Soviet attitude is very much like ours, and that with decent treatment, including minimizing threats, the Soviets will behave according to our concept of decent human beings. The other view, which is set forth in the Overstreets' book, "What We Should Know About Communism," holds that the Communist force is an ever-militant one and that no acts of kindness or decency performed by us will ever dissuade the Communists from their avowed purpose of subduing us. The basic stand of our government seems to be, from my observation, that the second theory holds true, that the revolutionary zeal and determined and ruthless will to overcome us exists today. Our main hope for the preservation of peace appears to hinge on perpetuating the stalemate, if you will, until a rise in education and standard of living within the USSR will blunt the point of this revolutionary zeal and evolve the Russian attitude in the direction of decency and humanity. The fact that we assume aggressive intentions on the part of the Russians, however, does not mean that we consider them to favor general war as an instrument of policy. Certainly they must be too well aware of the consequences of general war to consider this very much. Indeed a strong faith in Communism as a force in itself would appear to militate against necessity to resort to major armed force ~~as a necessity at all~~. This then would seem to render the Soviets subject to ~~rational~~ deterrence in the same manner as any one else.

But deterrence of general war is also a rational thing. Criminal law does not deter madmen, but by the same token, a threat, in order to produce rational deterrence, must induce caution rather than panic. In order to deter the Soviets from resort to general war, we must give them reasonable assurance that if they desist from its initiation, they will not suffer surprise attack from us as a result. Herein lies ~~the~~ a major problem of the forward deployment of IRBMs. In a way, there is nothing rational in a fear of IRBMs, when B-52s based on United States airfields can hit the same targets with larger warheads. But the human imagination does not appear to have caught up with the shrinking size of our globe. [redacted] deployed in the United States. In addition, of course, the Russians may fear that smaller, less stable countries may be less rational and restrained than the United States in their handling of nuclear weapons capabilities. I should think the Russians would fear this less with the Greeks than with the Germans, [redacted]

Considering the small number of missiles in one of these squadrons, I do not judge the ~~projection~~ projected deployment of this [redacted] ~~to~~ should cause undue panic or resentment in the mind of Khrushchev. I would think that the increased problems to the initiation of general war, brought about by this deployment, would more than offset what resentment or panic would be engendered.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

I have tried to examine this problem in terms as broad as possible, although my tour as a war planner may have influenced me unduly in that direction. [redacted]

JSDE

~~Insert~~ P.S.

You have mentioned the frictions which result when United States troops are stationed overseas. This friction, I believe, is minimized when troops are stationed in small quantities. In particular, IRBMs would be stationed far from the community centers and when the troops go on ~~past the~~ pass to town, they should be so diffused as to represent only a sprinkling. The state of discipline in our armed services today is very ~~high~~ good, particularly in units where the IQ level is high, such as these.

pass

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

DE

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

June 12, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

The following information is furnished in response to the questions which you raised in your memorandum of June 3rd regarding the deployment of IRBM's into Greece.

a. Do we have a firm plan for stationing IRBM's in Greece?

Yes. We hope to begin deployment of a JUPITER squadron to Greece in the latter part of CY 1960. However, we cannot proceed with further action with regard to this deployment until the Greek Government notifies General Norstad, in reply to his recent approach, that they agree in principle to acceptance of IRBM deployments.

b. Did the Greek Government initiate a firm request for these weapons?

No. However, in the past, Greek authorities have indicated that they would give favorable consideration to a recommendation by SACEUR that IRBM's be deployed to Greece.

c. Assuming the (above) answer to be "Yes," did the appropriate NATO authority concur?

State and Defense agree that a recommendation by SACEUR to the U. S. and the proposed host government for deployment of IRBM's is the only formal NATO action required to proceed with any particular deployment. Following U.S.-Greek agreement to proceed with IRBM negotiations, SACEUR will request the NATO Standing Group to inform the Military Committee and the North Atlantic Council that such negotiations are underway in accordance with his recommendations.

d. What additional numbers from the uniformed services would be stationed in Greece?

From 1,100 to 1,500, depending upon the specific location within Greece.

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e. What would be the total number of such American strength in that country?

From about 2,650 to 3,050, depending upon the [illegible] selected. (There are now about 1,550 U. S. service personnel in Greece.)

f. What particular advantage do we expect to gain from putting these weapons into Greece in view of the fact that that country is both small and exposed?

Greece will provide IRBM coverage of many targets which cannot be reached by the U.K. THOR Force. Further, it will provide another portion of the missile system with which we hope to ring the Soviet Bloc. In this connection, the USAF does not consider that Greek bases are any more exposed than those being planned in the U.K., Italy, and Turkey. The relative smallness of Greece should not have any significant bearing on the achievement of proper base dispersion within the country.

Finally, Greece appears to be the only NATO country in which we can get agreement to deploy the third JUPITER squadron to meet SACEUR's requirements. The only alternative would probably be to deploy this squadron to Turkey along with the fifth THOR squadron, which does not appear politically feasible at this time, nor would it be desirable from a logistic viewpoint.

g. Does the State Department see any great advantage in stationing these weapons in this particular country?

No. However, they support this deployment as necessary to meet NATO requirements.

h. Finally, what additional sums for defense support and economic assistance will be requested of the Congress as a result of any such action?

An estimated $11 million to generate sufficient drachma for local construction costs will be necessary from defense support and economic assistance. MAP will provide an additional $11 million (estimated) for construction and consumables.

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Over-all cost to MAP, based on a one-squadron JUPITER deployment to Greece beginning in July 1960, is estimated as follows in millions of dollars:

	FY 1960	FY 1961	FY 1962	FY 1963
Material, Including Common Use Items		$28.6	$28.6	$28.6
Construction	$11			
Training		$6		
Annual Operating Costs			$4.4	$4.4
TOTAL	$11	$34.6	$33	$33

The deployment of IRBM's into Greece has been recommended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff as a matter of high priority. Should there be any further information that you wish in regard to this program, I will be glad to arrange a complete briefing for you at your convenience.

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EXPLANATION OF BUBBLE CHAMBER PHOTOGRAPHS

The particles entering the chamber are negative pions, which are created in the Bevatron by the impact of 6.2 billion electron volt protons on a metallic target. The pions emerge from the Bevatron, travel a distance of 185 feet in air, and then enter the bubble chamber at one end.

The enclosed marked copy (1) explains a common and simpler type of event, called "scattering", which means a change of direction caused by a collision with a particle in the liquid filling the chamber, or in the material forming the wall of the chamber. The tracks are curved by a magnetic field, and the curvature measures the momentum of the particle. Of course the tracks are really in three dimensions, and the true curvature cannot be determined from a single picture, but another picture is always taken from a different angle, and the two pictures together are used to compute the true curvatures and angles of the tracks.

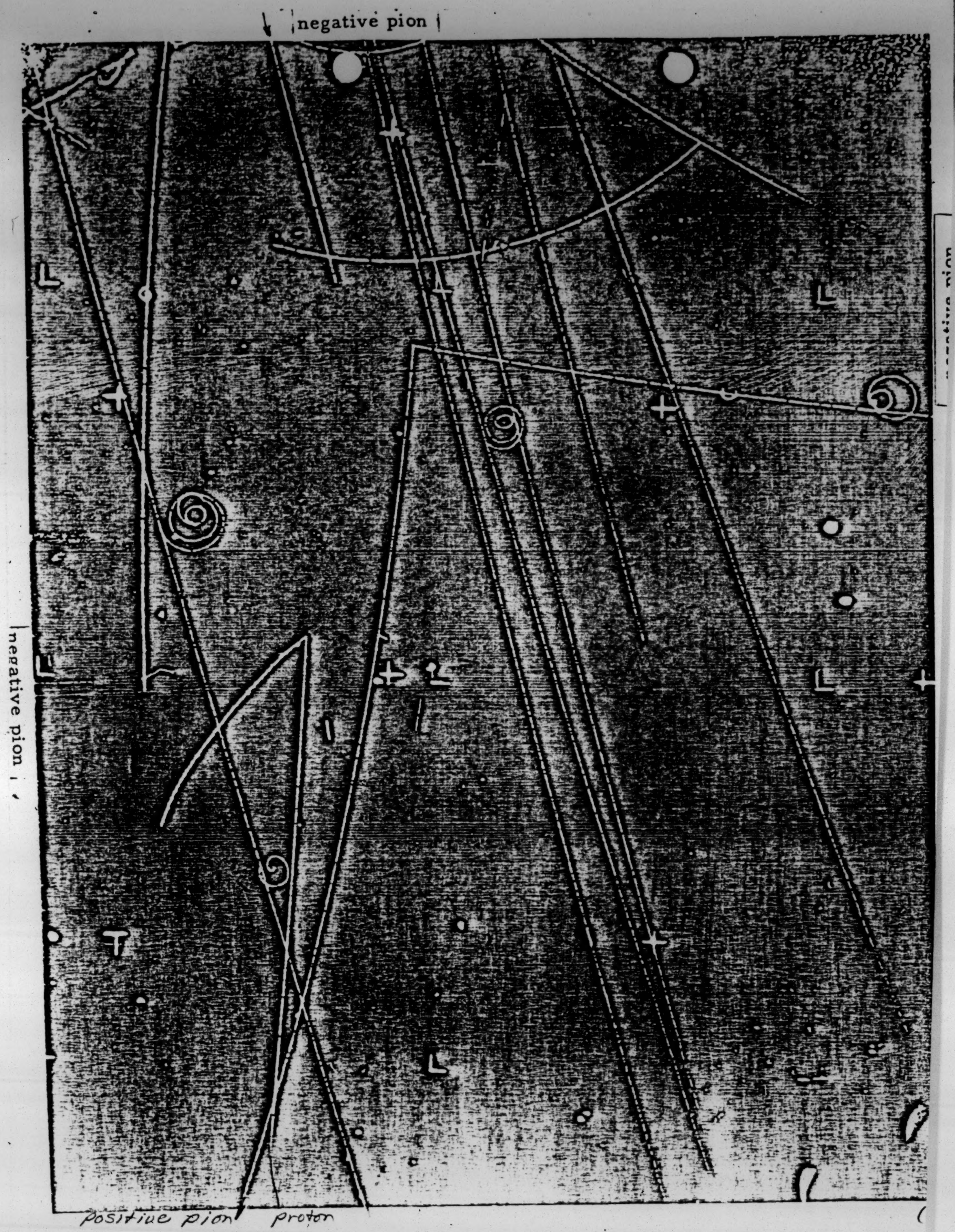
Enclosed picture (2) is an enlargement of a portion of another 72-inch chamber photo. It shows several scatterings by protons, which you will recognize, plus two cases of particle creation in pion-proton collisions. One case is marked, and you can easily find the other. From these collisions emerge the incident negative pion, the struck proton, and the newly created positive and negative pions.

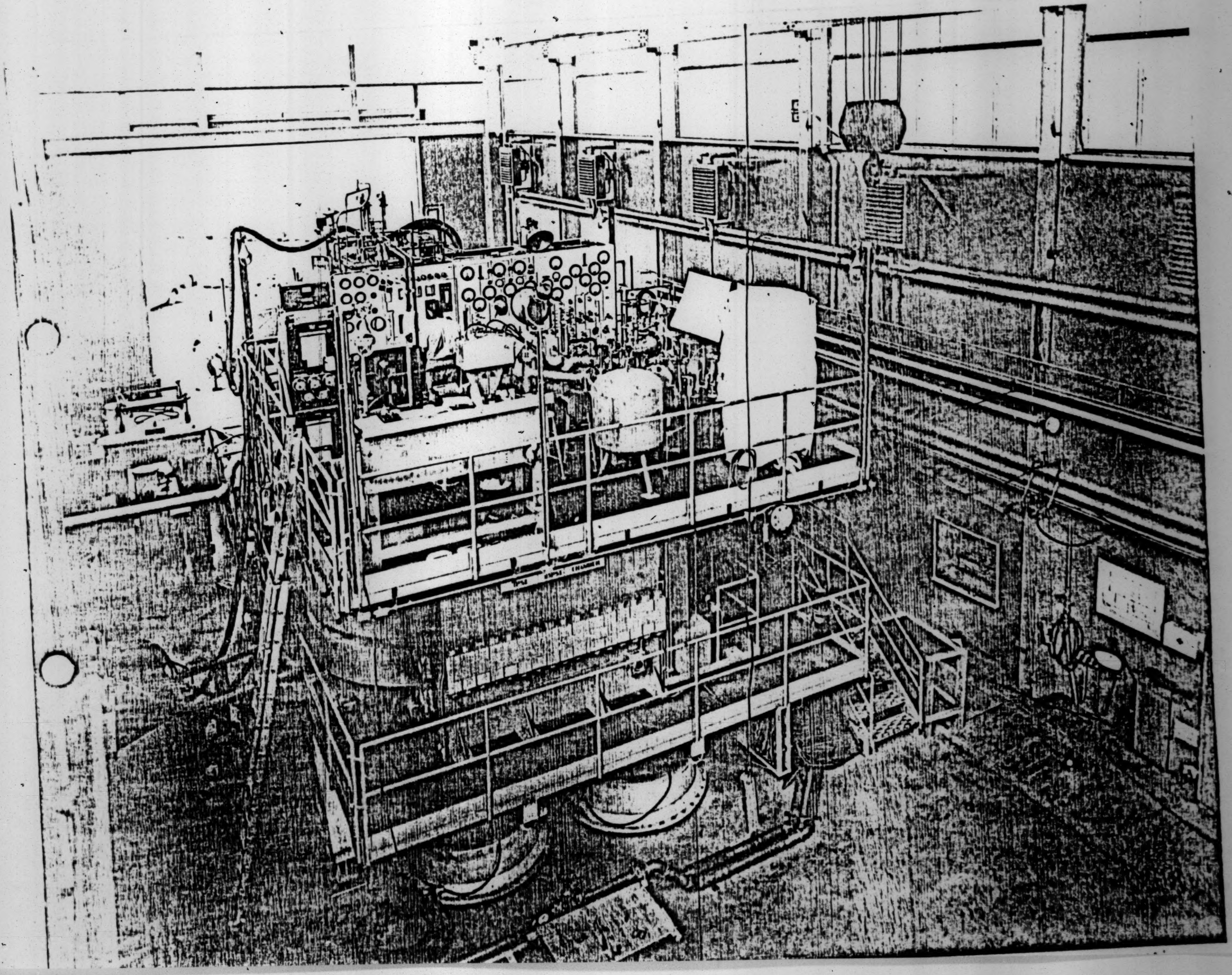
Picture (3) was made with an earlier and smaller liquid hydrogen bubble chamber, but shows a very interesting event, called "associated production of strange particles". The incident negative pion strikes a proton, making two neutral particles which leave no tracks in the chamber. These belong to the class of so-called "strange particles", and their names are "lambda-particle" and "neutral K-particle". Their presence is made known when they spontaneously decay into two charged particles each, the lambda giving a proton and a pion, while the K gives two pions.

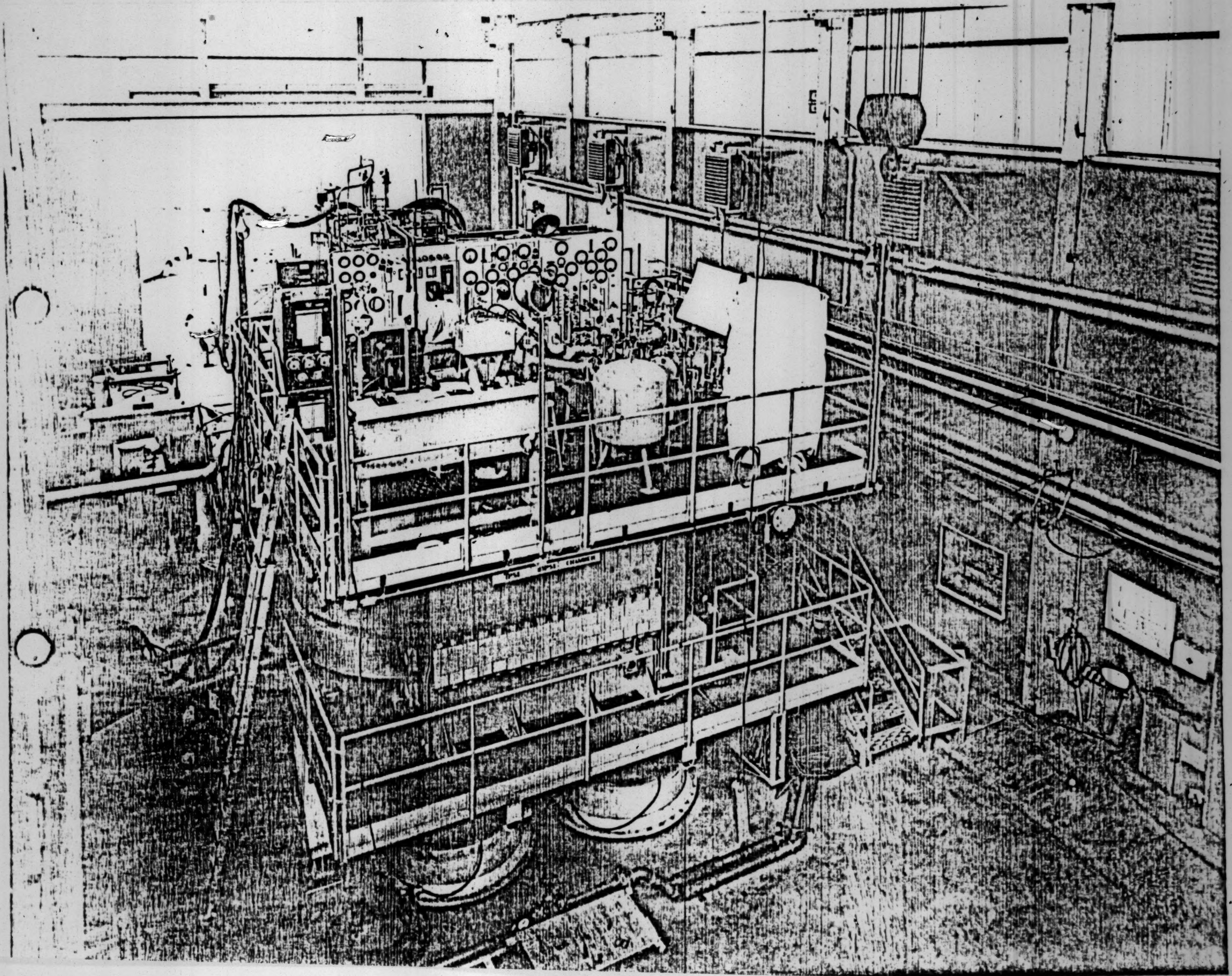
Five 8x10 black and white glossy photographs of bubble chamber. Explanatory sheet with photos but no further information available.

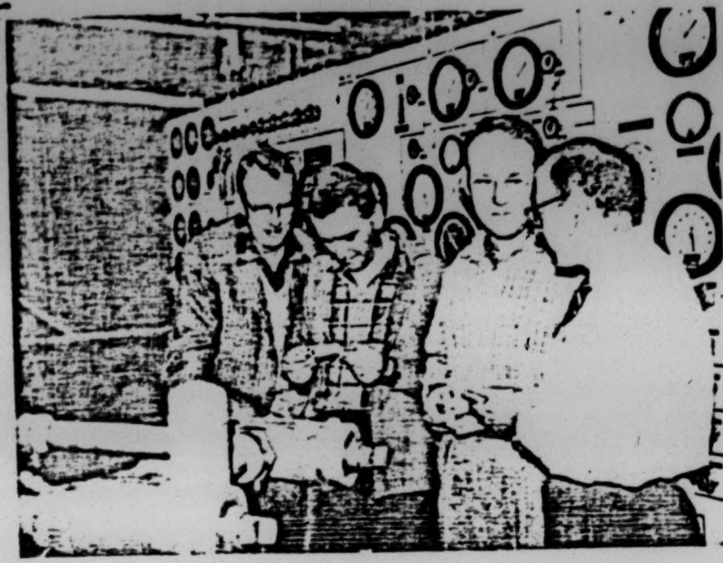
Removed from Box 26, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Papers as President, 1953-61, DDE Diaries; folder--Staff Notes, June 1-15, 1959 (1).

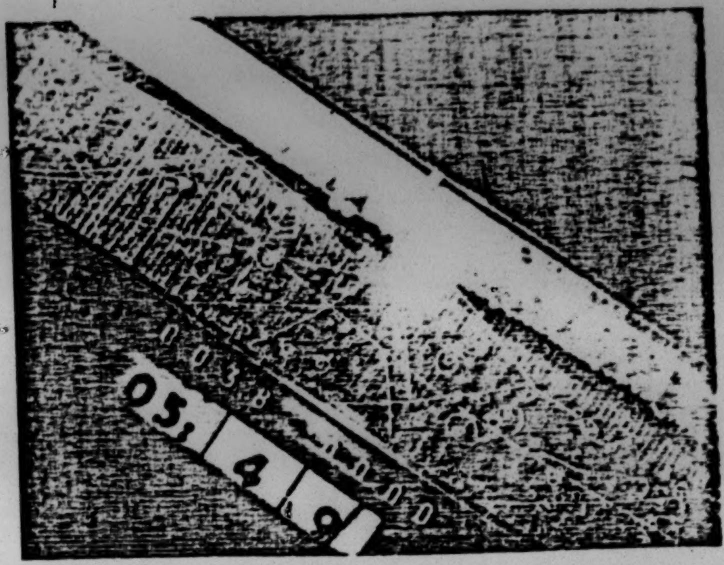
Photographs turned over to Eisenhower Library audio-visual department--July 1977.


negative pion
negative pion
negative pion
positive pion
proton





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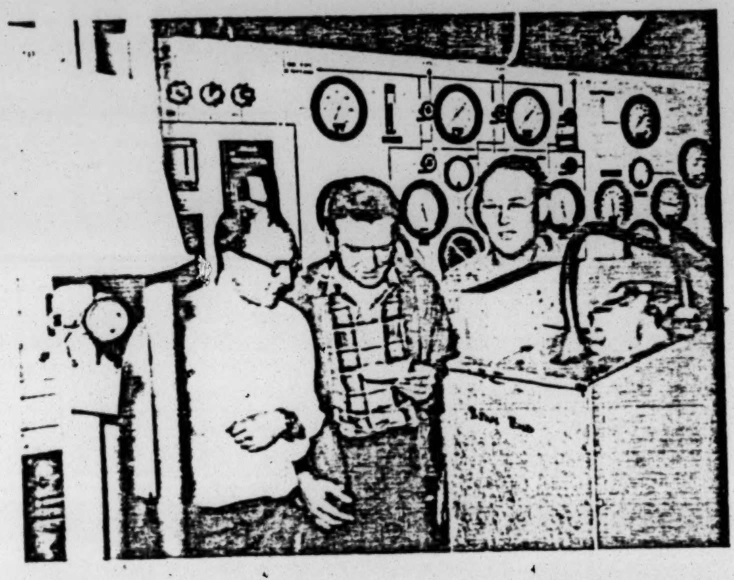
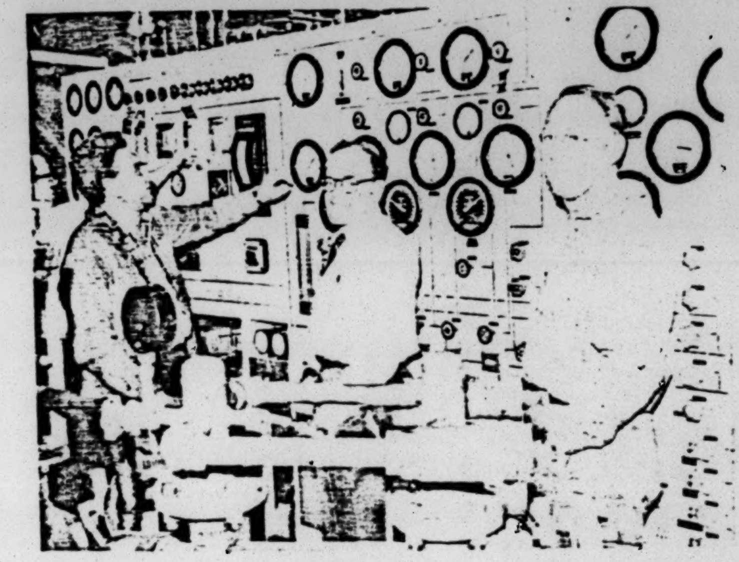
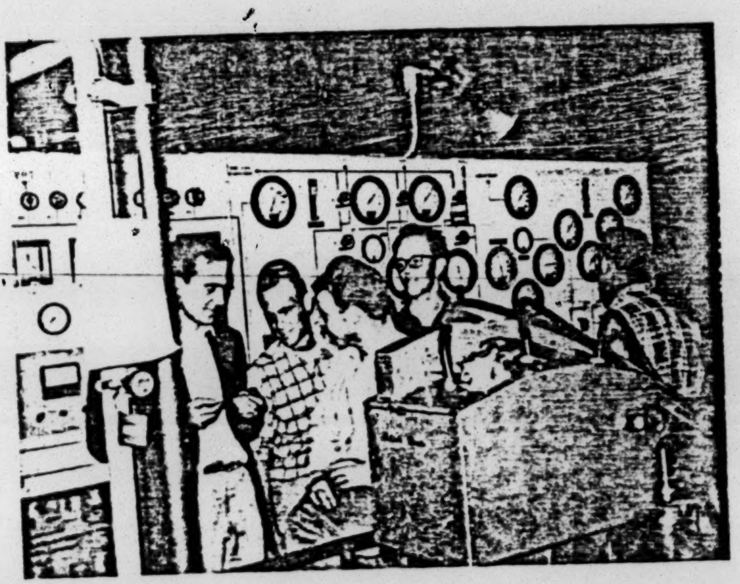
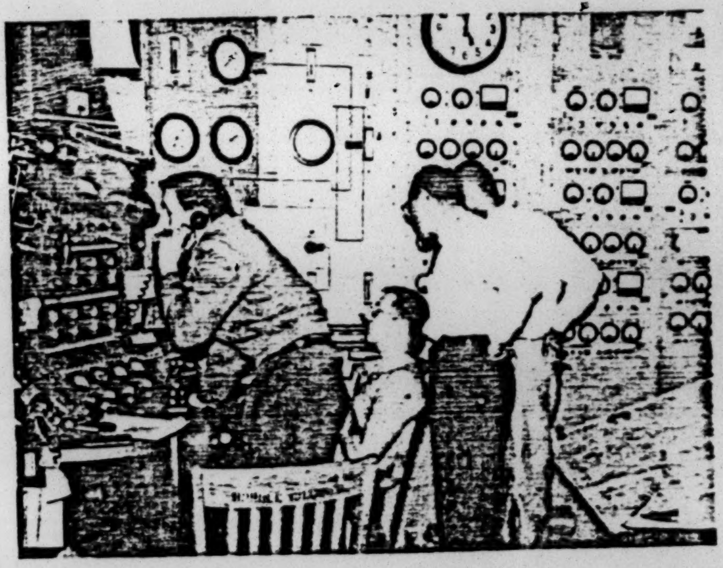
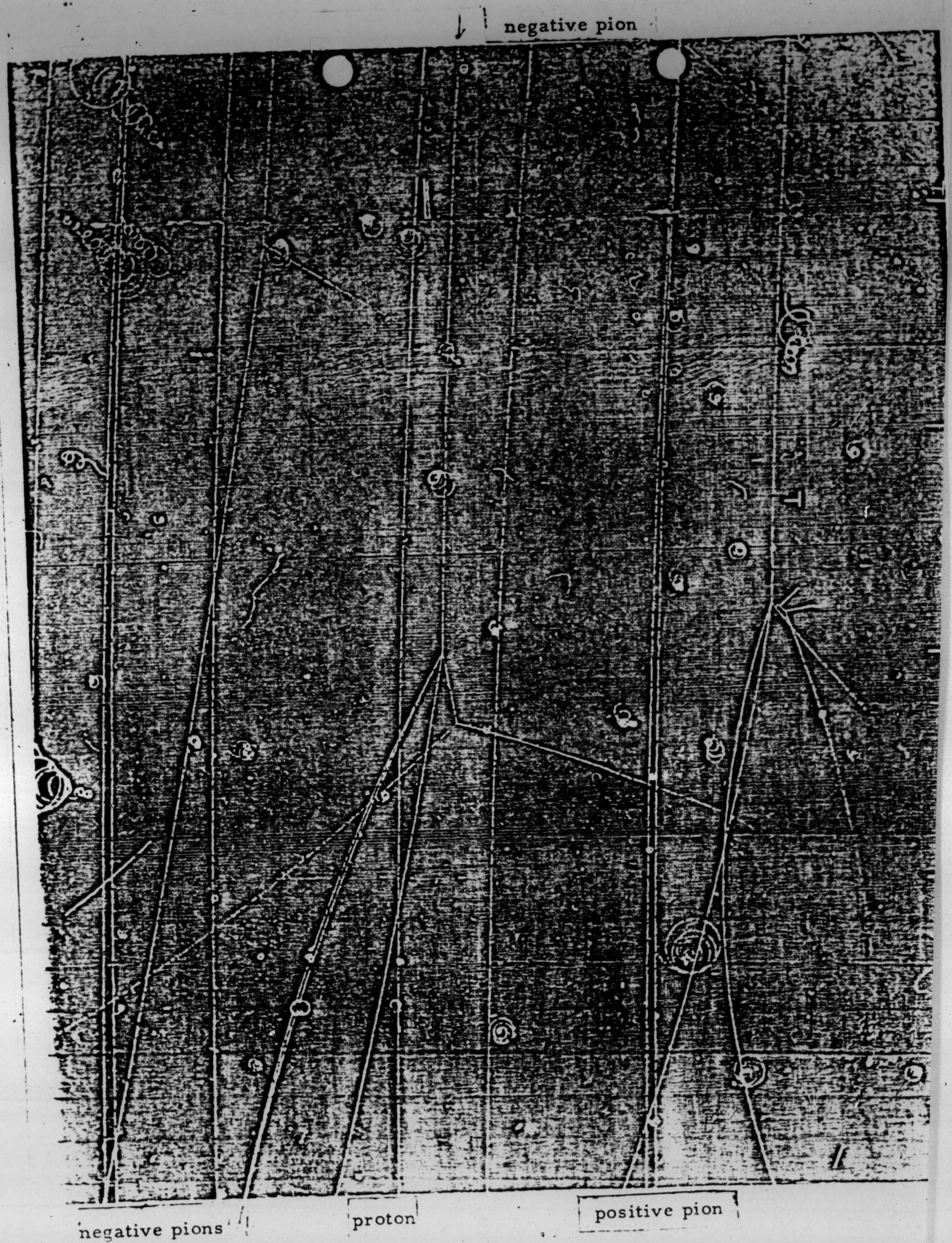
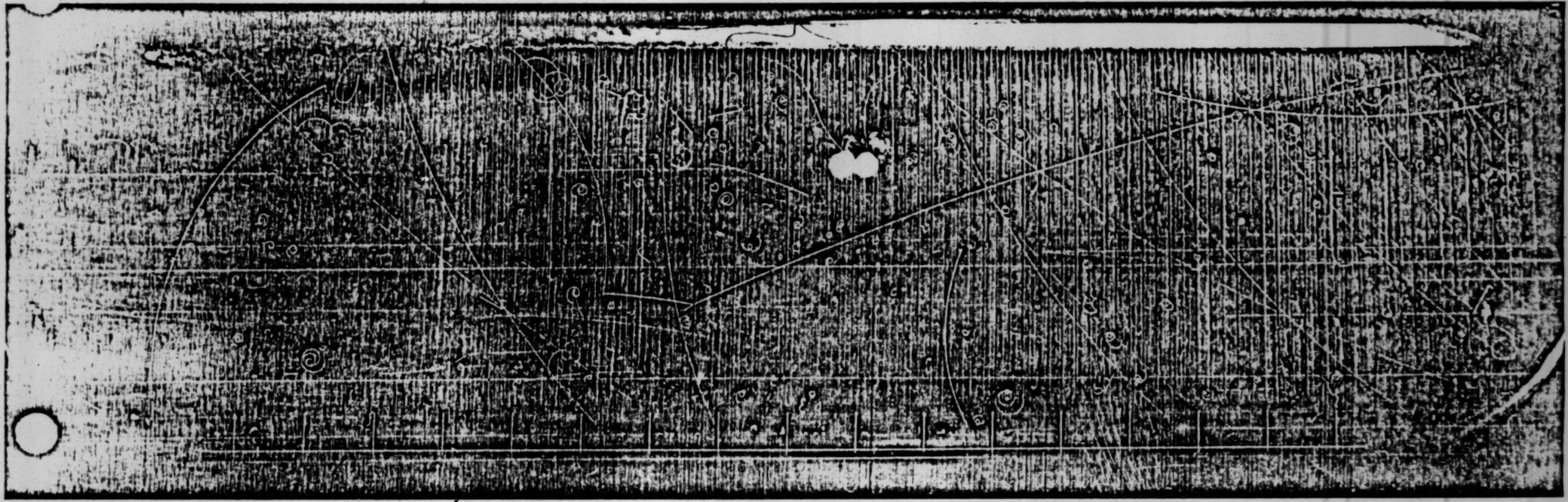









negative pion
negative pions
proton
positive pion



1 Negative pion from Bevatron.

2 Pion hits proton (nucleus of hydrogen atom) and is scattered. Short track coming from this point is recoil proton.

3 Scattered pion.

4 Pion is scattered again from bottom of chamber.

5 Pion leaves chamber.

Persons will try to stop using Bridges & Russell. Unconscionable scramble for publicity DE

DE

June 12, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Jackson Committee Investigation of "The Formulation, Coordination and Execution of an Integrated National Policy" (S. Res. 115)

QUESTION: The posture and attitude of the Executive Branch with respect to this Resolution.

NOTE: While the Resolution could be interpreted to apply to all government agencies dealing with national security problems, including such interdepartmental bodies as CFEP and NAC, obviously the Resolution is aimed primarily at the National Security Council structure, including the OCB.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. It is recommended that all reasonable efforts be made to avoid the adoption of the Resolution.

2. Because, despite such efforts, the Resolution may be adopted and the investigation launched, it is recommended that the Executive Branch be prepared to cooperate in a limited way with the Jackson Committee and make this position clear in advance. Guidelines for such cooperation should be as follows:

a. There should be no testimony with respect to the substantive consideration of matters by the NSC or the OCB. Any testimony about the policies or activities of the operating departments of government would be given only by the departments concerned and without reference to consideration of policies in the NSC or their implementation through OCB procedures.

b. It would be pointed out that the National Security Council is by statute advisory to the President and that investigation of substantive discussion in the NSC would invade a privileged area and would destroy the integrity and usefulness of the Council as a confidential Presidential advisory mechanism. Moreover, any public discussion of these matters would violate security requirements.

c. Full disclosure would be made as to the composition, organization and procedures of the NSC, Planning Board, and OCB, in recognition of the Congressional role in the creation of the NSC by statute. An approach might be to trace hypothetical cases through the NSC-PB-OCB machinery.

d. It should nevertheless be stressed that any President can use or not use the NSC as he desires, and that the organization and procedures of the Council within the limits prescribed by statute must be designed to serve each President in the manner he deems appropriate.

e. It would be pointed out that the OCB was created by Executive Order; that it is a consultative body which has no corporate authority to direct operations; and that its coordinating and implementing function is achieved by having as its members, officers at the Under Secretary level who have full authority to act in and for their respective departments.

Appointment Arthur Flemming

June 11, 1959

4:1/

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

I am fully aware of the difficult problem that confronts all of us in developing a budget for 1961.

I assume that we should present a balanced budget. I know that the attainment of such an objective is complicated by the so-called "built-in" increases.

At the same time I know that you appreciate the fact that we will have to face some difficult political issues in connection with the development of a budget for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In this connection I have requested the heads of our operating agencies to do the following things:

1. Identify programs that may have had some reason for being brought into existence some years ago but that under present conditions could be eliminated.

2. Identify programs that instead of increasing or being held at their present level should be tapered off over a period of years.

The Original [illegible] Library

I believe that after the basic policy decisions have been made I could agree with Mr. Stans and you on an over-all figure for our Department. I could then proceed to make both downward and upward adjustments within that figure that would take into consideration political reality as we look forward to 1960. In other words, I believe that I could make some downward adjustments that would not place insurmountable political obstacles in the way of our party. At the same time I believe that I could make comparatively small but significant upward adjustments that would convey to the people of the Nation the feeling that we do have a real concern for the problems they confront in the areas for which our Department has responsibility.

I hope that we can give consideration to this kind of an approach.

Arthur S. Flemming
Secretary

June 11, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

In dealing with the issue of water pollution, I have been emphasizing the following points:

1. In order to meet our accelerating water requirements (the estimate is that we will need 600 billion gallons per day by 1980 as contrasted with our present use of 270 billion gallons per day), we must make marked progress in the direction of cleaning up our streams and keeping them clean. For 40 years we have been dumping more pollution into the surface waters of the Nation's capital than we have been removing through waste treatment.

2. The Federal Government should assume the responsibility of focusing the attention of the citizens of this nation on the importance and seriousness of the problem.

3. The Federal Government should be in a position where it can develop a comprehensive and agreed upon plan that will indicate clearly the goals that need to be reached and the respective responsibilities of local and state governments and the Federal Government in meeting these goals.

4. The Federal Government should carry on significant research in the water pollution area and should also be in a position where it can help stimulate related research on the part of both public and private groups.

5. The Federal Government should recognize the important role that financial incentives can play in accelerating the construction of waste disposal plants and should help the States provide these incentives. The Federal Government should do this by making available to the States some revenue that is now being collected by the Federal Government with the understanding that the States will use this revenue to assist their municipalities in the construction of waste disposal plants.

6. The Federal Government should have the authority to step in and direct action to clean up our streams whenever the interests of more than one State is involved.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act contains effective enforcement measures against pollution of inter-state waters. Under these provisions the first step is for the Federal Government to call a conference on all affected parties. If an agreement is not reached at such a conference, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare is authorized to establish a hearing board. Acting on the basis of the findings of this hearing board, the Secretary can then issue a cease and desist order. If there is not compliance with this order, the matter may be referred to the Department of Justice for appropriate action in the courts.

Recently, acting under these provisions, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, signed a notice directing Sioux City, Iowa, and ten meat processing establishments in that city to cease and desist from discharging untreated wastes into the Missouri River. This action was taken on the recommendation of a eight member hearing board appointed under the enforcement provisions of the Act. This is the first time the Secretary's authority has been used under the enforcement provisions of the 1956 Act. It is our intention to pursue a vigorous policy of enforcement when the interests of more than one State are involved.

Arthur S. Flemming
Secretary

D

June 11, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

The Bureau of the Census has completed recently the first census of the financial transactions of State and local governments since 1942.

Based on the results of this study, the evolution of the role of Federal aid in State and local revenues since the turn of the century is summarized in the attached table. During this period the amount of Federal aid increased from a few million dollars to $3.8 billion per year. While the dollar amount of Federal aid has continued to increase steadily since the end of World War II, it is interesting to note that its proportionate contribution to State and local general revenues has remained relatively stable at around 10%. In fact, in recent years the proportionate Federal share of State-local revenues has decreased slightly. In the last decade, although Federal grants to States and localities have increased from $1.6 to $3.8 billion, the States and localities have increased expenditures from their own revenue sources from $15.4 to $34.5 billion.

Arthur S. Flemming
Secretary

Attachment

Note: The term "Federal aid" as used here includes grants-in-aid to State and local governments and revenues shared with them by the Federal Government. It excludes Federal loans to these governments which Federal budget accounts include on a net basis. The term State and local "general revenues" and "general expenditures" exclude the revenues and expenditures of such proprietary activities as public utilities and liquor stores and the trust fund transaction. "General revenues" consist of both tax and non-tax revenues.

Table 1. Federal Aid in State and Local Revenues, Selected Years, 1902 - 1957

Years	Amounts (in millions) Federal aid	Amounts (in millions) All general revenue	Amounts (in millions) All taxes	Per capita Federal aid	Per capita All general revenue	Per capita All taxes	Fed. aid as percent of All general revenue	Fed. aid as percent of All taxes
1957	$ 3,808	$ 37,967	$28,660	$ 22.47	$ 224.03	$169.11	10.0	13.3
1956	3,335	34,667	26,368	19.94	207.26	157.65	9.6	12.6
1955	3,131	31,073	23,483	18.96	188.21	142.24	10.1	13.3
1954	2,966	29,012	22,067	18.26	178.63	135.87	10.2	13.4
1953	2,870	27,307	20,908	17.98	171.07	130.98	10.5	13.7
1952	2,566	25,181	19,323	16.34	160.36	123.06	10.2	13.3
1950	2,486	20,911	15,914	16.39	137.86	104.92	11.9	15.6
1948	1,861	17,250	13,342	12.39	117.34	90.99	10.8	13.9
1946	855	12,356	10,094	6.05	87.39	71.39	6.9	8.5
1944	954	10,908	8,774	6.89	78.81	63.40	8.7	10.9
1942	858	10,418	8,528	6.36	77.25	63.24	8.2	10.1
1940	945	9,609	7,810	7.15	72.73	59.11	9.8	12.1
1938	800	9,228	7,605	6.16	71.08	58.58	8.7	10.5
1936	948	8,395	6,701	7.40	65.56	52.33	11.3	14.1
1934	1,016	7,678	5,912	8.04	60.76	46.78	13.2	17.2
1932	232	7,267	6,164	1.86	58.21	49.38	3.2	3.8
1927	116	7,271	6,087	.97	61.08	51.13	1.6	1.9
1922	108	4,781	4,016	.98	43.44	36.49	2.3	2.7
1913	12	1,912	1,609	.12	19.66	16.55	.6	.7
1902	7	986	860	.09	12.46	10.86	.7	.8

Source: Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances in the United States, 1902 - 1957, and State and Local Government Finances in 1957.

~~SECRET~~

June 11, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 10, 1959

Others present: Messrs. Hallstein, Hirsch, Finet
Secretary Dillon, Mr. Buchanan,
Mr. Butterworth, General Goodpaster

Mr. Hallstein said the group was delighted at the opportunity to meet with the President. They presented to him a framed map of Europe accompanied by a statement describing its various features. The President said that the idea of a Union of Europe lies very close to his heart. He would like to see an even closer form of association that these three Communites represent.

Mr. Hallstein said that the Europeans are sincerely grateful to the United States both for the material help given at the end of the war without which they could not have recovered so well or so fast, and for the great political and moral assistance that has been given in support of European unity. The President said that we have of course been delighted to see their progress but that, to be frank about it, he felt that in helping Europe we help ourselves. He then voiced the hope that there may gradually be brought about better corporate thinking and attitudes toward European problems. He thought the time was past when we could afford hostile attitudes between European countries arising out of efforts to obtain local or separate advantages. While material progress has been great, the strengthening of spiritual values to him was uppermost in importance. By this he referred to common dedication to common values.

Mr. Hallstein observed that the United States had been the first to extend an invitation to the Presidents of the three communities to make an official visit. The communities need friends and it is good to know of the friendship of the United States. He said the group would be meeting with many organizations all across the United States during their two-week visit --

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #181
By DJH Date 6/12/80

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organizations and groups both in and out of government.

Mr. Hirsch, responding to a question by the President, said that good progress is being made in the atomic community. Of great interest to him was activity to set up a University of Europe. It is hoped that such a university will be set up within the next few weeks.

The President asked for the assessment of his visitors as to whether progress is being made in the development of a European concept. Both Mr. Hallstein and Mr. Hirsch strongly asserted that this is the case, Mr. Hirsch pointing out that in the business community new relationships are being established, new attitudes are manifest and new plans are being developed in which businesses are working for wider markets, and are organizing themselves more broadly.

The President commented that the European Communities are fortunate in starting their industrial activities with low rates of tariff. Where industries have grown up behind protective tariffs to shield infant industries, powerful interests have developed which have then resisted exposing the industries to competition. An extremely difficult problem that we encounter in the United States is how to take care of the adjustment that is involved in shifting inefficient industries out of existence in favor of more efficient industries. Mr. Hirsch said that this problem had been handled through reconversion provisions in Europe and that this operation has been carried out very successfully. Mr. Hallstein added that growth is the key. If the economy is growing, the resources can be drawn in new and more promising directions.

The President next raised with the group questions about the energy situation in Europe. The importance of Sahara oil was noted by Mr. Hirsch. Coal is apparently now becoming a surplus commodity in Europe, even though prices remain relatively high.

Mr. Hirsch said that one point of concern is that the Communist expansion is occurring at a considerably greater rate than the expansion in Europe, the rates being of the order of 8-10% a year for the Soviets and about 5% a year for Western Europe. He said that the Soviets are carrying out their planning very effectively and that their organization and operations have attained high levels of efficiency in many cases. The President stressed the short-term advantage that a highly regimented economy enjoys. He said we would not give up our freedoms. The Soviet people do not know yet what they are lacking; as they make economic progress and become better educated, the pressure for greater personal freedom will increase. He recognized that some of the Soviet industries are efficiently operated, mentioning in this connection the report of a group of steel men who visited Russia a year or two ago, and recalling their comment that morale in the Soviet factories is high and individual output is high. He stated, though, that if the Soviets give more freedom to their people, so that the people control the government rather than vice versa, he would no longer feel that we have reason to be fearful of what they might do. Mr. Hirsch agreed that Khrushchev must more and more take popular attitudes into account. He commented that Soviet living standards are rising and that the people are developing greater personal freedom.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

June 11, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 10, 1959, 11 AM

Others present:	Mr. Dillon General Goodpaster

Mr. Dillon came in to talk briefly to the President about the impending meeting of the President with the Chief Executives of the three European "Communities" -- the Common Market, the Coal and Steel Community, and EURATOM. The President discussed with Mr. Dillon the status and prospects of each of the organizations, and a little about the personalities of the three visitors.

Mr. Dillon then showed the President a message that had just come in from Mr. Herter, in reply to the President's authorization through Mr. Dillon for Secretary Herter to break off the Geneva talks if the situation developed as foreseen by Mr. Herter a day or two earlier.

The President said he had just dictated a message to Mr. Herter, one purpose of which would be to "buck him up" a little, since the President well knew how he might be feeling a little "down" and rather "alone" as the conference approaches an end which is unsatisfactory from our standpoint. He read the letter to Mr. Dillon, who said he was certain Mr. Herter would be most appreciative.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 76-49 #182
By DJH Date 6/12/80

~~SECRET~~

June 10, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 9, 1959

Others present: The Vice President, Acting Secretary Dillon, Secretary McElroy, Deputy Secretary Gates, Budget Director Stans, General Lemnitzer, Admiral Burke, General White, Mr. Holaday, General Persons, Dr. Killian, Mr. Gordon Gray, General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy said the group had come in to talk about the air defense problem and specifically the issue of the BOMARC and the NIKE-HERCULES. He gave the President a paper on basic principles in the evaluation of the continental air defense plan. Before beginning the discussion, he told the President that Defense has decided to procure no fighter aircraft in FY-60. At his request, Mr. Holaday then displayed, on a map of the United States, deployments presently in effect, as previously planned, and as now planned for the NIKE-HERCULES. In addition to deployments presently programmed, a certain number of additional SAC bases are to be protected. He then showed the deployments now proposed for the BOMARC; these lie along the eastern, northern, and western segments of the periphery of the continental United States, with the BOMARC A generally in the northeastern United States and the BOMARC B to be used for the remainder.

The President asked why the BOMARCs along the northern sector were not moved further north into Canada. He asked whether the Canadians would like to have them there. Mr. McElroy said he would like to put them there if the Canadians would. General White said he feels that we have pushed the Canadians about as far as we can on bases for military activities. Admiral Burke added there would probably be great resistance by the Canadians to taking these on. The President then spoke, indicating that he does not believe in forcing weapons on other countries. What he wanted to know was whether we had ever asked them "Do you want us to deploy BOMARCS further

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-49 DOCUMENT #183
By JW. Date 11-17-76

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north so as to give you additional protection?"

Mr. McElroy said that the money implications of the decision being proposed were essentially that there would be a saving of $75 million from the FY-59 program, $60 million from the FY-60 program, and $418 million from the FY-61 and 62 programs. He went on to say that the over-all saving would be in the order of $1,300,000,000, arising from a reduction of total program from $3.8 to $2.5 billion. The President said he understood that this action is being proposed on the basis that beyond the programs being recommended additions would not be very useful. Mr. McElroy confirmed this, stating that since we prepared these programs the threat has changed. We now visualize that enemy bombers, if they attack, would do so after we had been hit by long-range missiles.

Dr. Killian asked whether the proposals reflect an acceleration of the BOMARC B program. Mr. Holaday said that they did not because the SAGE system and the bases would not be ready in time. He added that the program includes a recommendation to spend an additional $250 million to bring the peripheral SAGE areas up to "high grade SAGE" capabilities through the addition of radars, gap fillers, etc. In the interior, SAGE would be cut back to "minimum capability SAGE." Mr. McElroy added that the decision not to deploy the BOMARC in the central areas of the United States reduces the requirement for high-grade SAGE. The minimum that is being proposed is needed to guide interceptors, SAC bombers, etc. He added that the FAA will make use of the minimum SAGE system in it's peacetime operations.

Dr. Killian commented that in order to put the BOMARC bases in Canada it would be necessary to extend the SAGE system and the base support structure up into that area. Mr. McElroy said what the Canadians principally need is to modernize the interceptors in their Air Force. The President asked whether we do not think that the BOMARC is an improvement on interceptors -- otherwise why would we have gone to the BOMARC. The President asked if the problem of identification had been solved -- whether we have perfected the IFF. General White said that we had not, and do not have a solution to the problem. We continue to work on it.

The President asked General Lemnitzer whether he thought this plan was reasonable. General Lemnitzer said that it involved a cut-back in previously planned programs but that he did think it was a reasonable solution to the problem; he commented that the threat is changing as had been previously mentioned.

At this point the President said that he feels there must be one great, over-all operational command to which the air defense weapons, regardless of the service providing them, must be assigned. He said it made little difference to him which service provided the forces; some one commander must be in full control, however. Admiral Burke said that General Partridge has the command but wants a great deal more in resources than can be provided. General White disagreed as to the adequacy of General Partridge's command authority; he commented that he does not believe that General Partridge has the authority he needs. The President stated strongly "then he should have it." Admiral Burke said that General Partridge has command over the forces but cannot move them about and does not have control of the budget.

The President noted that an additional $250 million is being proposed for the SAGE system. He asked whether any other additions were being proposed. Mr. McElroy said there is a proposal to put $150 million additional into NIKE-ZEUS. This would be added to $300 million now budgeted for research and development on NIKE-ZEUS and $250 million for "novel" defense means. Mr. McElroy said, in relation to NIKE-ZEUS, that he wants to do anything that makes sense as a defense against missiles. He said the NIKE-HERCULES would have some small capability against a missile similar to the Hound Dog.

The President asked, in light of the foregoing, whether there was any need for any more squadrons of interceptors. General White thought this question should be deferred until the next programming period.

The President then asked if what had been presented to him is the decision of the Defense Department. Mr. McElroy said that it is the best decision in his judgment. He had not been able to get unanimous agreement on it, however. Nevertheless, it had been thoroughly discussed and he was satisfied with it for the present.

The President recalled that the strength of the Soviet Air Forces was apparently greatly overestimated a couple of years ago. Now we are more certain of our estimates, and they are much lower. The bomber threat is therefore not so serious as had been thought. He understood that the Defense proposal involved pushing the NIKE-ZEUS and the SAGE harder, while cutting back in other areas. Mr. McElroy said that there is a change occurring in the balance between Soviet bombers and Soviet missiles and that this change may go either faster or slower than we estimate. Accordingly, it will be necessary to review the situation frequently. The President said he thought that funds in this whole area ought to be made available in a lump sum so that the Secretary of Defense could shift funds as revised estimates are developed. He noted that our program has changed materially between last January and the present. He had the impression that the change in our estimate of Soviet strength has been relatively slight.

Mr. Stans then said he hoped it would remain possible to raise questions regarding the budgetary coverage of these programs for FY-61. Mr. McElroy agreed but said there is one point to be made concerning BOMARC. An alternative considered was to cancel it now. He felt if we do less than is now proposed we should cancel it. The President said he felt that the program should not be expressed in specific sums for specific years. The total program should be expressed instead in terms of trends. Mr. McElroy pointed out that Defense thinking is for the program to decline from $900 million in FY-59 to $619 million in FY-60, and $500 million in FY-61, these figures representing substantial reductions over previous planning.

Dr. Killian asked whether there has been any thought of giving the NIKE-ZEUS a capability against aircraft. General Lemnitzer said that, within resources available, it has been thought best to concentrate on the main goal, which is anti-missile use. The President said he did not see why a missile that could shoot down another missile could not shoot down an incoming airplane.

Mr. Stans spoke about budgetary trends. Under existing Defense programs, he could foresee budgetary expenditures in the range of $43 1/2 billion to $44 billion coming up in FY-61. Although reductions in program were being discussed, these were reductions in programs that had not yet been approved by funding, and he was desirous that action should not imply funding approval. He suggested that an over-all study of air defense later this year might result in knocking the BOMARC out entirely, as an item of very low priority. The President commented that the process of concentration upon the things that are most useful might lead us to eliminate a good deal now included in the programs to which Mr. Stans referred.

Dr. Killian said he understood that the current discussion in no way precludes another thoroughgoing look later on, on a more comprehensive basis, including consideration of the F-108, hardening, concealment, and other features. Mr. McElroy said he thinks that the F-108 is a very vulnerable proposition, i.e., he doubts that it can be justified for continuation. He recognized the Air Force might not agree with this and said he is not prejudging the matter at this time.

Mr. Nixon asked whether this presentation would tend to commit the Administration to these air defense programs for FY-61. Mr. Gates said it would be difficult to cancel these programs later this year if the presentation is made as now proposed; therefore this decision does commit us somewhat. General White said that in his opinion this should be a firm decision as of the present, but that each segment would of course be re-examined each fiscal year. Mr. Nixon stressed the need for an "escape hatch" of some kind, perhaps a statement that we are watching developments so as to revise the program from time to time.

The President asked how much the Soviets are exercising their bomber aircraft at the present time. General White said that our information is that they are conducting an extensive training effort. The President said there is reason not to get complacent over the fact that the estimate of Soviet bombers has been cut back.

Mr. McElroy commented that if we were to go out of the BOMARC program, he did not think we could live with the Canadians, who just recently, after long joint discussions, adopted it in preference to interceptors for their air defense. The President asked why we do not give the Canadians the equipment for six or so BOMARC squadrons. General White said instead that he has been thinking of giving them interceptors. The President asked Mr. McElroy to make an approach to the Canadian Defense Minister to see if they would like to have the BOMARCs moved up into Canada.

Mr. McElroy said there would soon be another question on which the group would wish to meet with the President. This is the nuclear powered aircraft. The President said he had the impression from Mr. McCone that the latter thought it should be taken out of Defense for the moment and that no crash program should be attempted. After discussion, Mr. Gates said he thought what Mr. McCone probably had in mind was to take the proposal out of a weapons system approach and put it on a "test bed" basis. There was some uncertainty as to whether Mr. McCone favored accelerating or decelerating the program.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

70/D

6/8/59

COMPARISON OF PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR WHEAT, CONSERVATION RESERVE, AND PUBLIC LAW 480 WITH PRESENT LEGISLATION

Background (Wheat)

1. Under present wheat program the carryover is expected to rise to almost 1.5 billion bushels by June 30, 1960 -- about 3 times the U. S. consumption as food.
2. By June 30, 1960, the CCC investment in wheat will be about $3.5 billion.
3. The net realized cost for wheat during the 1954-58 fiscal years amounted to $2,553 million -- about 30% of the cost for all commodities. Wheat represents only 6% of cash receipts from sales of all agricultural products.
4. If no change is made in program, high costs will continue indefinitely as will an increase in carryover at a rate of about 200 million bushels per year.

	PRESENT	CERTIFICATE PLAN	H.R. 7246	~~USDA~~ adm. PROPOSAL
WHE				
Term	Permanent	Permanent	1960 and 1961 only (then reverts to present legislation	Permanent
Minimum National Allotment	55 million acres	55 million acres	55 million acres but requires individual acreage cut of 25%	55 million acres for 1960-61-62 only
Termination of Allotments	None	Optional with Secretary	None	Effective 1963
Marketing Quota exemptions	Up to 15 acres	Marketing Quotas eliminated	Lower of 12 acres or highest acreage in 1957-58-59	Up to 15 acres None after 1962
Price Support	75 to 90% of parity	100% of parity for amount consumed domestically as food through combination of payment and loan - Loan at 60% of parity for 1960 and 1961 - Thereafter based on designated criteria	90% of parity	75% of preceding 3-year average until 1962 - 90% of preceding 3-year average thereafter
Penalty rate for overplanting	45% of parity	None	65% of parity	45% of parity -None beginning 1963
Eligibility of non-cooperators for price support	Secretary has authority up to level of support to cooperators	Secretary has authority up to level of support to cooperators	50% of parity if quotas disapproved	Secretary has authority up to level of support to cooperators
Control of Diverted Acres	General authority to do this	General authority to do this	Provides that the 25% of acreage allotment may not be used for price supported crop. Payment-in-kind equal to 1/3 of average yield if diverted acreage is not used	General authority to do this
Additional Cost		Minus $200 million	Plus $100 million	Minus $200 million

Newsom claims regarding certificate plan	Comments
1. Reduced cost to government.	1. True. Cost shifted primarily to consumers of lower incomes.
2. Prevent further decline in farm income and progressively generate an opportunity for increase in that income.	2. Partially true. If price support is reduced after 1961, farm income from wheat would be reduced.
3. Market prices would influence production patterns.	3. Not true. Production would be influenced by the composite return from payment plus market price. Also farmers would plant minimum acreage needed to earn marketing certificate no matter what soil conditions were. Is a form of free crop insurance.
4. Reduce state trading and encourage private trading.	4. Not true. PL 480 program, including barter, would continue. 60 percent of parity support during 1960 and 1961 would require continuation of export subsidy.
5. Permit wheat to be produced for feed.	5. Partially true in 1960 and 1961. True for future years.
6. Affords U. S. producers the right to compete for world markets without the use of subsidies.	6. Not true. In 1960 and 1961 support level above world level. After 1961 one of the factors for determining support is International Wheat Agreement. Doubtful that we can stimulate exports under criteria.
7. Progressively lessen controls over production.	7. Partially true. Acreage allotments would be continued but marketing quotas eliminated. Complex administrative controls over marketing certificates needed.

Other Comments

1. Continues utilization of parity concept, which President pointed out was outdated.
2. Increases cost to consumers.
3. Most of the dollars would go to relatively few largest farmers.
4. Sets up thesis that it is government function to use powers of taxation or control to guarantee 100 percent of parity for the domestically consumed portion of production.

	PRESENT	CERTIFICATE PLAN and ~~H.R. 7246~~ H.R. 7246	DEPARTMENTAL PROPOSAL
CONSERVATION RESERVE			
Control Authority Expiration	December 31, 1960	Not covered	December 31, 1963
Maximum annual payments	$450 million	Not covered	$500 million
Authority to give special consideration to discouraging wheat production	None	Not covered	Specific
PUBLIC LAW 480			
Expiration Date	December 31, 1959	Not covered	December 31, 1962
Funds - Title I	$2,250 million	Not covered	$4,500 million for 3-years
Funds - Title II	$800 million	Not covered	$1,500 million

[illegible] 5 1959 (2)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Memo of 76-49	Conf., DDE, Dillon, Goodpaster re Geneva Conference, 6/9/59 (2 pgs) (exempted—State, 3/18/77)	6/10/59	A
2. Memo of 76-49	Conf., DDE, Gen. Norstad, Major Eisenhower re France (4 pgs) portions exempted, MR 76-49 #185	6/9/59	A
~~3. Memo of~~ 76-49, #186	~~Conf., DDE, Killian, Gray, Goodpaster re missiles~~ DJH—11/15/76	~~6/9/59~~	~~A~~
~~4. Memo of~~ 76-49	~~Conf., DDE, Dillon, Farley, McCone, Allen Dulles and others re Geneva negotiations re nuclear testing~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~6/9/59~~	~~A~~
~~5. List of~~ 76-49, #188	~~basic Principles re Air defense~~ DJH-11/15/76	~~6/5/59~~	~~A~~
6. Memo of 77-90, #3	Conf., DDE, Ludwig Erhard and others re Germany and economic matters (5 pgs) (portions exempted—NSC-10/3/78) portions exempted MR 80-194 #11	6/5/59	A
~~7. Memcon.~~ 77-90, #4	~~(State), DDE, Ludwig Erhard and others re Germany and economic matters~~ 12/15/78-bc	~~6/5/59~~	~~A~~
8. Minutes	of Cabinet Meeting (2 pgs) (portions excised by NLE staff)	6/5/59	A
9. Memorandum	for President re magazine article on Spain (4 pgs)	6/4/59	A
10. Memorandum, ~~76-49~~ 78-77, #12	Allen Dulles to DDE (2 pgs) Exempted, MR 78-77 #12	6/2/59	A
~~11. Memorandum~~ 76-50	~~re defense and missiles by Wiesner~~ 5/2/78-bc	~~6/3/59~~	~~A~~

FILE LOCATION
Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as President of the United States, 1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)
DDE DIARIES
Box 42
Folder: Staff Notes June 1-15, 1959 (2)

RESTRICTION CODES

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12.	Notes on pre-press briefing (4 pgs) remains closed per RR80-5, 2/26/80. KN Portions remain closed per RR 86-10 9/10/86 KAS	6/3/59	A&C
~~13.~~	~~Notes on Legislative Leadership Meeting (5 pgs)~~ Opened 12/16/80. JB	~~6/2/59~~	~~A&C~~

FILE LOCATION

Dwight D. Eisenhower: Papers as
President of the United States,
1953-61 (Ann Whitman File)

DDE DIARIES

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NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

June 9, 1959

8:30 a.m. -- 10:40 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon - in part

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Aiken
Sen. Morton
Sen. Williams

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Allen
Rep. Ayres
Rep. Belcher
Rep. R. Simpson
Rep. Edith Rogers

Sec. Benson
  Mr. Marvin McLain
  Mr. Martin Sorkin
Mr. Staats, BoB
  Mr. Sam Hughes
Mr. Julian Baird, Treasury
Mr. Sumner Whittier, VA

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. McPhee
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Strauss Nomination - The President reported hearing of a concerted effort to make the Strauss nomination completely a political issue. He hoped Republicans would by their own actions discourage such a happening.

Farm Legislation - Tobacco - Agreed to oppose the Committee bill unless amended to eliminate the option of old parity and to freeze supports for three years at the 1958 level.

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Wheat - Agreed to support the Belcher amendment eliminating 15 acre exemptions and giving referendum voice to all farmers.

Debt Management - Mr. Baird gave the background for the recent Administration request for legislation to enable better debt management, and there was general discussion of various details of the proposal.

Veterans Programs

Disability Pensions - Mr. Whittier made an extensive presentation on the Administration proposal for graduated payments based on need and he compared it with the existing law and the Teague proposal. The President expressed his great desire to see the need factor established even though it might mean additional costs during the first few years.

Peacetime Benefits - The President stated his opposition to the Hill and Yarborough bills which would extend to peacetime veterans such benefits as education, direct loans and mustering out payments -- heretofore granted only for wartime service. The Administration is agreeable to authorizing vocational rehabilitation.

* * * *

Supreme Court Decisions - Sen. Bridges remarked on the worth of the two Supreme Court decisions, one of which constituted a reversal of an earlier decision which was embarrassing to effective Administration policies. The President commented briefly on Justice Vanderbilt's recommendation of Justice Brennan.

Strauss Nomination - The President reported hearing of a concerted effort to make the Strauss nomination completely a political issue. He hoped Republicans would by their own actions discourage such a happening. Sen. Dirksen was greatly concerned over the group of telegrams in support of Strauss that had been sent by a well-meaning individual who had not bothered to get his friends' consent to use their names. This would tend to cast doubt upon the credibility of valid messages of support. Subsequently, there was further brief discussion and the President asked for a copy of the analysis of the hearings being prepared for Sen. Dirksen.

Farm Legislation - Sec. Benson stated that the bill pending before the House could help solve the tobacco problem provided it is amended so as to remove the option of using old parity and to freeze the level of support at the 1958 level for three years. This would have the effect of gradually getting below the old 90% price support. Mr. Hoeven pointed out that the bill, if enacted without the Administration amendment,

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would make tobacco the only one of 164 "parity" crops to be favored with the old 90% level. Mr. Benson thought the Committee bill would provide very little help for tobacco exports but that the Administration amendment would give somewhat more help.

It was agreed that the Committee bill should be opposed if the Administration amendment is not accepted.

There was considerable discussion of the efforts of the opposition to save face by offering the option of the old parity.

Regarding wheat, Mr. Benson asserted the Department's readiness to give vigorous support to the Belcher amendment. Rep. Belcher described this as significant principally for eliminating the traditional exemption from controls of farmers raising only 15 acres or less of wheat, and for allowing these 15-acre farmers to vote in the wheat referendum. His amendment, incidentally, provided correction for the Stanley Yankus situation since it would allow unlimited growing of wheat for use on the farm where it was raised. Mr. Belcher felt that the change could be accomplished through vigorous assertion of its fairness. He also stated that the referendum would give farmers the option of his program or of having supports set at 50% without any controls on acreage.

Rep. Belcher emphasised that those farmers who had traditionally been growing wheat had been subjected to curtailment of acreage even while great numbers of newcomers to wheat production were operating under the 15-acre exemption.

Mr. Halleck expected that Republicans would need to support the Belcher proposal, but he had some concern for its effect upon corn growers, since the 15-acre exemption had been helpful to those who found their corn market being reduced by grain-sorghums. Mr. Belcher pointed out that those who had regularly been raising wheat for a number of years would not be hurt by his proposal, only the latecomers.

Mr. Hoeven called attention to another loophole which should be corrected with regard to payment in kind, which he thought would be administratively impossible.

Sen. Aiken thought the Belcher proposal was the best alternative that had any chance of acceptance. Should it be approved by the House, there might be a possibility of securing Senate approval also, but it would be very difficult to get the Senate Conferees to accept it without full Senate action.

Sen. Kuchel raised the question of limiting the amount of support payments to any one producer; Sec. Benson noted that it was being handled in the appropriations bill and had been passed by both Houses.

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Debt Management - Under Secretary Baird commented on the various factors creating difficulty for Treasury financing operations, including the burden of funding an additional $13 billion deficit this year, the competition of FHA and VA loans carrying a higher interest rate, and the vast increase in municipal tax-free bonds during recent years. Also the trust funds are no longer providing by rapid growth the usual sources of new money. Mr. Baird also commented on the difficulty of getting support for savings bond drives when they are such a disadvantageous investment.

Sen. Bridges inquired if Treasury in the hearings would discuss the possibility of a tax feature of some sort for government bonds. Mr. Baird replied in the negative since that could open the door to the multitude of other tax proposals at hand.

Mr. Baird then showed the need for increasing the debt limit. He stressed again that continuation of the 4-1/4 ceiling on long term Treasury bonds would necessarily have the effect of forcing interest rates higher.

Rep. Simpson asked if what Mr. Baird had said about the "minimum" nature of this proposal meant that there would be further requests to the Congress. Mr. Baird stated that Treasury would have to request every year for the next few years a renewal of the temporary increase in the debt limit -- this because of the seasonal fluctuations.

Sen. Williams doubted that the Treasury was giving a sufficient improvement to the E-Bonds since they have been so far behind other investments. He suggested lowering the initial price of the bonds rather than shortening the term for the purpose of making these more clearly attractive. Mr. Baird said that had been carefully considered but that the paperwork difficulties were tremendous and it seemed better to maintain the traditional $75-100 relationship.

Veterans Programs

Disability Pensions - Mr. Whittier emphasized the difference between disability compensation, which is always for service connected disabilities, and pensions, which are for non-service connected troubles. He stated the Administration proposal as being limited strictly to the latter. It was based, he said, on the four factors of need, extent of disability, a balanced approach as to outside income, and the general objective of being fair and equitable. With charts he presented in detail the Administration proposal which would introduce the policy of making larger payments to those with lesser independent income so as to give the most to those who needed it the most.

Mr. Whittier compared the Administration proposal with the

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Teague proposal in terms of costs, benefits, and number of veterans affected. He emphasized that the Administration proposal would not reduce the benefits for anyone presently on the rolls, while increasing benefits for about 53% of those concerned.

Rep. Arends objected to using the term "parity" in connection with the stated plan for a graduated scale of benefits, and he urged that some other language be devised for use hereafter.

Mr. Whittier pointed out the Administration's proposed requirement that widows of World War II and Korean veterans would be eligible for pensions only if the veterans had a service connected disability rating at time of death. The President inquired why there was a difference between widows of World War I veterans and World War II veterans. Mr. Whittier explained the differences of opinion on this and the Administration's readiness to go either way the Congress might desire. Essentially the argument was that World War II and Korean veterans received many other benefits not available to World War I veterans, hence the heavier requirement in this respect.

Mr. Whittier pointed out that the accumulative costs of this program under the present law would amount to $128 billion by the year 2000, whereas the Teague bill would reduce this to $115 billion and the Administration bill would reduce it to $75 billion.

Rep. Ayres stated that the Committee might agree to reporting a compromise bill no lower than the Teague bill. The President believed it desirable to obtain the graduated payments based on need, hence he would be agreeable even to the compromise bill. It was pointed out that the first year costs of the bill would be sharply increased over present costs despite the long run decreases, but that there would be no impact on the FY 1960 budget. Mr. Whittier added that any hope of accomplishing this legislation rested on action this year rather than 1960, if it is to be done in a reasonable way.

Peacetime Benefits - Mr. Whittier outlined the differences in peacetime benefits from those that existed for World War II and Korean veterans. Essentially there are 4 major ones not now available -- vocational rehabilitation, education, direct loans and mustering out pay.

Mr. Whittier stated that bills introduced by Senator Hill and Senator Yarborough would provide all or most of these for peacetime veterans, whereas the Administration has agreed to granting only vocational rehabilitation. The VA, DoD, and HEW have all testified against granting the other three. Mr. Whittier stated, and the President confirmed, the DoD policy of working to attract personnel and holding them in the service, rather than increasing the attractions for leaving the service.

Mr. Whittier called attention to the pressures now beginning to develop for extending these benefits and he urged that the Administration give further attention to the problem.

The President stated unequivocally his opposition to maintain for peacetime veterans the same benefits as for war veterans. He called attention to the many advantages connected with peacetime service, including education, and he restated his own great concern for war veterans and their widows and children. The mere fact of wearing the uniform did not in itself, he said, constitute a proper claim.

(Congresswoman Rogers left the meeting shortly after Mr. Whittier began his presentation and prior to any discussion.)

Civil Rights - Sen. Dirksen noted the difficulty in making any progress on this matter with the prolonged absence of Sen. Hennings, Chairman of the Subcommittee.

LAM
L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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June 9, 1959

6.

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 9, 1959 - 2:00 PM

Others present: General Norstad
Major Eisenhower

General Norstad began this informal meeting by giving the President his estimate of the situation in France. In General Norstad's view, the situation shows no improvement. There is nothing new and no signs of a new attitude. The one optimistic note lies in General Norstad's belief that de Gaulle is beginning to learn. He is becoming aware of the effects of his actions on France. [redacted] This prompted the letter from de Gaulle to the President, which was written personally by him. [redacted] General Norstad believes that de Gaulle will not relax this attitude since it is all part of a long-range plan.

To cope with this situation in France, General Norstad recommended that the U.S. present a calm, pleasant, orderly front. Meanwhile, we should do what we must to provide for our security. Every effort should be taken to avoid an appearance of anger of excitement. We should be considerate and thoughtful, but do what is right. General Norstad concluded that the President might be in for a shock in the event he met with de Gaulle in the near future. The French are counting on such a meeting and this fact could present a considerable problem. The President then discussed his own acquaintance with de Gaulle. He stressed de Gaulle's obsession with the honor, strength and glory

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NSC letter 6/4/80
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of France. All his actions contribute toward the promotion of these goals. Such a small matter as the timing of a call is calculated within this framework. The President then reviewed incidents of the past which threw light on de Gaulle's character, such as the difficulty of arranging a meeting when de Gaulle visited Paris in 1952 and refused, on the basis of his prior position, to visit with the President at SHAPE. He recalled that from early 1944 on, both Churchill and Roosevelt had washed their hands of de Gaulle and had told the President, then Supreme Commander, that he must do the dealings. In fairness to de Gaulle, however, the President pointed out that in many of the issues which are being discussed, we would react very much as de Gaulle does if the shoe were on the other foot.

General Norstad expressed the view that de Gaulle actually wants a veto power over the use of our Strategic Air Command. He does not believe that de Gaulle has the capability of wrecking NATO because of the strong reaction against his policies among the other NATO nations at this time. As an example, General Norstad cited the speech which the French General, Bilotte, had made to the Atlantic Council meeting. His demands that nuclear weapons be made available to France evoked strong negative reaction in that body. The President noted that we are willing to give, to all intents and purposes, control of the weapons. We retain titular possession only. General Norstad agreed and expressed the view that if we decide to give weapons away, we will find ourselves in trouble around the world. He himself had been questioned on this point in Norway. He had thrown the question back to the Norwegians and had asked them whether they recommend the sharing of nuclear capability with other nations on the part of the U.S. After a period of silence, the Norwegians had answered "no." General Norstad regards the whole situation as quite unfortunate. A strong France is absolutely necessary. The confidence of the other nations, however, in France has been seriously damaged. He continued with an assessment of the de Gaulle action in withdrawing the French fleet from NATO command. From a military viewpoint, the forces removed were insignificant. What was harmful was the gesture, obviously an effort at retaliation for our position in Algeria. In the matter of air defense, the French are presenting particular difficulties. Here the French are withholding their air forces from NATO command although the vote is against them by 14 to 1. All this is part of the pressures for a tripartite status in the world. It is impossible to satisfy de Gaulle's appetite. General Norstad reiterated his opinion that the answer to this problem is in the education of de Gaulle who is an intelligent man and appears to be learning. He commented favorably on Debre and Ely although he noted that Ely is incapable of even talking to de Gaulle. In such meetings de Gaulle lets forth with a series of pronouncements which do nothing but discourage the conversation.

The President said that de Gaulle merely wants to make France the first nation of the world with himself the first Frenchman. Under the present circumstances de Gaulle would be courteous to the President himself, but would maintain the reservation that any concessions made would be on a personal basis, given by de Gaulle himself. The conversation which Secretary Dulles held with de Gaulle last winter, while most satisfactory, produced very little.

General Norstad pointed out the contradictions in de Gaulle's character. He told of a ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe where de Gaulle had taken special pains to make a grand gesture on Norstad's behalf and gave his best wishes to him and to his country. Norstad feels that de Gaulle harbors a true respect of the U.S. and is fond of the President personally. This fondness, far from being a comforting matter, can be extremely troublesome. In the event of a meeting, he hopes that the President will confine discussion to matters which have been handled by respective staffs and which therefore could promise agreement on some issues. He cautioned that one should not confuse the French people with the personality of de Gaulle. The cabinet has been with us in most of our conversations. In particular, General Norstad singled out Debre and Ely as being friendly to our viewpoints. The President said that the French have been "feeling their oats" ever since they had been making such great economic progress with the help of the International Monetary Fund, primarily since Suez of 1956. The President spoke warmly of Pinay and Pleven, which are two of his favorites. He mentioned an unpleasant incident which had occurred in North Africa when de Gaulle had broken up the meeting between the President and Giraud and himself when Giraud had dared to mention such an internal matter as their replacement problems in the French army.

The primary concern of the President right now, however, is that other NATO nations will finally become weary with de Gaulle's attitude and lose enthusiasm for the organization. Here General

Norstad expressed hope that such would not be the case. So far the effect of French intransigence is to strengthen the resolution of the other allies. Among other measures being taken is the moving forward right now of a second eighteen fighters from the French airfields to strip alert in Germany. In a couple of weeks another eighteen will be moved forward, making a total of fifty-four aircraft displaced from France to Germany. In addition, General Norstad is discussing the permanent movement of some squadrons into the U.K. In answer to the President's question, General Norstad replied that Holland is not a feasible area for deployment due to the high costs involved.

In essence, General Norstad's redeployment scheme is to move three of the fighter squadrons now located in France forward to Germany. These squadrons will replace other squadrons, since he does not desire to overload Germany. The three reconnaissance squadrons so displaced will be moved to the U.K. In addition, two additional fighter wings, comprising six squadrons total, will also be moved to the U.K., resulting in a total increase in fighter and reconnaissance planes of nine squadrons in the U.K.

The President cautioned General Norstad that he does not desire at this time to present a threatening appearance to the Soviets. He is concerned lest such a front would destroy Geneva, although he expressed the view that Geneva is probably destroyed anyway. He then asked the basis on which we plan to retain possession of the airfields from which these squadrons will be moved. General Norstad answered that we will leave caretakers behind since these airfields are our NATO property. His primary airfields are three bases of wing capacity, each located in the vicinity of Nancy. The nine squadrons are deployed as three wings, one on each of three bases. General Norstad added that he anticipates this move to take six months. The purpose of this deliberate approach is to maintain an atmosphere of calm and to avoid annoyance. The President agreed with this approach. He cited one more experience he had had with de Gaulle, which involved his threat to withdraw French forces from SHAEF command at the time of the threat to Strasbourg during the Bulge. The President's own stated intention to deprive de Gaulle of all supplies had been made in the presence of Churchill, who was apparently dumfounded.

After some informal personal conversation, the meeting ended.

John S D Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 8, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS WHITMAN

~~THE STAFF SECRETARY~~ B.

Secretary Benson conferred with the President for about twenty minutes beginning at 10:30 a.m. on June eighth. I was present. Three subjects were raised:

Sugar: The Secretary opened the subject of extending the Sugar Act in the present session. The President said emphatically that in the light of Cuban developments, this should not be done. He said the Secretary should tell the sugar people that "it was not considered wise to extend the Act at this time." The Secretary made no comment contrary to this position and accepted it fully.

Wheat: The Secretary reviewed various wheat proposals and left a memorandum comparing the present legislation, the Administration's position, the pending House bill, and the Grange proposal. He commented favorably on amendments proposed by Page Belcher and the Farm Bureau. The President said a flexible position would be better than unyielding support of the Administration's bill and the Secretary agreed.

The Grange two-price plan was discussed briefly. The President indicated interest in the proposal. The Secretary pointed out that big wheat growers would get a lot of money under this program, money from those in the lower income brackets, the bread consumers. The President asked me to draft a warm letter to Herschel Newsom for the President's signature, giving no support to the two-price plan, saying that Agriculture was commenting separately on the proposal, thanking Newsom for coming in.

Sukarno: The Secretary reported briefly on his recent role as host for Sukarno out on the West Coast. He said that it was well to have extended these courtesies to Sukarno and that Sukarno professes his friendship to the West. He commented on the many difficulties which confront the Indonesians as they struggle to establish their government. The President nodded agreement.

Don Paarlberg

Don Paarlberg

~~SECRET~~

June 9, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 8, 1959

Others present:
Dr. Killian
Mr. Gordon Gray
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian said he had asked for the opportunity to place before the President a few of the issues that will arise when the President considers the Defense Department presentation relating to NIKE-HERCULES and BOMARC tomorrow.

He said that as he understands the Defense thinking, it is to continue the NIKE-HERCULES as now programmed, concentrating its use on the defense of cities in the northeastern region of the United States and SAC bases. The prime consideration is that it is a proven weapon now available and already in an operational condition. The BOMARC will not be available until later, particularly the BOMARC B which is the version we are interested in. (It has a low altitude capability and 250-mile range; the BOMARC A does not appear to be worth further consideration.) The Defense plan will call for a substantial cutting back of the BOMARC program, deploying it on the northern, eastern, and western segments of the perimeter of the United States. A cutback in the SAGE system is also contemplated, with hardening of the control centers retained. There remain significant questions concerning the ground environment for each of the two systems, NIKE-HERCULES and BOMARC.

The use of the term "master plan" for air defense to describe the Defense position is open to question, since this position does not include consideration of other factors in the problem such as the F-108 and other interceptors. If decision is taken to use BOMARC simply on the periphery as indicated above, the question of the F-108 should also be resolved; and there would appear to be strong reason to drop the project, which is a $5 billion projected program. The relationship of the F-108 to the B-70 should also be considered,

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inasmuch as the F-108 was being designed to have the dual capability of use for defense or for high performance attack.

Dr. Killian said a further point is that this master plan should in no way interfere with the carrying forward of the comprehensive study of air defense being prepared at the President's request on the basis of a letter from Gordon Gray.

The President said it is to him an indication of weakness in the top leadership of the Defense Department when a choice between two weapons systems comes to the President for resolution. He felt that this type of problem should be settled in the Defense Department.

Dr. Killian said there are certain other questions involved. Admiral Radford, he understands, feels that the whole air defense program should be cut back in a very major way, using the resources to increase offensive forces. A further question is as to the validity of our estimates of the Soviet aircraft threat, which is evidently considerably smaller than had been estimated at earlier times.

A further issue is the organizational problem. In Dr. Killian's judgment the operation of the total system of defense missiles, BMEWS, the DEW line, SAGE, etc., will not be effective until NORAD has been made effective. There is need for centralized operational direction to tie all these together. The President strongly agreed, saying that this is the whole theory of the unified commands, and the role of the services should simply be to prepare the forces and turn them over to NORAD for operational employment.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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6/5

BASIC PRINCIPLES IN THE EVALUATION OF THE CONTINENTAL AIR DEFENSE PLAN

1. We expect a continued bomber threat.

2. We expect the ballistic missile -- ICBM or submarine-launched -- to be the increasing and ultimately the principal threat.

3. We recognize we cannot destroy all incoming bombers in a mass attack so we should have enough anti-bomber defense to increase the cost to the enemy and reduce his assurance of success.

4. We should continue to accelerate the development of anti-missile defense to the maximum justifiable extent.

5. We should re-appraise the character of the threat each year and consider defense in the light of the threat as then appraised.

6. We should push the defensive engagement of enemy bombers as far from our borders as possible.

7. We should gradually reduce the number of our interceptor squadrons.

8. We should continue the NIKE on a buy-out basis.

9. We should continue the BOMARC-A now on a buy-out basis; the BOMARC-B on a minimum basis for peripheral deployment.

10. BOMARC should not be deployed in the interior of the continental United States.

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June 8, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL PERSONS

The Council on Foreign Economic Policy met on Friday afternoon, and arrived at two important conclusions:

1. As to renewal of P. L. 480, it was concluded that one year is preferable, but that three years would be acceptable if the political situation urgently required it.

2. That the Administration should not go forward at this time with a request for the renewal of the Sugar Act. The Department of Agriculture urged that they should press this matter now in order to keep it out of an election year. The State Department vigorously opposed this on the ground that the controversy which it would arouse would have such an impact on Castro that it would defeat their present quiet effort to set aside confiscation of American sugar holdings in Cuba. Opinion in the Council was overwhelmingly in favor of the State Department position. I suggested that the matter be held in abeyance subject to reconsideration in sixty days, and this was adopted.

It is my understanding that Secretary Benson intends this morning to disregard this conclusion and ask the President to authorize immediate submission of the sugar matter to the Congress.

Clarence B. Randall

cc: Mr. Morgan

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

June 8, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Reorganization of the Department of State

Introduction

As you know, this Committee, former Secretary Dulles, Secretary Herter and Budget Director Stans have had under review the need to revise and strengthen our organization for the conduct of foreign affairs. Our studies have made clear that the present Executive branch organization is no longer adequate to support the President in carrying the increasingly more complicated and heavy burden of foreign policy direction, forward planning and coordination. As a first step toward meeting this problem, it is believed that action must be taken to strengthen the Department of State.

Reorganization of the Department of State

There is need to assure that the Department of State has the strength and breadth necessary to develop comprehensive long-range plans and to deal effectively with the day-to-day conduct of foreign affairs. It has proved difficult under the present organization for

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the Department of State fully to achieve a meaningful integration of the psychological and information aspects of foreign policy with the Department's politico-economic-diplomatic activities. The Department of State should be given responsibility for the political, economic, informational and cultural aspects now encompassed by the present Department of State (including the International Cooperation Administration) and the U. S. Information Agency.

Major steps must be taken to permit more effective delegation of policy authority and responsibilities so as to free the Secretary of State for the effective fulfillment of his responsibilities (1) for assisting and advising the President in the field of foreign policy and relations, (2) as the President's chief representative and negotiator abroad, and (3) as the President's channel of authority within the Executive branch on foreign policy.

Therefore, the Department of State, together with its International Cooperation Administration and incorporating the present U. S. Information Agency, should be reorganized to achieve the following objectives:

1. It must bring together into a new comprehensive foreign affairs organization the international politico-diplomatic, economic and social, information, cultural, and psychological

aspects of foreign affairs; and assure that the entire range of foreign policy and programs both short and long term is subject to critical and systematic evaluation.

2. It must provide the Secretary of State more effective staff assistance in assuring day-to-day continuity in the direction and supervision in the complex of foreign affairs activities.
3. It must provide institutional devices that can be employed to enhance the Department's capacity to furnish inter-agency leadership in the formulation of foreign policy and programs.
4. It must reemphasize the Ambassador's responsibilities and facilitate his direction and supervision of all United States activities in his country.
5. The total organization must have the flexibility and command of various skills required for its new role.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to strengthen the Department of State, it is recommended:

a) That the Department of State be reorganized to incorporate the present Department of State (including the International Cooperation Administration) and the U. S. Information Agency.

b) That the basic structure of the Department consist of:

The Secretary of State.

An Under Secretary of State.

An Under Secretary of State, designated by the President as either Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs or Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs.

An Administrator, International Cooperation Administration and an Administrator, U. S. Cultural and Information Administration, both at the salary of $22,000 per annum.

A Deputy Under Secretary for Administration, a Deputy Under Secretary for Political Affairs, and a Chairman, Evaluation and Advisory Council.

The Assistant Secretaries in charge of the Regional Bureaus,[1] International Organization Affairs, Economic Affairs, Public Affairs, Congressional Relations, Policy Planning Staff, and Administration.

Appropriate staff units to serve the Secretary and to provide certain central services to the Department as a whole.

c) That the Assistant Secretaries of State in charge of the Regional Bureaus continue to be the focal points of policy leadership and action, responsible for obtaining effective participation of their economic and cultural and information colleagues in the development of country and regional policies and proposals for action.

d) That in addition to the Counselor and appropriate Special Assistants, a Policy Planning Staff be attached to the Office of the Secretary.

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[1] Provision is made in the reorganization plan for an additional Assistant Secretary for a proposed Bureau of Eastern European and Communist Affairs.

e) That an Evaluation and Advisory Council headed by a chairman at $21,000 and including four other members at $20,000 be attached to the Secretary to provide him with top-level assistance and mature, independent and critical advice on special problems and to survey continuously the whole of our foreign policy and programs.

f) That the International Cooperation Administration be retained in the new Department of State as a distinct entity.

g) That the U. S. Information Agency be transferred into the new Department of State as a distinct entity, and that this entity also be made responsible for the cultural and exchange programs of the Department, except possibly for the technical exchange activities of the International Cooperation Administration, in recognition of which it should be named " U. S. Cultural and Information Administration".

h) That, while the separate personnel systems now in effect for the overseas personnel of the Department of State, the U. S. Information Agency and the International Cooperation Administration will have to be continued initially, maximum effectiveness of the new organization requires the development ultimately of a comprehensive Department-wide personnel program that will facilitate the interchange of personnel, as necessary.

i) That abroad the responsibilities of the Ambassador for the direction and supervision of United States activities in his country and for assuring that the programs and policies of the President are fully implemented, be strengthened.

Discussion of Recommendations

It is believed that reorganization of the Department of State along the lines recommended would help correct such basic deficiencies of the present organization as the over-burdening of the Secretary of State, the lack of fully effective coordination of information and aid activities with foreign policy, and the lack of complete cohesiveness with respect to United States activities abroad. Such reorganization should enable the Department to equip itself to provide leadership and coordination in the field of foreign affairs among the several departments and agencies of the Executive branch of the United States Government.

Improved Regional Coordination

Major emphasis should be placed on the responsibilities of the Assistant Secretaries of State in charge of the Regional Bureaus -- Europe, Inter-American, Near East, Far East, Africa, and the proposed Eastern European -- as the officers responsible for regional coordination of all activities in their respective areas. Toward this end, it is contemplated, among other steps, that regional councils will be established, each consisting of the regional Assistant Secretary of State as chairman, and the heads of the comparable regional geographic staffs in the economic organization and the cultural and information organization and, where appropriate, similar representatives of other departments and agencies.

Strengthening Role of Ambassador

Steps should be taken to strengthen the role of our Ambassadors in supervising and directing all United States activities in their respective countries. The contemplated departmental reorganization itself should facilitate the coordination within our overseas missions of all the activities which will be brought together within the reorganized Department of State. While the Secretary of State and the Ambassador will provide the basic channel of communication between the Department of State and the field, the Secretary of State should assure that channels of communication (through the Ambassador) are maintained on matters within their areas of responsibility between the respective program officers in the Department and the overseas missions.

Departmental Administration

It is contemplated that the Secretary of State will be supported in his departmental administration and management responsibilities by an organization reporting to the Secretary, headed by a Deputy Under Secretary for Administration. This organization should be given responsibility for the development of Department-wide policies and standards in the field of administration and management. This office should give continuing study to the development of the comprehensive personnel program referred to in this recommendation.

The International Cooperation Administration and the U. S. Cultural and Information Administration will retain such personnel, budget and other administrative facilities of their own as are needed in light of the roles anticipated for them in the reorganized Department.

PROPOSED ACTION

That you approve the reorganization of the Department of State along the lines recommended above, for implementation, preferably by transmittal of a reorganization plan, at this or the next session of Congress, the timing to be determined in consultation with appropriate Congressional leaders.

Arthur S. Flemming
Chairman

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June 9, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 8, 1959

Others present: Secretary Dillon, Mr. Farley, Chairman McCone, Mr. Allen Dulles, Secretary Gates, Dr. Killian, General Persons, Mr. Gordon Gray, General Goodpaster

Secretary Dillon said he had asked for the meeting in order to take up a few questions pertaining to the Geneva negotiations on suspension of nuclear testing. Specifically, there are two reports under consideration for submission to the conference and for public release. The first pertains to high altitude testing. More work is necessary before an unclassified version of this report will be available. It is hoped to complete this work during the present week.

The second report is the so-called "Berkner" report relating to underground testing, more specifically to detection of such testing through seismic means. A summary of the report proper has been prepared. Also, there is an unclassified research document accompanying it. These documents should be tabled at Geneva as quickly as possible. In general, the effect of this report is to bring the capabilities of the system for detection of underground tests back to the level it was believed to have during the Geneva discussions last year, before the results of HARDTACK II were available. The report brings out that there is still reason for concern over the possibilities of thwarting the system through "decoupling" techniques.

Mr. Dillon said that Governor Herter and Selwyn Lloyd are agreed that if no progress has been made in these negotiations in three or four weeks, and if the Soviets will not accept a phased plan along the lines of the President's proposal of last month, steps should be taken to bring the conference to an end.

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Mr. Dillon added that it is not planned to release technical data on the "large hold" technique for decoupling or blurring seismic shock. He also said that it is not planned to make these documents public until agreement has been reached as to how to give the material to the press.

The President said he would have differed with the group only in that he would not yield so easily to the clamor of the press for this material. The only test by which he would be guided would be whether release strengthens the security of the American people, or helps the negotiations at Geneva. Were he to conclude that release would not help in this way, he would disregard the press clamor. Also, he recalled that, when we put forward the revised results of underground testing in January, the Soviets had claimed we were acting in bad faith. He also wanted to make it necessary for them to ask for the release of the data. If we force it upon them, they will make propaganda capital out of our action again.

Mr. Dillon recalled that the data we released in January showed that the system as originally designed did not work as well as we had assumed. The press reports will show a way by which the capacity of the system can be restored. The President repeated that he did not feel we should get ourselves into a hole simply because demagogues and a clamorous press are demanding release of the reports. Mr. McCone said we are not proposing to release the reports for that reason. He felt it was essential for the public and the world to understand this technical basis of our action if we have to leave Geneva without an agreement. The President said he did not think that the public and the world could be brought to understand this. He cited the failure on a much less complex matter to get them to understand the connection between inflation and fiscal responsibility.

Dr. Killian stated that we must find a way to get into further technical discussions with the Soviets if we are to resolve this problem. He commented that the high altitude tests are not dealt with in the first report. As to the underground tests, this information is also in the hands of the Joint Committee, and others in the Congress, and must be expected to leak; in fact, it has already started to leak. In his judgment it is better to have an orderly presentation rather than a series of leaks, giving only a part of the story.

The President said it was all right to go ahead with the release on that basis. He challenged very vehemently the wisdom of having given the reports to the Congress in the first place, indicating that his stand has always been that if he felt the giving of such material would, through jeopardizing its secrecy, threaten to impair U. S. security, he would simply withhold it.

The President then went on to say that he is getting somewhat pessimistic about the whole activity in Geneva. The political as well as the nuclear test negotiations seem to be getting nowhere. There is some evidence that Khrushchev is simply using them to carry on a big propaganda build-up with his satellites. Mr. Allen Dulles said that in his judgment Khrushchev still wants the summit meeting very much. He is probably trying to get us to think he is not so eager for it, so that he can get it more cheaply.

The President said that Khrushchev as a dictator may move freely to create crises and change direction. His main goal seems to be to try to make us look little, and also to bluff us. Mr. Dulles repeated that he thought Khrushchev still wanted the meeting, one reason being to build up his prestige with the satellites and the Chinese Communists. The President said that his technique seems to be one of creating crises, and attempting to confront us with the necessity to negotiate simply to regain or retain the status quo. On our side we could not act in this way or create crises, because we don't seem to have the self-discipline to maintain secrecy.

Mr. McCone asked whether we are together in thinking that any agreement to be acceptable must have adequate safeguards. He does not think that high altitude testing is too important because of its extreme expense. Underground testing is important, however, and the agreement must have a technically sound basis.

The President said it would be very desirable from our point of view to conclude an agreement simply on atmospheric testing. The Soviets, he thought, would not, however, accept this. Their aim seems to be to get something into the agreement that both sides renounce on faith of good performance by the other. This is the crux of the difficulty. The other side of it is that we are going to pay a great price if we cannot find some way to bring this armaments race into some sane proportion.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

COMMONWEALTH OF PUERTO RICO
LA FORTALEZA, SAN JUAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

5 June 1959

The Honorable
Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

In your Budget Message of last January to the Congress, you announced a review of United States Maritime policies by the Department of Commerce. In connection with this review, I should like to draw your attention to the serious burdens on the economy and the people of Puerto Rico created by those policies in combination with certain postwar economic developments.

I should like to summarize those facts, for your information, as follows:

1. Technological improvements in maritime transport have lagged behind the postwar advances of efficiency in other industries. As a result, the rise in wages has sharply increased the cost of shipping. In foreign trade the Federal Government has borne this cost increase. In trade between Puerto Rico and the continental United States, on the other hand, the cost increase has been borne by the economy of Puerto Rico. Relative to their income, the burden of this extra cost on the Puerto Rican people is 23 times as heavy as the burden of the Federal Government's subsidies on mainland citizens.

2. Shocking as this discriminatory burden is, it is only part of the story. More serious is the fact that high shipping costs have already slowed down the economic development of Puerto Rico. In spite of the rapid progress of the last decade, the Commonwealth still enjoys only half as large an average income as the poorest state in the Union.

Unless remedial action is taken in the near future, additional increases in freight rates are apt to stultify the further development of the Puerto Rican economy.

3. The replacement of the aging vessels now serving Puerto Rico with modern ships designed to make cargo handling more efficient is the most urgent problem. These old vessels were made available to the operators under the Ship Sales Act of 1946. This statute placed the carriers serving Puerto Rico on the same footing with shipping operators on foreign routes. In contrast, these carriers are excluded from the benefits of the current ship replacement subsidy program. Thus, there is no present prospect of needed ship replacement in the Puerto Rico service and of that technological improvement which alone could halt the threatening trend toward prohibitively high cargo rates.

4. This anomalous situation is detrimental, not only to the people of Puerto Rico, but also to industry and agriculture on the mainland, to the American Merchant Marine, and the national defense. Conversely, appropriate relief would not merely help the people of Puerto Rico, but would also benefit mainland industries, the American Merchant Marine, and the national defense.

5. While extension of Federal subsidies to shipping service between Puerto Rico and the mainland would be one way to solve the existing and prospective problems, it is not the only way. Partial or complete removal of cabotage restrictions is another possibility, and still other approaches may be practical. Any one of these remedies, or a combination of several, may be fitted into a national shipping policy program.

I am sure, my dear Mr. President, that you will readily recognize the seriousness of this matter. It is of the utmost concern to the Commonwealth whose economic life depends on efficient maritime transportation at reasonable cost. The shipping lanes between Puerto Rico and the mainland are practically the sole highways of our commerce. These shipping lanes are of even greater importance to the Commonwealth than the Interstate Highway System is to the states.

I have no doubt, Mr. President, that you will wish to request a thorough exploration of this matter in the framework of the pending study by the Department of Commerce. Appropriate representatives of the Commonwealth stand ready to assist the officials of the Department and their staff in such an exploration.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing herewith several copies of this letter and of the accompanying memorandum for whatever use you may deem necessary.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

Luis Muñoz-Marín

~~SECRET~~

June 5, 1959

6

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 5, 1959 -- 11:30 AM

Others present: Ludwig Erhard (Minister of Economics)
Franz Krapf (Charge d'Affaires)
Miss Grosse-Schware (Interpreter)
Secretary Murphy
Major Eisenhower

After the President gave a word of welcome, Mr. Erhard recalled their meeting of March, 1958, in which they had agreed that the recession then in progress in the U.S. would soon give way. The President agreed, calling attention to Mr. Erhard's estimate of that time that the big danger to the world was not a recession in the U.S. but inflation.

Mr. Erhard voiced his admiration for the President's stand against inflation and pointed out his own public position that this threat does not apply to America alone, but, since the nations of the world have left the gold standard and are thinking largely in terms of dollars, the integrity of a dollar must, for the sake of the world, be maintained.

The President pointed out the problems which he faces with selfish interests who are concerned only with their own short-term profits. Mr. Erhard said that he faces the same problem in Germany but believes at last American public opinion has become more alert to the danger of inflation.

The President noted that a year ago few people had held hope of our pulling out of the depression without the use of public works and other artificial anti-recession measures. Only in November did they begin to be conscious of the problem of the softening of the dollar. Mr. Erhard took credit for the prediction in March of 1958, a time when the U.S. economy was at the low point, that this recession would end before six months.

[redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-194 # 11
By DJH Date 12/14/81

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)-(c)
NSC letter 9/16/81
NLE Date 12/14/81

[redacted]

The President agreed that this problem is nothing new and that the habit of designating most favored nations has been with us in the past. He said that as the member nations of the common market develop in prosperity, they will tend to lower their trade barriers in order to increase their trade around the world. Mr. Erhard stated that an effort is being made in Germany to lower tariffs levied against the U.S. so that they might approach the levels of tariffs levied against European countries. This has not been accomplished, and we will have to see what success is met. Mr. Erhard is trying to withdraw the moral grounds from the feet of the pressure groups.

The President pointed out the main problem faced by U.S. industry, that is, rising production costs, which result in the wage-price spiral. He has received briefings in the last few days on this problem. He said that although he has long been a champion of liberalizing trade, this factor within U.S. industry makes it difficult for us as a nation to act wisely.

Mr. Erhard voiced the opinion that there must be some limit on the ability of labor and management to push prices up. He called this "the other side of the coin to stability." He cited his own experience in the 1957 boom. At that time he lowered tariffs by 45%. This exposure of the German market to other industry was successful in dealing a lesson to the industries inside Germany. To this the President stated that American tradition, unfortunately, indicates the raising of tariffs whenever any domestic industry is hurt. He said that this forces him to get into fights with his own political party. Mr. Erhard encouraged the President to continue the fight.

Mr. Erhard then pointed out his own battles with German industry on aid to underdeveloped countries. He stated his thesis on the necessity for cooperation in order to coordinate the aid which the free world gives to these backward regions. The more progress we make, the more we must study together the implications of this aid. He told of his recent trip to eight countries of Southeast Asia, which include one billion humans. These countries lack the capacity to develop industrially without aid. Thus, foreign aid becomes a political task. Mr. Erhard said that the U.S. had helped Western Germany back on its feet. Accordingly, Western Germany feels a responsibility to do the same for the backward nations of Southeast Asia. Only by economic development can we prevent their succumbing to Communism.

The President added he was delighted with this viewpoint of Mr. Erhard. He analyzed the effect of Southeast Asian development on our own economies as follows:

First, the stage in which these countries are dependent on our assistance and our provision of capital,

Second, the stage where these countries become increasingly able to make their own way. In this stage their hunger for our exports provides a vast stimulus to our own industry, and

Third, the stage where these underdeveloped countries reach industrial maturity may now provide competition to our own industry. This stage the President feels is far in the future.

The President feels we can do much by achievement of coordination and cooperation. He feels this could be done largely through such organizations as the World Bank and also through direct negotiations. He said that we can adjust the political situation and industrial situation to the advantage, not only of ourselves, but also to the others.

[redacted]

[redacted]

The President then turned to an example to illustrate his idea. When he was a cadet, nearly fifty years ago, his economics professor had apprised him of the problem prevalent in the U.S. in marketing all the cotton it produced. If we could raise the standard of living in China to such an extent as to cause each Chinese to lengthen his shirt tail by two inches, this would solve the problem of marketing U.S. cotton.

Mr. Erhard stated his pleasure at coming to the U.S. and expressed satisfaction at the affinity between our peoples in economic, moral, and political matters. In talking to members of the Administration, he had felt that he was born here. He felt that this has a certain basis, in fact, since he himself had been introduced to politics from private life by the American military government in Germany.

The President turned back to the subject of the integration of Europe. He expressed the view that if the common market, Euratom, and the Coal and Steel Community can enjoy great success, then we will find the way clear for a closer political coalition between the member nations. The resultant prosperity will culminate in a community of such great strength that added to ours it will do much to nullify Communism. As a result, we may begin to make savings on what we now put in our armaments, and the dream which Erhard expresses of rendering real aid to underdeveloped nations will begin to take shape. [redacted]

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]

The President said that he had received the impression that the rapprochement between Germany and France was growing stronger every day. Mr. Erhard agreed that this is a fact, so much so that no one even mentions it. The friendship between the two nations is understood. This condition is a great relief to the Germans and must form the basis for any integration of the nations of Europe. He complimented the French on their great economic improvements recently and voiced the hope that if they develop economically, their political fears will also be allayed. The President stated that friendship between the French and Germans was becoming so strong that one of these days the U.S. will have to come to Germany to get their message over to the French. He then told an incident in 1951 when he himself was SACEUR for NATO, and had visited with General Guillaume. They had on this occasion discussed Franco-German relations, with General Guillaume expressing great admiration for the German people. Both had agreed that increased social interminglings between the peoples would have been every bit as valuable to their relations as reduction of tariffs. Mr. Erhard agreed.

Mr. Erhard pointed out that the Saar had been reintegrated into the German economic area on the 5th of July. This had removed a cause of friction. He also mentioned the German concern, which he presumed Adenauer would have taken up with the President, on the firmness of our positions in Berlin. He complimented the President on the fine American attitude and the President's attitude in particular with respect to firmness in the Geneva conferences.

The President terminated the conversation by expressing his own gratification that we find ourselves linked so firmly with the German government in our stand in the world. He added that this had also been a great source of gratification to Secretary Dulles.

John S.D. Eisenhower

John S. D. Eisenhower

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Authority MR 77-90 #4
By bc NLE Date 12/15/78

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Memorandum of Conversation

4109

DATE: June 5, 1959

SUBJECT:

PARTICIPANTS: Dr. Ludwig Erhard, Minister of Economics and Vice Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
Minister Franz Krapf, German Embassy
The President
Major John Eisenhower
Deputy Under Secretary Robert Murphy
Miss Grosse-Schware (Interpreter)

COPIES TO:

S/S - (2)	E (2)
S/P	
EUR - (3)	W - Mr. Leddy
	Amembassy Bonn for Ambassador Bruce

During the course of a conversation which lasted almost an hour, and after a cordial exchange of amenities, the visitor referred to his last meeting with the President, expressing gratification that a number of events which they had forecast had come about during the interval.

The conversation turned to the general question of inflation and Minister Erhard said that it was his impression there is at present a far better understanding on the part of the U.S. public of this problem. The President agreed and described some of the difficulties with which he has had to cope in holding the line against inflation in the United States.

Minister Erhard referred to the question of the common market, describing his well-known policies and the benefit that will flow to world trade generally as a result of a common market in Europe. He stressed that these benefits are not at all limited to the six members of the European Community. By the very nature of things, an inevitable expansion of trade will be generated in both directions which will be of distinct benefit of other countries outside the Community.

Minister Erhard said that he had been referring to trade relations with the United States and had been discussing that subject with various people here since his arrival in the United States. It was essential that trade between the United States and Europe be placed on a common footing and that as much ground as possible

be taken

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be taken from under protectionist groups. He said he mentioned this without at all minimizing his own problems on that subject in Germany. The President referred to similar problems he had experienced with U.S. industries, especially on the subject of high production costs which had a tendency at times to price our commodities out of world markets. Erhard made a point about his stand in 1957 on the necessity to hold the line on both prices and wages in Germany and described some of the conflicts of opinion which had developed in Germany. The President also referred to his difficulties with certain elements in the Republican Party.

There was a fairly lengthy exchange of views regarding assistance to less-developed countries. Minister Erhard related some aspects of his visit to particular countries in the Far and Middle East, and stressed the necessity for international cooperation in this field as distinguished from a bilateral approach. He referred to the growing needs of the population and the political consequences that flowed from poverty and dissatisfaction with slow progress. This provided international communism with excellent political capital. The President expressed his satisfaction over the agreement between the German and American points of view on this subject, mentioning that as he saw it there are three stages in the development of this problem with respect to developed areas. The first phase is the urgent need for capital; the second stage, the stimulation of desire on the part of the population for quick improvement in living conditions, housing, food, etc.; and the third stage, after some industralization has been achieved, the element of competition which we would have to face. Both agreed on the prospect of tremendous additional demand for commodities and on the unwisdom of limiting the estimated benefits that will grow from this large increase of market to a current concept based on present potential.

There was a brief discussion of European integration, and the President reviewed some of the history of it. There was agreement that out of European integration, in addition to the strictly economic benefits, there would be political incidents arising from a consolidated strengthening of the position, a higher standard of living, and a consolidation of our military strength which over the longer run should promote progress in the field of disarmament.

G:RMurphy/vh

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D2

June 5, 1959 - 9:30 AM

staff notes

Mr. Areeda has had a call from Mr. Dillon's office saying that they have just had word that Mr. Erhard proposes to discuss with the President the following subjects:

1. U.S. German trade policies.

2. Aid for less developed countries: need for greater coordination among capital-supplying countries and the need for a "code of behavior" on the part of recipient countries.

3. Dollar liberalization. (Refers to the removal of discriminatory restrictions against imports from dollar countries. Germany has recently relaxed many of its dollar discriminations, but retains a good number which are probably not justified, but which have the sanction of GATT.)

Mr. Murphy, who will accompany Minister Erhard, is familiar with all of the above points.

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By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

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MINUTES OF CABINET MEETING

June 5, 1959

9:05 a.m. -- 9:50 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Under Sec. Dillon
  for Sec. Herter
Sec. Anderson
Atg. Sec. Gates
  for Sec. McElroy
AG Rogers
PMG Summerfield
Under Sec. Elmer Bennett
  for Sec. Seaton
Under Sec. True D. Morse
  for Sec. Benson
Sec. Strauss
Under Sec. James O'Connell
  for Sec. Mitchell
Sec. Flemming

Gov. Hoegh
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Staats

Mr. McCone, AEC

Gen. Persons
Gen. Goodpaster
Maj. Eisenhower
Mr. Gray
Mr. Merriam
Mr. Kendall
Dr. Paarlberg
Capt. Aurand
Mr. Morgan - in part
Mrs. Wheaton - in part
Mr. Patterson
Mr. Minnich

Monthly Budget Report - Mr. Stans quickly went over the figures for personnel as compared with this time last year, showing an increase of about 9,000 primarily because of a heavier volume of operations in Post Office, HEW, and Corps of Engineers. Defense Department showed a decline of approximately 14,000 civilian employees in military functions.

Mr. Stans noted that funds had been provided in the budget originally for 2.38 million employees, that it was agreed last fall to cut down to 2.35 million and that the present rate is 2.33 million. He expected that by June 30th the level will be at 2.35 million, almost exactly the same as last year -- thus revealing an effective control of personnel in the face of heavily increased programs.

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Regarding expenditures, they are running 6-1/2 billion above last year and will probably total $80.8 billion on June 30th, as compared with $71.9 billion last year. One-third of the increase is in Agriculture programs, another one-third in accelerated Defense programs, and the remainder scattered among other agencies.

Mr. Stans stated that most recent estimates of receipts lead to an expectation of a $12.4 billion deficit, about half a billion less than previously estimated.

Mr. Stans stated that previews of FY 61 budget requirements have been received from the Agencies, are being reviewed, and will be pulled together for a preliminary presentation to the President in the near future.

Regional Emergency Centers (CP-59-22/1)

Information concerning national defense has been excised from this page by the Eisenhower Library staff.

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Federal Relocation Arc (CP-59-98)

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FY-61 Budget - The President added this item so that he could emphasize to the Cabinet the importance of taking a hard approach

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to the development of figures for next year's budget. He thought that the country had never recovered from its intoxication with heavy spending during World War II and Korea; that there just had not been a return to an austerity basis such as that of the 1930's. He recalled the extensive detailed efforts made in those years toward effecting savings, even with such minute things as the use of paper clips.

The President thought that the matter of austere spending in government was an important issue for the 1960 election. He hoped that each Cabinet officer would feel the same responsibility as regards his own department that the Director of the Budget and the President feel for the budget as a whole. He hoped that they would not give in to proposals for things that might seem desirable because they would improve communications or other operations somewhat but which really were not needed. He thought that there was still further room for Cabinet officers to get tough with the vast array of programs under their direction. He thought it might be useful to have each Cabinet member certify to Budget that the requests presented did not exceed absolute minimums necessary.

There was brief discussion, stemming from a question by the Vice President, as to the possibility of an across the board reduction of personnel. The President commended Rep. Ford's approach to effecting 1% cuts in all operations and maintenance activities. The President felt certain that every base commander in the United States would agree that 1% could be cut -- especially if it meant another star on his shoulder! Mr. Stans noted the ever present objection to "meat ax" cuts since so many exceptions must be made. He preferred to see an effort to accomplish a percentage reduction of programs, and the personnel actions could easily ensue. The Vice President felt it necessary to have an arbitrary objective in order to get effective action.

* * * *

Following the meeting there was a briefing repeated from yesterday's NSC Meeting with regard to the United States trade policy and its effect on our national security. Messrs. Rogers, Summerfield, Flemming, O'Connell, Morse and Bennett remained.

Mr. Dillon introduced Mr. Beale. Mr. Beale reviewed at length the various restrictive trade actions taken since 1953, their impact on other countries, the danger they constitute to achievement of our national security programs and objectives, and also some pending

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requests for further restrictions. He concluded that the United States must work to improve the comparative position of its own industries rather than attempting to solve problems by building up protective walls.

In a brief discussion following the presentation, Mr. O'Connell pointed out that only about 30,000 jobs were involved in all of the actions taken thus far, excepting perhaps petroleum. Mr. Bennett spoke about the difficulty of improving the situation at a time when imports continued to increase despite these actions, and while our exports are declining.

Mr. Morse hoped that this presentation might be made to the Randall Committee.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
- ✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
- Mr. Gray
- Mr. Minnich

Document removed by the staff of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

For further information,
see entry 5 of the pink WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)
at the front of this folder

June 11, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD:

Dr. Killian and Dr. Wiesner saw the President on June 3rd. They summarized conclusions reached in three related reviews by panels of the Science Advisory Committee: one on ballistic missile warning systems, a second on the national response to warning, and a third on defense against ballistic missile attack.

The memo which was the basis for the informal report to the President is attached.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~TOP SECRET~~ ATTACHMENT

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E.O. 11652, Sec. 11
MR 76-50 #190
By J. W. Date 5-2-78

~~TOP SECRET~~

J. B. Wiesner/6-3-59

Warning and Defense in the Missile Age

The anticipated inclusion of long-range missiles in the Soviet arsenal will greatly alter the warning and active defense requirements of the United States.

The P.S.A.C. has carried out comprehensive studies of the National needs in these areas and also attempted to judge the potentiality of the various existing programs for satisfying requirements.

We have recently completed three related reviews; one on Ballistic Missile warning systems; one on the National response to warning; and one on the defense against ballistic missile attack.

I would like to anticipate a more complete discussion of the active defense systems with a few remarks which will establish a setting for the discussion of missile warning systems and of associated problem of response to warning.

We do not believe that an active anti-ballistic missile system can be made effective enough against a determined attack to provide significant protection for the civilian population. I will discuss the basis of our position later. We believe that the most significant contribution of active anti-missile defense will be the additional protection it might provide to hardened sites such as missile or bomber bases. It is unlikely that active defenses; even for this purpose, will become available before 1964-65, some time after Soviet intercontinental missiles will have become a very serious threat.

~~TOP SECRET~~

K-TS-6177-1

Because of the uncertainty regarding the ultimate capability of active defense systems and their late availability, we must take other measures to insure our security.

A number of things must be done to insure the survival of our deterrent forces, or as a minimum, to permit them to be launched prior to an attack, so that they are not destroyed on the ground.

A number of methods may be employed to protect the retaliatory forces. Among the choices available to us are hardening, dispersal, mobility and rapid response to warning. We believe that these are more certainly effective than active defenses for protection of the retaliatory force. These "passive" tactics are now available, can be implemented to an effective degree relatively soon and can, unless precluded by redundant operational requirements, be more inexpensively effective than active defenses. The Panel believes that these "passive" tactics should be considered as the basic anti-missile defenses for both the aircraft and the missiles of the U.S. retaliatory force. We urge, in the strongest terms, that they be exploited more fully and more rapidly than called for in present plans. ?

One of the measures for passively defending the retaliatory force -- hardening -- progressively decreases in effectiveness as the aiming accuracy of the attacking ICBM is improved. Therefore, in the long run, active defense, if possible, will become more effective relative to hardening, although not in an absolute sense.

Though our studies have shown the importance of hardening of the retaliatory forces, we will not give attention to the details of this subject in the present report. Our purpose is to review the problems of warning and response to warning. Our recent review has covered both tactical and strategic warning of missile attack. We also examined the response mechanisms to warning and will have some remarks to make about this subject.

First, on tactical warning of an actual ballistic missile attack. We believe that reliable detection of a missile attack can be obtained by a radar system. We are confident that a properly designed electronic warning system can detect any significant attack with sufficiently low probability of false alarm to be a most important component of our deterrent force. The BMEW System, when implemented, will provide this capability. Unfortunately, the BMEW's system was overly elaborate as first planned and was not going to have any capability until late 1960 or early 1961, some time after its need appears to become critical. The Air Force is now re-examining their schedules. We believe that a limited but useful capability could exist early in 1960 if the system were simplified, and furthermore, that the necessary simplifications would not impair the effectiveness of the system. Information from BMEW's not integrated into warning system.

An alternate type of missile warning system using airborne heat detectors appears quite promising and should, if practicable, be used to augment the radar warning system. This system would observe Soviet missiles during their launch phase and consequently will provide a longer warning time than will the radar system which observes the mid-course of a missile trajectory. It should also be noted that it is practically impossible to spoof this system because it observes the energy radiated during the launch phase of a missile flight and this will be very difficult to imitate.

The usefulness of such warning is often questioned for it is so short, ranging from 10 to 15 minutes to slightly more than half an hour. We believe such warning is vital and when backed with a bomb-alarm system is adequate if proper procedures exist to insure prompt reaction.

A bomb-alarm system which instantaneously and certainly passes the word that a nuclear detonation has occurred is an essential part of any deterrent system which is to have a quick response. Such a system is now being studied by SAC. We believe that the implementation of an effective bomb-alarm system is deserving of high priority.

The bomb-alarm system will function, for it is very unlikely that a major attack employing missiles can be launched in such a manner that most of the targets are hit simultaneously. In fact, it is our judgment that a spread in arrival times of a half-an-hour or more is to be expected. The electronic early warning will provide the information to alert our forces, get SAC alert aircraft into the air, ready missiles, wake up government officials who must authorize a response, etc. The bomb-alarm system, reporting the occurrence of the first explosion will provide the information upon which the decision to respond will have to be based. We shall have more to say about the problems of response to warning later on.

The warning system discussed above will have a different role as time passes. In the immediate future it will provide the warning necessary to get the SAC alert force off of the ground; without warning the 15 minute alert concept has little meaning. At a later date it will provide the time necessary to ready our missiles so that they can be fired before they are destroyed. Later when we have hardened, or mobile, quick response missiles of the Polaris or Minuteman type, it will only provide some decision time if that is, in fact, needed.

To summarize:

(1) Electronic warning can be obtained.

(2) It is necessary.

(3) Bomb-Alarm System is also needed.

(4) Both should be speeded up.

As I inferred earlier, the PSAC does not believe that the warning response mechanisms have properly evolved to meet the needs of the missile age. We have recently reviewed the organization and functioning of the National Indicators Center and examined those plans which exist within the Air Force for the use of the warning information discussed earlier, and we believe that the present system and future plans are inadequate in several ways.

The National Indicators Center has the task of watching strategic indicators for information which would alert us of an impending attack prior to an actual penetration of the tactical warning system. The indicators which provide the most useful information at the present time are associated with the Soviet strategic forces and their air defense system. As time goes on, such information will become harder to get and have less meaning. There are many other kinds of information, now not exploited, which we believe could be obtained.

Other comments regarding the NIC include the following points:

(1) The center does not enjoy adequate priority in the intelligence community to always obtain information it desires, or even to insure its prompt transmission home in competition with administrative communications traffic. Many times information obtained by a particular service or agency is processed and evaluated before it is made available to the NIC.

(2) The Center does not have adequate data processing facilities to insure getting full value from information now collected. The system seems to depend primarily upon the memories of men having area responsibilities.

(3) The functioning of the Center and doctrine for the use of information generated are not adequate to insure any response to a missile attack. We believe that it is necessary to study this problem in detail and to formulate a response doctrine adequate for the missile age and providing alternate procedures for the various conditions which might be encountered. This need exists to insure the effectiveness of both strategic and tactical warning.

Recommendations in Regard to Warning and Response:

(1) Improvements should be made in the handling of strategic indicators including improved communications and data handling. The possibility of getting useful information from a wider range of indicators should be explored.

(2) Steps should be taken to insure that information from the BMEWS is made available to users as fast as electrical communications permit. In particular, direct circuits from the BMEWS installations to SAC strategic government centers should be provided.

(3) A bomb-alarm system should be installed as rapidly as possible. This should be regarded as a matter of highest national urgency.

(4) National policy must be established to insure the prompt and effective utilization of warning information in the missile era.

(5) A primer on warning and response should be prepared to interrelate types of warning and types of response. Special attention should be given to developing a response doctrine to include various levels and types of response to various kinds of warning information.

The Nike-Zeus system (as are all AICBM systems) is appallingly complex in concept and in required performance criteria. No system which can approach such performance requirements has yet been demonstrated in test or practice. Nevertheless, the Nike Zeus system is founded on sound technological concepts and the Panel has a high regard for the competence of the technical staff developing the Nike-Zeus equipment. The system appears to have been well designed from a data processing point of view, and the discrimination radar has a very good range resolution capability. It appears that the presently conceived Nike-Zeus system can be made to function satisfactorily, in a technical sense, against simple attacks involving no more than very elementary tactics of confusion by an enemy.

Unfortunately sophisticated decoys appear to be quite easy to make and should be anticipated in any estimate of AICBM performance projected for 1964-65, the earliest time when the Nike-Zeus system can be available.

Our own ICBM offensive plans presently include the use of much more sophisticated measures of confusion, multiple warheads and decoy than the Nike-Zeus can cope with in its present concept. We must reasonably expect that the Soviets will employ similar offensive tactics.

In fact, the defense against ICBM's with high yield multiple warheads, employing tactics of confusion and decoy, is a problem which must be faced continuously from now on.

Recent research work appears to offer some hope of providing means for the development of more effective decoy discrimination. It appears possible by radar and optical means to examine the characteristics of the ionization cloud produced when the objects enter the atmosphere and distinguish the lighter ones from those that are heavier. This may make it possible to distinguish real warheads from decoys but obviously will not help against multiple warheads.

The discussions concerning decoy discrimination highlighted the urgency and importance of a well-planned program to examine Soviet nose cones during the re-entry phase. Adequate knowledge of the characteristics of Soviet nose cones and of any Soviet decoys which might be developed may be a decisive factor in our ability to confront the enemy with a potentially effective system. The Panel believes that an observation program, carefully planned to obtain as much useful data as possible, is deserving of a major effort. While conventional radar observations and infra-red photographs are useful, they are insufficient for this purpose. Special instrumentation is required to get much of the information believed to be available during re-entry; however, it appears that such instrumentation can be assembled from components which are now available.

High Altitude Effects

The problems of attenuation and refraction which may result from high altitude nuclear detonations, including those of the Nike-Zeus warhead itself, was considered a serious problem prior to the Hardtack tests. It now appears that the principal effect will be a temporary reduction in the range capability of the 500 mc acquisition radar in the direction of the detonation. The Panel believes that the problems associated with beam refraction and radar clutter, resulting from high altitude nuclear detonation, should receive further study in terms of their effect on the overall system capability.

It is apparent that the effects of large nuclear explosions (1 MT), at very high altitudes (100-1000 km), have not received sufficient study. There is serious concern that the effects of such an explosion might persist for rather long times and could adversely affect the Zeus system performance over an extensive region of space. This problem should receive further theoretical study.

The Panel believes that present efforts to provide a higher frequency transmitter and antenna for the acquisition radar are totally inadequate. Furthermore, we feel that it is within the present state of the art to provide the components for higher frequency operation and that their development should be carried out in parallel with the present 500 mc development. This work should receive sufficient support to permit incorporation of the new, high-frequency components into the initial Zeus deployment rather than permit the less desirable, low-frequency equipment to go into large-scale production.

Hardening

Although one of the publicized advantages of the Nike-Zeus system is the protection of population centers, as I have already said, the Panel feels that any protection which can be achieved in this way will remain far from adequate to influence, in any serious way, the military policy of a potential attacker. We believe that the effective contribution of Nike-Zeus is to be looked for in the problem of protection of the retaliatory force. Whatever the merit of other possible applications, the presently conceived Nike-Zeus system is of doubtful value for the protection of hardened missile bases. This results largely from the vulnerability of major system components to the effects of near-miss nuclear detonations. It is now estimated that the present Nike-Zeus system can only withstand overpressures of the order of 2 psi. By using multiple antenna installations, this weakness can be overcome to some extent and at considerably additional expense; however, this is a glaring weakness in the system. There is, at the present time, no known way to obtain a really hard antenna system, but this problem is one of sufficient importance to warrant much more attention than it is now receiving. (These comments apply to all of the antennae of the Nike-Zeus, and not to the lens alone.)

The Panel therefore believes it highly desirable to explore all possibilities which may permit the hardening of major Nike-Zeus system components.

We have a somewhat uneasy feeling that there is not enough planning for the future needs in this system. The Panel feels quite strongly that the research programs should be continued and that every effort should be continued to get an experimental system into operation at the earliest possible date. This system should be sufficiently flexible to permit perfection without substantial replacement. At the same time, we urge the initiation of a parallel R&D effort to perfect measures for system hardening, a higher frequency capability for the acquisition radars and an effective capability in the presence of advanced confusion techniques.

We often hear criticism of the Zeus system concept and the proposal that some other arrangement of components would be better. So far there has been no proposal that would not require the development of the very large radars, though possibly in other forms; or the large, high-speed maneuverable missiles planned for Zeus, nor has there appeared a proposal for a system capable of really adequate decoy discrimination.

With the high degree of pessimism the panel shares about the possibility of a highly effective AICBM system based upon the present concepts it is necessary to explain why we believe that the development work should be continued at the present high rate of expenditure, and in fact allowed to increase as planned. Among the most important reasons which, taken together, convince us that the (Nike-Zeus) development must be carried forward are:

(1) The system will be capable of providing some additional protection for hardened sites. For this use it is obviously necessary to provide

antennas and other components much harder than those presently planned.

(2) Active defenses appear to be the only means of achieving some protection for cities against attack by missiles. Without challenging the over-riding importance of protection for the retaliatory force, the Panel notes two circumstances in which protection for cities has value:

(a) The condition in which the Soviets have a superiority in missiles great enough that they can direct up to a few hundred, but not as many as a thousand, missiles at cities in addition to those directed at our retaliatory forces. In this case, active defenses would not contribute to preventing attack, but could nonetheless save many lives.

(b) A situation in which offensive forces were limited by an agreement which is politically and technically enforceable. In this case it is possible to consider building even an active defense system which could not be overwhelmed within the limits of agreed forces.

None of the above circumstances can be ruled out as possibilities for the future.

(3) The components being developed for the Nike-Zeus system could provide the radar intelligence required for a quite different intercept system if new ideas should occur. Furthermore the only hope of solving the extremely difficult problems of ballistic missile interception is to

work at them. In spite of our pessimism we must admit the possibility of a new idea which could change our viewpoint completely. This has certainly happened in the past.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of our study of the current status of the U.S. anti-ICBM capability, the Panel feels obligated to set down the following General Recommendations:

1. The pursuit of an aggressive program to exploit the tactics of dispersal, hardening, concealment through mobility and quick reaction upon early warning as the basic anti-missile defense of the U.S. retaliatory force.

2. The early initiation of well-designed program to observe Soviet re-entry bodies.

Based upon our examination of the Nike-Zeus program we recommend the following:

1. Continuation of the present research and development program in an effort to get an experimental system into operation at the earliest possible date. (This experimental system should be sufficiently flexible to permit perfection without substantial replacement.)

2. The expenditure of a modest sum (150-200 million dollars) if this sum is, in fact, required for developmental production to retain the presently programmed development schedules.

3. The initiation of a vigorous, parallel research and development effort to achieve: (a) a higher frequency capability for the acquisition radars, (b) an effective means for system hardening, and (c) an

effective system capability in the presence of advanced confusion techniques.

4. Further theoretical investigation of the effects of the very-high-altitude detonation (100-1000 km) of high-yield (greater than 1 MT) nuclear devices on the Nike-Zeus system.

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Notes on pre-press briefing, June 3, 1959

Before I came into the room, Jim Hagerty had taken up with the President his recent communications with the Secretary of State in Geneva, Mr. Khrushchev's remarks in Albania, and was in the midst of a discussion of the Niki-Bomarc-Atlas funds hassel in the Congress.

The President said he wondered whether it would be worthwhile for him to mention the quarrels that are taking place between high-ranking officers of the several services. He said that these different opinions neutralize each other. By failing to come together as military men they are destroying the value of the advice they are able to give. He said in the days when he was a junior officer, he and others had one privilege -- they could fight as hard as they wanted to for whatever they thought necessary up to the time a decision was made. But when that decision was made, the junior staff officers had no opinion except that of the corporate body. He said now if a man feels very deeply that he wants to disagree he should resign and state his opinions publicly -- but the way the thing works now is that the high-ranking officers go before committees and say "this is the decision, but this is my personal opinion." General Persons said that the staff had been talking about this just yesterday, and while it was felt that the White House could handle inter-service rivalry, that it was the political and financial interests that added fuel to the flames by their influence. He wondered whether the President would want to take that point of view. The President said if he got a question that would give him such an opening, he might well take this line. In this connection he brought up the matter of General Wilson's speech on the nuclear powered airplane. He suggested calling General White and saying in effect "Can you control your people or not, are you a man or a mouse?" General Persons said that Andy Goodpaster felt that General Wilson was a pretty good guy and that he had just gone off the deep end on this one.

The question of a nuclear-powered carrier was brought up and it was said that the Navy had come to the clear conclusion that a conventionally powered carrier would be the best solution, in view of the additional cost of a nuclear-powered carrier. The President asked for the number of carriers in service and in process and John got the figures from the Navy Department for him. I didn't have an opportunity to see figures -- but they break down into three classes "Enterprise," "Midway" and "Essex" classes.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
NSC Review 5/27/82
By BSR Date 5/27/82

International Olympic Committee has voted to keep Nationalist China out of participation in Olympic games unless they apply as Formosa or Taiwan. The President laughed at the idea of thus putting international sports into political questions.

Selwyn Lloyd -- the President was fully aware of the story in the London TIMES, and Macmillan's denial in the House of Commons.

Nicaragua revolt. There is not sufficient information available to justify an opinion.

Police force as suggested by Senator Smathers for Organization of American States. This is a complicated question and would have to be settled within the framework of the OAS.

Cuban Land Reform. Cuba is considering some land reform, law has not yet been promulgated.

Aswan Dam. The Soviets are stalling, asking to look at blueprints, etc. If question comes up the President will say that it is pretty difficult to do business with the Soviets.

Truman's suggestion that Khrushchev come to this country. At the present time the main considerations are the negotiations going on in Geneva. This suggestion is of course just one man's opinion.

Admiral Strauss' confirmation. The President was urged to be "delicate" in his answer because the question is so close it can go either way and the Democrats are looking for an excuse to gang up together; if that happens Admiral Strauss will be rejected. Ogden Reid is going through today; Dillons' appointment is being held up because Russell Long is trying to straighten out Louisiana; the difficulty about General O'Donnell -- so it was explained -- is because Margaret Chase Smith has an administrative assistant who is a reserve colonel and against the regular services.

Going back to Admiral Strauss' confirmation, the question is bound to come up whether the President believes that anti-semitism is at the basis of the opposition. He of course said that it would be tragic if such a thing were true. The President reviewed the Oppenheimer matter; it was a committee headed by Gordon Gray that recommended against Oppenheimer; the Committee's recommendations were supported 4 to 1 by the AEC. The only vote for Oppenheimer in the AEC was by Dr. Smyth. The four votes were from two Democrats, and two Republicans.

The President digressed for a moment to tell the following story: when he was visited by a group from the AEC, in 1952 after his election but before he was sworn in (it might have been that day at Augusta) he was shown a detailed map showing AEC installations. This map had been published (and Dr. Killian added somewhat sheepishly, approved by the Manhattan project). The President said that if during the war he could have gotten such a map showing German installations he would have been justified in paying a million dollars for it. [redacted]

Leak on bipartisan meeting at the White House Monday evening to discuss debt and interest on bonds. The President was especially irritated that Senator Dirksen had given the press all of the details of the meeting. General Persons and others tried to defend Senator Dirksen by saying he had had a momentary lapse; apparently the news of the meeting leaked some other way, but it was the Senator who actually gave out the details.

Civil Rights -- the President reviewed the four major provisions of the Administration's civil rights bill. The hilarious business of Alabama taking the story of the black rabbit off their library shelves, and Florida now wanting to ban the story of the three little pigs was reviewed. If asked the President was going to say that he had a "Black Brutus" on his farm?

Little Rock - the President was fully aware of the voter's rejection of the segregationist members of the school board.

Labor - John L. Lewis' attack on the President on television on Sunday night was reviewed. Also George Meany's "declaration of personal war" with the President played up by the NY Daily News. Meany had called Jim Hagerty to say that by no means did he mean a personal attack on the President.

The President said that he was tempted (and he did) make a little speech that he would hate to see Americans adopt the Marxist thinking that takes as its premise the struggle between capitalism and labor. It has always been our belief that these two elements of our society are partners and must work together. If we engage in such a class war that is the most evil thing he can think of.

Nuclear tests. The President said in passing that "he had come to the conclusion that it would be much worth our while to abandon effort to control underground tests."

Monkeys -- another wonderful thing was that apparently it is true that a monkey from India was the one trained to make the first flight into space and push a key in response to a signal. But the State Department objected since the monkey is a sacred animal -- and at the last minute, with White House intervention -- an American monkey, untrained, was substituted.

Mutual security - Fulbright's letter. The President said he had himself argued many times that there should be long term mutual security arrangements. The reason such a proposition was not included in this year's request was that he hoped to get the bill through without too much argument. But in principle he is certainly for long-term arrangements. He asked the staff, none too gently, why he had not been shown Senator Fulbright's letter and why he had to read it in the papers.

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DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJH NLE, Date 5/10/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

June 2, 1959

8:30 a.m. -- 9:50 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Morton
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Taber
Rep. Ford

Mr. Stans, BoB
Mr. Sam Hughes
Dr. Saulnier
Actg. Sec. of Defense Gates
Asst. Sec. of Defense McNeil
Mr. Wilson White, Justice

Gen. Persons
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. Hagerty
Mr. Merriam
Dr. Paarlberg
Dr. Killian
Mr. McPhee
Mrs. Wheaton
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Defense Appropriation - There was extensive discussion of changes made by the House Committee in the Administration's budget request, especially regarding additional ATLAS squadrons, a nuclear aircraft carrier, and higher force levels for the National Guard, Reserves and Army. Emphasis was placed on the importance of preventing these changes from being made mandatory.

The President commented on heavy pressures exerted by munitions industries.

Defense officials will consult with Rep. Ford prior to making any requests for restoration of items cut.

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJH NLE, Date 5/10/77

Nominations - It was agreed that Republicans should endeavor to have Senate discussion of the Strauss nomination carried through to completion rather than possibly being laid aside for other business. The President assured the Leaders that he had absolutely no intention of withdrawing the Strauss nomination, and he authorized the Leaders to so state publicly at any opportunity.

Civil Rights - The President stressed the moderation with which the Administration had approached legislation this year and his great hope that action would be forthcoming, particularly with regard to extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

Water Pollution - Mr. Halleck requested information concerning the location of facilities built under this program. He felt that the program deviated from its stated purpose and he believed Republicans should oppose the measure.

Holiday Bill - Rep. Allen stated that this would soon be reported out of the Rules Committee. He cautioned about the precedent it would set for demands on State and local governments to take similar action. It was noted that Representatives Murray and Rees very much favor this bill as probably the only government employee legislation this year.

Administration Program - Sen. Dirksen and others urged the President to make a number of addresses on the current political and fiscal situation so as to prevent Democratic spending legislation.

* * * *

Defense Appropriation - Mr. Taber reported that the House Committee had wound up with an appropriation of $399 million less than requested, that the new aircraft carrier had been cut out and the funds devoted instead to priority development of the anti-submarine program, that the BOMARC program had been reduced somewhat and MINUTEMAN had been increased. Mr. Ford explained that some $150 million had been made available for use in the NIKE-ZEUS program should there be scientific breakthroughs that would allow advancing the program.

Mr. Ford noted that the Committee had been informed of a $267 million error in computation in the Army budget, and that the Committee Democrats had thought of insisting that the President ask for this money in a supplemental request. However, the matter had been taken care of without requiring a supplemental.

The President inquired why an additional $85 million had been put into

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By DJH NLE, Date 5/10/77

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the ATLAS program. Mr. Ford referred to the recent revision of Air Force estimates, the fact that this increase was much less than what many in Congress were proposing, that George Mahon had had considerable to do with this increase, that there had been more than compensatory reductions in other parts of the missiles appropriation, and especially that the language covering the $85 million was permissive rather than mandatory. The President protested the political pressures that the munitions industry brings to bear on the Congress, and especially the resort to full page advertisements such as that by Boeing in regard to the BOMARC. He thought it clear that other elements than the basic defense of the country were entered into the handling of these problems. He spoke at length of the cost of ground support for each missile and the undesirability of going overboard on the ATLAS when it is possible that the MINUTEMAN will be available on a much more efficient basis. He stated that he would not object strongly, however, so long as the language is permissive. He did think that everyone in the Administration and in Congress ought to be pretty diligent in questioning the need for specific items, especially when they are being proposed by the industry.

The President then asked about the National Guard and Reserves. Mr. Ford stated that it involved the maintenance of force levels at 400,000 and 300,000, respectively, instead of 360,000 and 270,000. He noted that the Subcommittee had generally avoided mandatory language and that there had been a tie vote in the full Committee -- thus by the narrowest of margins it had been kept as a discretionary item.

The President then discussed the carrier action and how he had finally felt it in order to agree to the Navy proposal for a new carrier since it would be extremely expensive in any event to modernize one of the older ones. He reported that Admiral Burke favored a conventional carrier rather than a nuclear one until such time as a breakthrough occurs in atomic power. This was because there is no great advantage in having nuclear power for surface vessels such as there is for submarines.

Sen. Saltonstall believed the Senate Committee would establish the higher force levels for the National Guard, Reserves and Army on a mandatory basis. The President expressed his dislike of this, then pointed out that if all of these additional items remained in the bill and were made mandatory, then he would really have no choice but to return it for reconsideration and further action by the Congress.

Acting Secretary Gates stressed that the Navy's requirement was for a sufficiently long flight deck, not for any particular type of power plant. He thought, as did others, that the $120 million additional that would be required for nuclear power could much better be used for building other ships. He pointed out that rehabilitating an old carrier would not serve the need of a long flight deck for the new type planes.

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E.O. 11652, Section 1

By DJH NLE, Date 5/10/77

Regarding NIKE-HERCULES and BOMARC, Mr. Gates pointed out that Mr. McElroy had had a long meeting with Congress while he was here for Sec. Dulles' funeral, and that he had promised that the over-all plan would be ready on June 10th. Mr. Gates believed that this plan would include some of both systems, essentially "buying out" the program during the interim necessary to develop NIKE-ZEUS.

Mr. Stans pointed out that if the Department were to ask for restoration of all the items cut and if all the increases were allowed to stand, then the outcome would be $700 million in excess of the Administration's request. Mr. Gates stated that there would be a need to review the cuts and perhaps ask restoration of certain items where the cut just could not be stood. Mr. Ford thought that the 1% cut such as that regarding personnel in Operations and Maintenance could not possibly be serious. Mr. Gates felt it would be necessary to ascertain the exact effects of such cuts. Mr. Ford stated his willingness to discuss these and Mr. McNeil promised such discussion before the Department made any request to the Congress.

There was further discussion of the importance of having the support of Rep. Mahon in order to avoid the mandatory language which the President felt was unacceptable.

Dr. Killian ascertained that the various items discussed by Mr. Ford were referred to in specific language only in the Committee report, leaving room for flexibility as far as the budgetary language itself would be concerned.

Nominations - Sen. Dirksen indicated early action on Messrs. Franke, Gates, Reid and Dillon. He expected that the Democrats would attempt to discuss the Strauss nomination at great length on the Floor and then lay the matter aside. He urged that Republicans do all possible to prevent it from being laid aside for regular business. Sen. Bridges agreed. Subsequently, the President assured the Leaders that he had absolutely no intention of withdrawing the Strauss nomination, and he authorized the Leaders to so state publicly at any opportunity.

Civil Rights - Sen. Dirksen indicated that hearings on the Administration proposal had been completed. Mr. Halleck thought that there was a fair chance to get House approval of the Administration bill.

The President stressed the moderation with which the Administration had approached legislation this year and his great hope that action would be forthcoming, particularly with regard to extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

Sen. Dirksen mentioned Lyndon Johnson's continuing interest in a Conciliar Service and the difficulty there will be in getting consideration for it in the Judiciary Committee.

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By GHC NLE, Date 7/6/76

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Water Pollution - Mr. Halleck requested information concerning the location of facilities built under this program. He felt that the program deviated from its stated purpose and he believed Republicans should oppose the measure.

Holiday Bill - Rep. Allen stated that this would soon be reported out of the Rules Committee. He cautioned about the precedent it would set for demands on State and local governments to take similar action. It was noted that Representatives Murray and Rees very much favor this bill as probably the only government employee legislation this year.

The President limited his comment to recalling the remark of a scholarly Frenchman as to how the cause of French defeat by Germany was not the failure of the Maginot Line but rather the effort to oppose Hitler with a four-day week.

Administration Program - Rep. Halleck noted the pending community facilities bill and the housing bill. He hoped the latter would be the first of the several undesirable spending bills to reach the White House.

Mr. Halleck cautioned that there is still a large possibility that the Democratic Leaders will force a number of these bills through the Congress.

Sen. Dirksen hoped that the President would make a series of speeches this month which could focus on protecting the heritage of the young people of America. Mr. Halleck also commented on the need for greater public understanding of the current political situation, especially in the light of recent Gallup polls which show a considerable lack of understanding. Sen. Morton cited a statistic of the number of people who thought Republicans had control of Congress.

Sen. Dirksen emphasized that such addresses might obviate the need for vetoes, which would be greatly desirable in order to avoid any appearance of negativism.

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copies to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS MEETING

Tuesday, June 2, 1959 - 8:30 A. M.

AGENDA

1. Defense Appropriation (8:30 - 9:00)	Representative John Taber Representative Gerald R. Ford, Jr. Deputy Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Dr. James Killian
2. Status Report (9:00 - 9:30)	
a. Civil rights	Senator Dirksen Representative Halleck
b. Community facilities	Senator Dirksen Representative Halleck
c. Water pollution	Representative Halleck

No. 38 June 1, 1959

ANALYSIS OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ACTION ON THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960 (H. R. 7454)

Breakdown by Service

The report of the House Committee on Appropriations (for items other than military construction) recommends a net decrease of $399.9 million of new obligational authority. However, this reduction is offset in part by an increase of $81 million in the proposed transfer from certain revolving funds. Consequently, the net program reduction is $318.9 million.

	(In millions)		
	President's budget (as amended)	H.R. 7454	(+ or -)
Department of the Army	$ 8,985.0	$ 9,206.9	+$221.9
Department of the Navy	11,107.8	11,025.1	-82.7
Department of the Air Force	17,767.2	17,228.5	-538.7
Office of the Secretary of Defense	1,388.2	1,387.8	-0.4
Total new obligational authority	$39,248.2	$38,848.3	-$399.9
Amounts to be derived by transfer from revolving funds	340.0	421.0	+81.0

Breakdown by functional categories

The Committee recommended the proposed new arrangement of Defense appropriations in main functional headings. The proposed appropriations within these functions were recommended with the exception of the establishment of an operation and maintenance appropriation for the Marine Corps.

	(In millions)		
	President's budget (as amended)	H.R. 7454	(+ or -)
Title I - Military Personnel	$11,624.9	$11,614.6	-$ 10.3
Title II - Operation and Maintenance	10,503.0	10,403.4	-99.6
Title III - Procurement	13,348.0	13,003.0	-345.0
Title IV - Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation	3,772.3	3,827.3	+55.0
Total new obligational authority	$39,248.2	$38,848.3	-$399.9
Amounts to be derived by transfer from revolving funds (Military Personnel) ...	340.0	421.0	+81.0

Analysis of increases proposed by House Committee

Increased strength for Army Guard and Reserves -- To maintain strengths of Army National Guard at 400,000 instead of 360,000 and Army Reserve at 300,000 instead of 270,000	+ $152,500,000 ✓
NIKE-ZEUS program and/or increased modernization of Army equipment -- Acceleration of NIKE-ZEUS anti-ballistic missile program and/or the modernization of Army fire power, such as the new 7.62 rifle, machine-gun, and Davy Crockett	+ $200,000,000
Increase Navy anti-submarine warfare capability -- Includes construction of a guided missile destroyer and an additional nuclear submarine with primary anti-submarine capability	+ $255,300,000
ATLAS ICBM program -- Additional procurement funds to provide a down-payment on 8 additional squadrons costing substantial additional funds in subsequent years	+ $ 85,000,000 ✓
MINUTEMAN ICBM program -- Acceleration of research and procurement phases	+ $ 87,000,000 ✓

Analysis of major decreases proposed by House Committee

Military Personnel -- Reduction offset to the extent of $81,000,000 by increased transfers from the Army Stock Fund. Actual program reduction of $2,000,000 applied to change of station activities in the Air Force	- $ 83,000,000
Operation and maintenance funds -- Overall reductions of civilian employment; day-to-day operating costs of bases, camps, posts, and stations; proficiency flying; carrying mail to Alaska and Hawaii; maintenance and operation of active fleet. Also, elimination of Army-Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and of senior officers indoctrination courses in jet aircraft	- $163,911,000
Navy super aircraft carrier -- Denial of the funds for the procurement of a conventionally powered Forrestal Class attack-carrier	- $260,000,000
MACE missile program -- Denial of funds for the procurement of MACE ground-launched tactical missile	- $127,500,000
BOMARC anti-aircraft missile program -- Sharp reduction in funds for procurement in an attempt to focus attention upon the necessity for early decisions on the air defense missile controversy	- $162,700,000

Procurement of passenger-type jet aircraft -- Disallowance of funds for procurement of 10 jet-propelled cargo aircraft, 15 jet utility trainers, and 14 jet navigation trainers	- $101,400,000
Aircraft modification -- Reduction of funds on the belief that amounts requested were excessive	- $100,000,000
Radar improvement procurement programs -- Reduction in funds for replacement of existing radars with improved radars having a longer range capability	- $ 50,000,000
Procurement funds -- 1% reduction in all procurement appropriations for the purpose of enforcing competition in military contracts and improved procurement practices generally	- $131,150,000

Dwig Library

No. 39 June 1, 1959

COMPARISON OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES ACT OF 1959 (H. R. 5944) WITH PRESENT LAW

	Present Law	H.R. 5944
Borrowing Authority	$100 million	$1 billion
Eligibility		
a. Borrower	Any public agency; statutory priority to cities under 10,000	Any political subdivision of State or nonprofit hospital; 25% of funds reserved for projects in cities under 35,000
b. Projects	Any public facility; priority for water, sewer, gas and others meeting urgent public need	Water and sewage systems; hospitals; nursing homes
c. Availability of funds elsewhere	Not otherwise available on reasonable terms	Not otherwise available on equally favorable terms
Interest Rate	No specific provision (currently 4½% for general obligations and 4-7/8% for revenue bonds)	1/4 of 1% above average rate on outstanding Federal debt (probably 3-1/8% after July 1)
Prevailing Wage and 40-Hour Week	No provision	Included
Public Works Planning Advances	$48 million authorized to be appropriated	$98 million authorized to be appropriated

General comment -- Similar but broader legislation in the last Congress (S. 3497) was strongly opposed by the Administration primarily because (a) it would substitute long term Government loans at subsidy interest rates for private financing available on reasonable terms for almost all public agencies; and (b) it would result in only minor increases in construction and employment.

THE WHITE HOUSE

June 1, 1959

KEY CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS

PUBLIC LAWS

1. Hawaiian Statehood
2. Temporary Unemployment Compensation
3. Second Supplemental
4. Draft Extension
5. Wheat Extension
6. Railroad Retirement

VETOED

1. REA Reorganization 4/27/59 (Sustained 4/30/59)

CONFERENCE

1. Federal Airport Act
2. Bretton Woods Agreement
3. Insurance Tax
4. Housing

PASSED

SENATE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Unemployment Commission
3. Labor Reform
4. Nuclear Ban Resolution
5. International Health
6. Tobacco Supports
7. Wheat

HOUSE

1. Direct Loans - Veterans
2. Keogh-Simpson Tax
3. Military Construction
4. TVA Financing

*5. Renegotiation Extension

REPORTED

SENATE

1. Industrial Use Farm Products
2. Reorganization Act Extension
3. Military Construction

HOUSE

1. Price Stability-Employment
2. Water Pollution
3. Tobacco Supports
4. Area Redevelopment
5. Federal Preemption
6. Aid To Education
7. Wheat
8. Fair Trade

*9. MSA

*10. Reorganization Act Extension

HEARINGS

SENATE

1. Aid To Education
2. MSA
3. Civil Rights
4. AEC Authorization (Reported by Subcommittee)
5. Agriculture Legislation
6. Appropriations
7. D. C. Home Rule
8. Minimum Wage
9. Nominations
10. Department of Science

*11. Renegotiation Extension

HOUSE

1. Labor Reform
2. Civil Rights
3. AEC Authorization (Reported by Subcommittee)
4. Agriculture Legislation
5. Appropriations
6. Federal Unemployment Standards
7. Community Facilities

NO ACTION

1. Gasoline Tax
2. Postal Rate Increase
3. Veterans Pensions

* Status change since last report.

You asked for a summary report on
this oath-requirement matter.

DE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 2, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR

Mr. Gerald D. Morgan

Sec. 1001 (f) of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 provides as follows:

> "No part of any funds appropriated or otherwise made available for expenditure under authority of this Act shall be used to make payments or loans to any individual unless such individual (1) has executed and filed with the Commissioner an affidavit that he does not believe in, and is not a member of and does not support any organization that believes in or teaches, the overthrow of the United States Government by force or violence or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods, and (2) has taken and subscribed to an oath or affirmation in the following form: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States against all its enemies, foreign and domestic." The provisions of section 1001 of title 18, United States Code, shall be applicable with respect to such affidavits."

Individuals receiving payments or loans from funds appropriated or otherwise made available for expenditure under the Act -- and who would thus have to furnish the required affidavit and take the prescribed oath -- would be:

(1) Students in institutions of higher education who receive low-interest loans under the Act.

(2) Students who receive National Defense Fellowships for study in graduate programs.

(3) Persons receiving stipends for attendance at institutes for training in counseling and guidance of secondary school students.

(4) Persons receiving stipends while undergoing advanced training in a modern foreign language.

(5) Persons receiving stipends for attendance at institutes for advanced training in modern language instruction.

(6) Persons receiving grants-in-aid or contracts for research or experimentation looking toward a more effective utilization, for educational purposes, of television, radio, motion pictures and related media.

(7) Persons receiving contracts in aid of the dissemination of information concerning new educational media.

(8) The members of the Advisory Committee on New Educational Media (created by the Act) who receive a per diem of $50, plus travel and subsistence.

(9) Experts, at home or abroad, in the use of communication media for educational purposes whose services may from time to time be desired by the Commissioner of Education.

(10) State or local school personnel, members of state advisory committees or state boards, and students who, in connection with the area vocational education programs provided by the Act, receive all or a part of their salaries or travel expenses from Federal funds paid to a State pursuant to the Act.

(11) Members of the National Science Information Council (created by the Act) who receive a per diem of $50, plus travel and subsistence.

(12) Members of advisory committees in recognized fields (Commissioner of Education is authorized to appoint such committees) who receive a per diem of $50, plus travel and subsistence.

The affidavit and oath may well be required of other individuals who, in a manner not immediately discernable on the face of the Act, will receive payments pursuant to the Act.

Roemer
Roemer McPhee

June 1, 1959

DRAFT STATEMENT ON WHEAT

As required by law, the Secretary of Agriculture has today announced the 1960 wheat program. Subject to farmer referendum vote on July twenty-third this will be a continuation of the existing discredited wheat legislation. This legislation has piled up well over $3 billion worth of wheat, a supply equal to two-and-one-half times our annual domestic needs. Storage, handling, and interest charges for this wheat will cost the American taxpayer close to half a billion dollars during the next fiscal year. Continuation of this legislation for another year leads the wheat program one step closer to disaster.

Six separate times during the present session of the Congress I have called this matter to the attention of the Congress.

Despite widespread agreement that the present wheat program, if continued in effect, will ultimately end in disaster, five months have gone by, including the two-week extension especially provided to remedy the situation, with no conclusive Congressional action.

Even at this late date I urge upon the Congress changes in the law which would provide a workable program at a lower cost, applicable to the 1960 crop. The means of accomplishing this purpose, as outlined in my special message of January twenty-ninth, is to reduce the incentives for excess wheat production. Difficulties of the present program should not drive us to legislation involving even greater difficulties.

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. Index to	conversations in which DDE participated (1 pg)	6/16-30/59	A
~~2. Memo of~~ 76-49, #191	~~Conf., DDE, Glennan, Killian, Phillips, Goodpaster, 6/30/59, re space matters~~ 11/19/76-DJH	~~7/2/59~~	~~A~~
~~3. Memo of~~ 76-49, #192	~~Conf., DDE, McElroy, Goodpaster re FY-61 Defense Budget, 6/30/59~~ 11/19/76-DJH	~~7/2/59~~	~~A~~
~~4. Notes on~~	~~Legislative Leadership Meeting~~ (2 pgs) (portions excised by NLE staff)	6/30/59 12/22/80, bc	~~A~~
~~5. Staff No~~	~~tes entry~~ RR 78-13; 8/21/78-DJH	~~6/25/59~~	~~C~~
~~6. Memorand~~	~~um re meeting with Francis Cardinal~~ S~~pellman~~ (~~1 pg~~) ~~(remains closed per RR 78-13; 8/21/78-DJH)~~ Open in Ref-Req Rd, 4/20/84	~~6/22/59~~	~~C~~
~~7. Memorand~~	~~um re Cuban Situation~~ RR 78-13; 8/21/78-DJH	~~6/25/59~~	~~C~~
~~8. Memorand~~	~~um of meeting in New York~~ RR 78-13; 8/21/78-DJH	~~6/23/59~~	~~C~~
9. Memo of 78-124, #10	Conf., DDE, Herter, McElroy, Gates, Burke, White, Lemnitzer, Pate, Dulles, Gray, [redacted] Goodpaster re Berlin (3 pgs) portions exempted, MR 78-124 #10	6/25/59	A
10. Memo of	Conf., DDE, Herter, Goodpaster re Berlin, 6/24/59 (3 pgs) portion exempted, MR 80-179 #1	6/25/59	A

Case

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July 2, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 30, 1959

Others present: Dr. Glennan, Dr. Killian
Mr. Phillips, General Goodpaster

Dr. Glennan reviewed the items to come up in the Space Council meeting later in the day. He stressed the item on ground support of the national space vehicle program, including tracking facilities. The key question is how to get in position to make decisions on this. Dr. Killian said it could be suggested that the Secretary of Defense, Director of NASA, and Dr. Kistiakowsky take this up, after the Department of Defense has clarified its view and its internal position on this matter. The President said he thought these should be under one single system. Dr. Glennan agreed but pointed out that provision may have to be made for differing technical equipment, related to differing space activities. He had no doubt, however, that it should be under a single, defined management.

There was brief discussion of the other items to come before the meeting, most of which seemed to be quite straightforward.

The President commented that the Congress is showing some tendency toward cutting the space budget. He told Dr. Glennan that we must be very sure that we can justify every program. He said he had no idea of cutting any particular item at the present time himself. He felt it was necessary, however, to have a range of projects, the lower limit being those that are wholly justified for operational or scientific purposes, and the upper including some that are planned for psychological reasons. Dr. Glennan said the cuts are being made without the exercise of much real discretion.

The President recalled that the Senate Majority Leader had made great speeches when the country was stirred up on this matter,

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MR 76-49 Document #191
By J. W. Date 11-17-76

calling for going all-out on crash operations. Now the opposition in the Congress seems to be cutting the program back. If this is to be a party issue, he said he wanted to be very sure that we have our "ducks in a row," and can back up every project we propose. The President further commented that while others proposed great crash programs, the Administration had tried to follow a sane, sound and orderly course. Dr. Glennan requested the President to support the budget initially submitted by the Administration, calling for a supplemental appropriation of $45 million in FY-59 and a budget of $485.3 million in Fy-60. The President asked him to draw up a statement of exactly what was involved.

The President then discussed briefly with Dr. Killian and Dr. Glennan the Soviet Sputniks, models of which he had seen at the Soviet Exhibition in New York the previous day.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

~~SECRET~~

July 2, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 30, 1959

Others present: Secretary McElroy
General Goodpaster

Mr. McElroy said he wished to report to the President the method by which he is approaching the determination of the FY-61 budget for the Department of Defense. He said he had told Mr. Stans, and now wished to advise the President, that he did not believe that Mr. Stans or the President should give Defense a figure at the present time.

He said it is quite clear that there must be a cutback in "program" in order to hold spending to current levels. To accomplish this and put some flexibility into the budgeting process, he has first identified three principal elements as making up the part of the budget that can be reduced: these are procurement, construction, and research and development. He has instructed the Service Secretaries to take their FY-1960 figure, reduce it by 10%, and show how they would use those funds. They are then to take their original total plus 5% and indicate, by priority, what the additions should be. He and the Service Secretaries would then take the matter up on an interservice basis, reviewing by priorities the items in this 15% increment.

He intended to hold basically to the personnel strengths presently in effect. Personnel costs are, however, going up for this same strength, through re-enlistments, grade increases, etc. The President broke in to say that Defense had claimed it would save greatly in personnel and other costs through the pay raise that was put into effect last year. Mr. McElroy said that savings are being made in this way and that Defense is doing a better job because they are holding better personnel. He said his point is simply that he is not dictating personnel cuts. He has put that matter up to the Services, which may, in some cases, decide on personnel cuts in

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in order to help procurement. The President said he hoped they would do this. He thought it deserved a good hard look.

The President then commented, indicating initially that he thought this approach was an excellent one, giving a good guideline to the services. He commented further that Mr. McElroy is not merely the boss of the Armed Services. He is the representative of the President in doing the things the President needs or wants done in tailoring our Defense establishment to our overall national situation and specifically to world conditions. A second comment was that in a bill he had read earlier in the day there was a provision that each Chief of Staff should come up to the Congress and report separately on Defense programs on which Mr. McElroy had already made a Defense determination. The President thought this procedure was unconscionable. Mr. McElroy said he had already talked to Congressman Vinson about this, and Mr. Vinson said that he thought he would be able to have it dropped.

Finally, the President referred to the coordination of tracking facilities of military and civilian space activities. Mr. McElroy said that he is trying to get a man to serve as a single manager of this program. This individual plus a military man, Dr. York, and a representative from NASA would then study what might be the best pattern of organization to propose. The President thought that the most attractive one is a single management system, which would service a number of customers. The President commented that Mr. McElroy now has General Lemnitzer coming in as Army Chief of Staff. He hoped Mr. McElroy would have some serious talks with him. He hoped that we would, in him, have another man like General Twining who, once a decision is made, would not try to undercut or destroy it. Mr. McElroy said this situation has become so bad in the last twelve months that he is thinking of instituting a procedure whereby no one in the services except the Chiefs of Staff themselves would be allowed to give a "personal" opinion as contemplated in the Unification Act on a matter on which a policy decision has been made. He knew there would be an uproar over this but thought it might be worth it. He said that the distressing thing in the Army was that he had the feeling that General Taylor had allowed others to go up and testify in opposition to Defense decisions, even though he did not himself, when the Service was not in agreement with the Defense situation. The President said that Mr. McElroy must insist that the Chiefs keep their Services in line.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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July 1, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 29, 1959

Others present: Dr. Killian
General Goodpaster

Dr. Killian recalled that Secretary Herter had recommended to the President some weeks ago the establishment of a group to conduct a disarmament policy review, and had submitted draft terms of reference which the President had referred to Dr. Killian. Secretary Herter, Secretary McElroy and Mr. Gordon Gray, as well as Dr. Killian, have now reworked and clarified these terms of reference. Pertinent changes are, first, to eliminate any assignment to this group respecting the short-term problem of current negotiations in Geneva, and second, to make clear the authority of the individual to head the group to select personnel acceptable to him. Dr. Killian showed the revised terms of reference to the President, who indicated they were acceptable to him subject to certain comments that he proceeded to make. First, he questioned bringing in organizations such as Rand and ORO with an organizational tie-in to the proposed group. He would have no objection of course to their serving as consultants. He regarded the essence of the current proposal as getting people within government to concentrate their efforts on this subject. He thought the technique should be to call upon Defense and the State Department for certain answers, which they would submit to this group. If outside studies are needed, he was inclined to think that State and Defense should have them made. Dr. Killian indicated that he could and would have this point taken care of through interpretative instructions.

Dr. Killian said that Gordon Gray had asked that the point be raised with the President as to what the relation of this group would be to the NSC. He added that Mr. Gray agreed that the group should report to the Secretary of State. The President thought that, ultimately,

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By ARK NLE DATE 8/12/75

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something out of this body would probably need to be put before the NSC, that is, certain of their conclusions. The project should not, however, be tied organizationally to the NSC, in his opinion.

Dr. Killian next raised the question as to who should head up the project. He said that Governor Herter had suggested William Foster, John McCloy, Colonel Lincoln, Arthur Dean or Mansfield Sprague. The President recalled that Secretary Dulles had felt that the disarmament effort should be headed up by someone actually in the State Department. Dr. Killian said that Mr. McElroy has submitted as additional names those of General Draper and General Taylor. He understood the former would not be available. The President picked up the suggestion of General Taylor with some enthusiasm and thought that it might be an excellent idea to try to get him for this work. He could be called back to active duty for the purpose. He asked Dr. Killian to pursue this.

Dr. Killian said he wished to mention one or two things connected with the Space Council meeting and the missile program. With regard to the former, he said it would be very useful if the President could stress the need for better coordination and single management of our national missile ranges; otherwise great outlays, duplications, and technical incompatibility will certainly occur. The President strongly agreed, and said he would hit this hard in the meeting. He added that we must avoid letting the munitions companies dictate the pattern of our organization and establishment in this respect.

Dr. Killian next adverted to the five Atlas failures and the suspension of testing while they are being studied. He said that it does not appear that anything fundamental is involved, in all likelihood. Two of the failures resulted from breaks in the fuel line. If it turns out that these breaks occurred because of vibration occasioned by the lightening of the metal skin of the missile to put it into its operational version, a considerable reworking of the project might be required. He said that the decision has been reached to resume testing again on July 15th. The President stressed that this simply indicates, as he has pointed out so many times before, that we must not rush into production of weapons which have not been thoroughly tested.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN 29 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Analysis of Congressional Actions Affecting Budget Totals, Fiscal Years 1955-59 Inclusive

Because Senator Lyndon Johnson recently has repeated his statement that the Congress has cut the administration's budget requests by $10 billion in the last five fiscal years, you may find it helpful to have the following facts which put the situation in a very different light.

Senator Johnson is correct in pointing out that the appropriation requests have been reduced by $10.6 billion over the period indicated.

However, the Senator neglects to show that the Congress also

(a) Enacted "back door" authorizations to incur obligations, other than through appropriation acts, totalling over $5.8 billion;

(b) Enacted other spending authorizations for which appropriations were not made at the time of enactment, totalling $2.0 billion;

(c) Reduced taxes beyond budget recommendations, resulting in the loss of $1.6 billion of receipts;

(d) Increased lending authorizations, and reduced budget requests which later had to be restored, totalling $1.3 billion;

(e) Enacted legislation which was vetoed but which would otherwise have involved expenditures totalling $2.8 billion; and

(f) Failed to take measures, recommended in budgets, to avert deficits in postal and highway revenues, totalling $2.4 billion.

Seen in this light, the net budgetary effect of the actions of the Congress in the last five fiscal years has been to authorize expenditures or reduce revenues beyond the administration's proposals by approximately $5.5 billion.

Maurice H. Stans
Director

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E.O. 11652, Section 1
By JC NLE, Date 12/2/77

NOTES ON LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP MEETING

June 30, 1959

8:30 a.m. -- 10:30 a.m.

The following were present:

President Eisenhower

Vice President Nixon

Sen. Dirksen
Sen. Bridges
Sen. Saltonstall
Sen. Kuchel
Sen. Thruston Morton
Sen. John J. Williams

Rep. Halleck
Rep. Arends
Rep. Allen
Rep. Byrnes
Rep. Hoeven
Rep. Simpson
Rep. Rees
Rep. Laird
Rep. Taber

Dr. Saulnier, CEA
Mr. Stans, BoB
  Mr. Staats
  Mr. Hughes
Mr. Roger Jones, Chairman, CSC
Mr. Julian Baird, Under Sec. Treasury
Dr. Flemming, HEW
  Mr. Elliott Richardson

Gen. Persons
Mr. Morgan
Mr. Kendall
Mr. McPhee
Mr. Siciliano
Mr. Merriam
Mrs. Wheaton
Dr. Paarlberg
Mr. Harlow
Mr. Anderson
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Wheeler
Mr. Chesney
Mr. Gruenther
Mr. Minnich

SUMMARY

Debt Management - It was agreed that the Administration could accept the expected Committee proposal empowering the President to approve bond issues above the established ceiling "in the public interest," but that proposals for limiting the quantity or time of bond issues would not be acceptable.

General Persons will discuss with Sec. Anderson the possibility of a public address designed to increase understanding of this matter.

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Health Insurance - It was felt that the House Committee would not take up this bill this year, particularly if the Senate does not move along rapidly with it.

Defense Appropriation - It was agreed that although the items opposed by Defense might best be fixed in Conference, nevertheless attention should be directed to their implications during Senate debate.

The President directed Mr. Harlow to confer with Sen. Saltonstall and Sec. McElroy regarding the proposal requiring the Secretary to submit individual views of the Chiefs of Staff.

Mutual Security - There was brief discussion of Sen. Fulbright's proposal for advance funding, and Mr. Stans outlined the proposal for making partial appropriations at this time for FY 61 and '62 with augmentation at the regular appropriations time.

Moscow Fair Art Exhibit - There was extensive discussion of the selection of paintings for the Moscow Fair. The President asserted that he could not endeavor to act as a censor. Mr. Bridges professed a desire to give public expression to his own (dim) view of the matter.

HEW Appropriation - After protracted discussion of Congressional increases of funds for hospital construction and the National Institutes of Health, it was agreed that every effort should be made to accomplish reductions in Conference. Mr. Taber felt Republican Conferees should not sign a compromise deviating much from the House measure.

Miscellaneous - There was brief discussion of TVA financing, civil rights, Veterans' direct housing loans, wheat legislation, and the Reuss-Clark bill.

* * * *

Debt Management - Mr. Baird noted the House Ways and Means Committee action approving separately the upward revision of the debt limit. Since this was not so much as the Administration requested, it seemed certain a new request for a temporary increase would be required again next year.

Regarding the interest rate ceiling, he outlined the proposal being considered by the Committee and stated that Treasury would be able to live with it unless modified further. The proposal for maintaining the present ceiling, except as the President might determine in any specific case that it would be in the public interest to exceed the limit, seemed acceptable even though different from the Administration

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request. The President commented that this seemed alright since there exist other similar requirements for Presidential action. Mr. Baird stated Treasury opposition to the establishment of any limits on quantity or time of bond issues should the Committee attempt to establish them. Mr. Baird stressed the need for rapid action in view of the deteriorating situation as regards bond issues, especially savings bonds.

Rep. Simpson saw some possibility of winning Democratic support for the original Administration recommendation, hence he thought Republicans should stand fast unless the Committee substitute should be completely acceptable to the Administration. Sen. Williams stated his concurrence in the position outlined by Mr. Baird, but doubted that the Senate would accept the Committee proposal without change for the worse.

Mr. Halleck characterised this situation as one requiring great courage to deal with it. He was most thankful that the President had the courage since it was obvious that the Congress did not. The President doubted the advisability of name-calling at any time, but particularly when the bill's outcome remains in doubt!

There was extensive discussion of the position of the Savings and Loan people, and it was pointed out that they would benefit from the changes recommended by the Administration. Mr. Arends suggested that Sec. Anderson make a public address to develop greater understanding of this matter. The President directed Gen. Persons to get in touch with the Secretary.

The Vice President commented on the fact that conservative policies are the more effective even though often the less attractive. He felt that even though the Congress might pin responsibility on the President for higher interest rates, the policy would work and everything would come out for the best. The President emphasised the constructive purpose of protecting people's savings through this action.

Health Insurance - Mr. Siciliano reviewed the history of Administration recommendations on this subject. He pointed out that the Congress currently is concentrating on a 50-50 cost sharing plan and probably would give no consideration to the Administration recommendation that the employee pay two-thirds of the cost while the Federal government contribute one-third.

As for the substance of the bill, Mr. Siciliano thought there was a good chance it would conform to Administration recommendations.

Sen. Bridges reported the interest of employee groups in pressing

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this legislation this session in order to concentrate on an election year pay increase bill.

The Vice President commented on reports he had heard of Russian concentration upon the glory of hard work, in contrast with the tendency in America to promote "more pay for less work."

It was felt that the House Committee would not take up this bill this year, particularly if the Senate does not move along rapidly with it.

Defense Appropriation - Sen. Saltonstall suggested, with regard to two items opposed by Defense, that these not be fought on the Senate Floor; rather, that efforts be made in Conference to adjust them. He referred to the stipulation that the Secretary of Defense report by July 31st to the Armed Services Committees of both House and Senate regarding missiles and bombers and the defense of the country generally. Mr. Harlow urged that the Floor debate be used to question the intent of this provision and to establish a sense of apprehension. Mr. Harlow pointed out that in two parts of the required report, Mr. McElroy would have to submit the views of the Chiefs of Staff individually.

Later in the meeting the President reverted to this subject and directed Mr. Harlow to consult with Sen. Saltonstall and Sec. McElroy. He thought it abominable to summon up the individual views of the Chiefs in this way, for these were trick questions and inevitably the particular services views would differ. It was this sort of thing that would raise questions as to whether the President is the head of the Executive Department or not.

Mutual Security - The President pointed to the need for long term authorization for this program so it could be operated efficiently. He noted the Administration position that all money bills should go through the Appropriations Committees to avoid backdoor authorizations. He expressed some sympathy for Sen. Fulbright's belief that mutual security might be established as the single exception to the rule.

Mr. Stans pointed out the difficulties of limiting exceptions only to the mutual security program. He recalled the President's letter to Sen. Fulbright and also noted that the Administration had limited to one year the authorization for the Inter-American Bank. The President replied concerning his long-held belief in providing ahead for mutual security. Mr. Stans outlined the compromise proposal whereby partial appropriations could be made at this time for FY 1961 and '62, and then could be augmented at the regular time for those years. ($500 million for '61, $300 million for '62, as well as $700 million for 1960.) This would provide the advance commitments State believed necessary. The President stated again that he would see no objection

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By DC NLE, Date 12/19/80

if this could be the single exception but that he did respect Mr. Stans' view of the difficulty involved. Senators Saltonstall and Bridges and Mr. Taber spoke of the opposition that would be encountered in the Congress against any advance funding.

Moscow Fair Art Exhibit - Sen. Bridges raised the question of the selection of paintings for the Fair and the alleged communist affiliations of a number of the artists. The President commented at length on the manner in which the selections had been made, his own dissatisfaction with the one ("Welcome Home") which he had seen, the nature of the Soviet display in New York, and particularly on the impracticability of attempting now to censor the selections. He indicated some of the possible ways in which Mr. McClellan might in the course of the exhibition limit the adverse effects.

The President thought that should there be another exhibition during his term he would exercise some of his rights as an amateur artist, certainly in regard to the composition of the jury that would select the paintings.

Sen. Bridges inquired if there would be any objection to individuals stating their views on the unfortunate way in which this had been handled. The President replied that the Senator of course had as much freedom of expression as the artist but that it should be made clear these were individual views rather than a concerted view of this important body.

HEW Appropriation - Mr. Flemming pointed out that the House had increased the Administration budget by $181 million, and the Senate had increased it by $383 million, focusing particularly on the Hill-Burton Hospital construction proviso and on the National Institutes of Health.

Sec. Flemming reported the findings of a well-qualified study group which indicated that the Senate recommended program would require 4500 more M.D.s and Ph.D.s than are presently engaged under the program. He stated that that large a number could be secured only by taking away personnel now engaged in the practice or teaching of medicine. Rep. Laird subsequently indicated that this report had set 1970 as the target year for reaching a program level like that recommended by the Senate for the immediate future.

The President described briefly the great variety of cancer activities, public and private, among which there may be great duplication, although no one really knows how much. He thought it might be in order to get an appropriation for a study to determine what all is being done.

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By bc NLE, Date 12/2/77

Dr. Flemming reported that AEC and VA have programs costing $5 million for cancer research this year. The President noted the activities of the Defense Department, such as the new Pathological Laboratory at Walter Reed Hospital.

The President thought that every effort should be made in Conference to get the appropriation as far back toward the Administration request as possible. Mr. Taber was unable to estimate how much could be accomplished along this line. It was pointed out that even the House proposal exceeded the Administration request but that in some respects the increases were permissive rather than mandatory -- for instance, Dr. Flemming stated that the Surgeon General cannot expend certain funds except on the recommendation of his Advisory Council which is generally pretty conservative. Mr. Taber thought that the House Republican Conferees should not sign a compromise unless it should be virtually the House proposal.

Senate Report - Sen. Dirksen indicated that the TVA financing measure would soon be up for action and that there would be serious questions about the area of service and the limited provision for executive participation in developing TVA plans.

Sen. Dirksen also indicated that the Judiciary Subcommittee might today report a civil rights bill to the full committee. He noted that Senator Lyndon Johnson is still pressing for his Conciliation Service.

House Report - Regarding the Veterans' direct housing loans, Mr. Halleck thought that some discretionary authority rested with the Administrator.

Mr. Halleck and Mr. Hoeven thought it would be desirable for Republicans now to urge a particular wheat measure to solve the current problem.

Regarding the Reuss-Clark bill which would amend the Full Employment Act, Dr. Saulnier responded to a question from Mr. Halleck by pointing out the strong letters of opposition sent by appropriate Administration officials.

Sam

L. A. Minnich, Jr.

Copy to:
✓Mrs. Whitman (2)
Mr. Minnich

No. 55
June 29, 1959

ANALYSIS OF S. 2162 (JOHNSTON-NEUBERGER) - FEDERAL HEALTH BENEFITS ACT OF 1959

BACKGROUND

The Administration presented its first employee health benefits proposal in 1954, following the President's special statement. Two proposals were presented in the 84th Congress, implementing the President's Special Message in 1955 and the State of the Union recommendation, respectively. The fourth proposal was recommended to the 85th Congress in 1957, following the Budget Message endorsement.

In 1958 the Administration proposed postponement of action on employee health insurance in view of the priority given employee pay adjustments.

In the present session the Administration, in reporting on S. 94 (predecessor to S. 2162), continued endorsement in principle but objected to its narrow approach and to its cost; recommended a more competitive approach at less cost.

PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS OF S. 2162

1. Purpose	To establish a voluntary contributory health insurance program for Federal employees, effective July 1, 1960.
2. Coverage	Appointive and elective civilian officers and employees of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. Also annuitants (including survivors) under any retirement system for civilian employees. Annuitants or survivors will be eligible for benefits, respectively (1) following retirement after July 1, 1960, with 12 years of service, or for disability; or (2) following assumption of survivor status, after July 1, 1960, resulting from death of covered employee or annuitant.
3. Administration	Civil Service Commission.
4. Types of Benefit Plans	The bill authorizes four types of health benefit plans: (1) service; (2) indemnity; (3) employee organization; (4) group-practice prepayment. Under the first, the doctor or hospital agrees to accept payment under the plan as full payment for services rendered, under certain conditions. Under the second, the carrier agrees to pay the insured employee certain stipulated sums of money not in excess of the actual expenses involved.
5. Employee Election	Employees and annuitants would have free choice among the various types of plans.
6. Number of Separate Benefit Plans	The bill would permit the Commission to approve and contract for an unlimited number of each of the four types of plans. Comment -- Absence of restriction on the number of group-practice and employee organization plans which may be approved presents no problem,

	as the number of such plans in existence is limited. However, the number of service and indemnity plans available is nearly unlimited; already generally agreed that multiplicity of option is not required and that "free choice" between only one Government-wide service plan and only one Government-wide indemnity plan is sufficient. Administration position is that such restriction is essential. (Committee Print of June 24 satisfactorily restricts number of such plans.)
7. Benefits	Include (1) hospital, (2) surgical, (3) in-hospital medical, (4) ambulatory, (5) obstetrical, and (6) supplemental (sometimes called "major medical expenses"); or "alternative benefits" determined to be equally acceptable. Comment -- Since the bill details a pattern of benefits descriptive only of a "service" type plan, and merely authorizes, without detail, alternative benefits such as those which would be available under an "indemnity" plan, misunderstanding of the program by employees and press is already occurring. Administration position is that statutory benefit description should be sufficiently explicit as to both service and indemnity plans to assure employee understanding of the basis for the choices subsequently offered them. (Committee Print of June 24 adds satisfactory indemnity description.)
8. Contributions -- Employee and Annuitant	For single employee (or annuitant) -- $1.75 maximum biweekly; for family coverage -- $4.25 biweekly; for female whose family coverage includes a non-dependent husband -- $6.00 biweekly.
9. Contributions -- Government	The Government would match the employee or annuitant contribution (less for a female employee or annuitant with non-dependent husband). Contributions for employees, payable out of agency funds; for annuitants, out of special appropriations. Comment -- Administration's position is that Government's share should be held to one-third the total cost, within specified dollar limit. This follows existing pattern under the Group Life Insurance program.
10. Costs	The first year cost of the S. 2162 program is estimated to be about $309 million ($304 million for active employees and $5 million for annuitants). The Government's share of this would be approximately $154.5 million. Comment -- Administration position is that the Government's cost should not exceed $80 million.
11. Advisory Council	The bill creates an 11-member advisory council to supervise operation of the program. Duties include -- both advising with the CSC and also making studies of operation of the program, ascertaining status of Health Benefits Fund, receiving reports from Commission, carriers and employees, and recommending improvements in administration and amendment of the Act.

	Prior to awarding, amending, or terminating a contract, or issuing a regulation, the Commission is required to furnish copies to the Council. Council may be convened either by the Commission or on its own motion, must meet at least quarterly. Members named -- Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Post Office and Civil Service; Secretary of Labor; Budget Director; Surgeon General, Public Health Service; Veterans' Administration Chief of Medicine and Surgery; and five members appointed by the President: one representing the public; one, employee organizations; three, respectively, schools of medicine, hospital administration, and public health. Comment -- The proposed monitoring and investigatory functions would divide responsibility for the program and impair accountability of carriers under contract with the Commission. Congressional membership raises a serious question of the proper division of legislative and executive powers. The restriction on the President's power to appoint council members is equally improper. Administration position is that an executive branch council with advisory functions only, and with proper membership, would be without objection.
12. Reorganization of Civil Service Commission	The bill creates a Bureau of Retirement and Insurance within the Commission to administer the new health benefits program and the existing retirement and life insurance programs. It would be headed by a Director (GS-18) who would be responsible only to the Commissioners. Comment -- By law the Commission Chairman is chief executive and administrative officer, is authorized to determine the internal organization of the Commission, and to designate officers and employees to perform assigned functions. This flexibility is essential for effective administration of the Commission's business and should not be impaired by the creation of a statutory Bureau and Director. Administration position is that this entire provision should be deleted. (Committee Print of June 24, although slightly modified, continues unacceptable statutory reorganization.)
13. Prior Committee Review	The bill requires the Commission to submit proposed contracts, policies, and regulations for putting the Act into effect, to the Committees on Post Office and Civil Service, not later than February 1, 1960. Comment -- Administration position is that provision is undesirable, inappropriate, and should be deleted. (Committee Print of June 24 changes submission date to May 1, 1960.)

No. 56
June 29, 1959

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON 1960 APPROPRIATION BILLS

(In millions)

Bill	House		Senate	
	New obligational authority	Expenditures	New obligational authority	Expenditures
Agriculture and Farm Credit Admin. ...	-$65	+$34	-$72	+$26
Commerce and Related Agencies	- 45	- 8	- 39	+ 31
Defense (Military)	-400	-121		
District of Columbia	- 7	- 7	- 5	- 5
General Government Matters	*	*	*	*
Independent Offices	-114	- 70	- 12	- 8
Interior and Related Agencies	- 8	- 6	- 8	- 6
Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare	+158	+ 53	+365	+125
Legislative Branch	- 2	- 5	- 2	- 5
Public Works	*	+ 5		
State-Justice-Judiciary and Related Agencies	- 30	- 22	- 31	- 23
Treasury-Post Office	- 45	- 44	- 45	- 44
Total	-558	-191	+151	+ 91

* Less than one-half million.

KEY CONGRESSIONAL ITEMS--June 28, 1959

PUBLIC LAWS

1. Hawaiian Statehood
2. Temporary Unemployment Compensation
3. Second Supplemental
4. Draft Extension
5. Bretton Woods Agreement
*6. Federal Airport Act
7. Railroad Retirement
8. NASA Authorization
9. Appropriations (3)
*10. Insurance Tax
*11. AEC Authorization

VETOED

1. REA Reorganization 4/27/59 (Sustained 4/30/59)
*2. Tobacco Supports 6/25/59
3. Wheat 6/25/59

REJECTED BY SENATE

1. Secretary of Commerce Nomination (6/18/59)

AWAITING PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

1. Direct Loans-Veterans
*2. Housing
*3. Debt Ceiling Increase

CONFERENCE

*1. Renegotiation Extension
2. Appropriations (8)

PASSED

SENATE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Unemployment Commission
3. Labor Reform
4. Nuclear Ban Resolution
5. International Health

HOUSE

1. Keogh-Simpson Tax
2. Military Constrcution
3. TVA Financing
4. Reorganization Act Extension
5. Water Pollution Control
6. Veterans' Pensions
7. Appropriations (3)
8. MSA
*9. Federal Preemption

REPORTED

SENATE

1. Industrial Use Farm Products
2. Reorganization Act Extension
3. Nominations
4. MSA
5. TVA Financing (Recommitted 6/24/59)

HOUSE

1. Area Redevelopment
2. Aid To Education
3. Fair Trade
4. Omnibus Public Works
5. Highways - Toll Roads
6. Price Stability-Employment
*7. Reorganization Plan No. 1

HEARINGS

SENATE

1. Aid To Education
2. Civil Rights
3. Agriculture Legislation
4. D.C. Home Rule
5. Minimum Wage
6. Nominations
7. Department of Science
8. Immigration
9. Keogh-Simpson Tax
10. Fair Trade
11. Appropriations (5)
12. Inter-American Bank
*13. Health Insurance Benefits
(Reported by Subcommittee)

HOUSE

1. Labor Reform
2. Civil Rights (Reported by
Subcommittee)
3. Agriculture Legislation
4. Appropriations (3)
5. Community Facilities
(Reported by Subcommittee)
6. Impacted areas - Schools
7. Inter-American Bank
*8. Health Insurance
*9. Unemployment Compensation
clean bill
. Interest rate-Treasury Bonds

NO ACTION

1. Gasoline Tax
2. Postal Increase
3. International Wheat
Agreement

*Status Change Since Last Report

No. 30
May 5, 1959

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS
As Passed by House

The House of Representatives has passed the 1960 appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, and Related Agencies, in an amount which exceeds the President's Budget by $158,236,600 and exceeds the appropriations made in 1959 for these organizations by $53,054,800.

The increases over the President's Budget for programs of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare total $181,391,700. The Department's appropriations under the President's proposal would be increased by approximately 50% in the period 1956 to 1960, inclusive. The increases for these programs are shown by comparing appropriations for 1956, the President's recommendation, and the House action for 1960, as follows:

	(in millions)		
	Appropriated 1956	President's 1960 Budget	House Action
Food and Drug Administration.......	$6.1	$11.8	$13.8
Office of Education:			
Aid to federally affected areas..	123.9	180.8	225.1
Other..........................	32.4	204.1	206.0
Public Health Service:			
National Institutes of Health....	98.5	294.3	344.3
Grants for hospital construction.	111.0	101.2	143.7
Other..........................	185.7	200.8	240.2
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation.	36.9	66.1	66.1
Social Security Administration:			
Public Assistance Grants.........	1,447.0	2,033.5	2,033.5
Other..........................	37.7	50.5	51.7
Other departmental activities......	18.9	24.0	24.1
Total HEW..........................	2,098.1	3,167.1	3,348.5

Major House changes occur in the fields of construction grants (increased $100,135,000 over the President's Budget, including $22,635,000 in construction grants for Federally affected school districts); medical research (increased $50,000,000 over Budget); and the programs for assisting Federally affected school districts (increased $21,657,000 for operation and maintenance grants in addition to construction shown above). These three areas account for $171,792,000 of the total increase of $181 million.

Construction Grants

	(in millions)		
	Appropriated 1959	President's 1960 Budget	House Action
Hospital construction..............	$186.2	$101.2	$143.7
Waste treatment construction........	45.0	20.0	45.0
Health research facilities..........	30.0	20.0	30.0
School construction................	75.4*	38.5	61.1
Total..........................	$336.6*	$179.7	$279.8

The 1960 Budget was based on a policy of limiting construction starts for public works as an aid to maintaining the economic stability of the nation. The Message stated that it was "both possible and prudent to take a breathing spell in the initiation of new projects" after the expansion in these works in 1959. Even with the recommended reduction in appropriations, expenditures will continue in excess of any previous year for these programs. The House action is inconsistent with the policies for fiscal responsibility on which the 1960 Budget is based.

Medical Research

The House action on the National Institutes of Health increased by $50 million the 1960 President's Budget recommendation of $294 million. Between 1956 and 1959 the NIH appropriations increased 199%. Following a concept of orderly planning in which the Federal Government shares responsibility for medical research with States, colleges and universities, private and philanthropic agencies, the 1960 Budget recommended continuance of the 1959 level of appropriations. The rate of growth for NIH has been unusually rapid and the Secretary has advised the House Appropriations Committee that the current appropriation level is sufficiently high that an effective research program can be conducted within it. The Message for 1960 pointed out that "... we cannot, of course, undertake to satisfy all the proposals for Government spending." The National Institutes of Health are already able to finance the highest proportion of worthy research applications of any Government research agency. While additional research projects could be financed with more money, not all of the projects proposed to all of the Institutes can be considered high priority in the face of other national needs and the general fiscal situation of the Federal Government. In addition, an overgenerous policy of providing Federal funds for medical research may restrict the sense of responsibility on the part of non-Federal sources of funds for the shared financing.

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* Includes $24,600,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Bill, 1959, now in conference.

Assistance to School Districts in Federally Affected Areas

For operation and maintenance payments to school districts in Federally affected areas, the House has increased the President's Budget by $21,657,000. This is in addition to the increase of $22,634,000 provided for assistance to school construction included above in the construction grant item. The $44 million proposed above the President's Budget is to provide for 100% of entitlement under Public Laws 815 and 874 in lieu of 85% initially enacted in 1959 and recommended in the Budget. The House Appropriations Committee, however, pointed out its belief that "serious consideration should be given the basic legislation with a view to possible revision to remove from eligibility, or considerably reduce the entitlement of school districts in areas where it is highly questionable that the Federal activities have an adverse effect on the financing of the school system." Legislation is being transmitted to the Congress to accomplish this objective.

The sums recommended in the President's Budget were more than adequate to provide full entitlement under the new proposed legislation; the amounts approved by the House will be $61.3 million in excess of the requirements for operating and construction aid, assuming enactment of the proposed revisions.

No. 53
June 29, 1959

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS

As Passed by Senate
(Note: House action discussed in Fact Sheet No. 30)

	(in millions)		
	President's Budget	House Bill	Senate Bill
Public Assistance Grants	$2,033.5	$2,033.5	$2,033.5
National Institutes of Health	294.3	344.3	480.6
Hospital Construction Grants	101.2	143.7	211.2
All other Public Health	200.8	240.2	241.3
All other Departmental	534.1	583.6	585.3
Total, D/HEW	$3,163.9	$3,345.3	$3,551.9

The Senate added $206,681,800 to the amount previously approved by the House which was itself $181,391,700 above the President's budget. The Senate-approved figure is therefore $388,073,500 above the President's budget. The Senate proposed no decreases, made no restoration of House decreases, made two large increases and a number of small ones. The two large increases were the National Institutes of Health and Hospital Construction Grants.

National Institutes of Health. The Committee added $136,325,000 to the House recommendation for NIH. This brings the total to $480,604,000, which is $186,325,000 in excess of the President's budget. Funds were added to the appropriations for each of the Institutes of NIH, the largest amounts being for Cancer ($26,895,000 above the House allowance and $34,985,000 over the budget estimate), the National Institute of Mental Health ($19,577,000 over the House allowance and $27,602,000 over the budget estimate), and the National Heart Institute ($36,756,000 over the House allowance and $43,906,000 over the budget estimate).

Hospital Construction Grants. The Senate raised to the maximum authorized figure of $211,200,000 funds for grants for the construction of hospital facilities (Hill-Burton). This was $67,500,000 above the House allowance and $110,000,000 above the budget estimate.

Other Senate Increases. Other additions by the Senate were small. These include:

Grants for Library Services	$1.50 million
Grants to States for the control of Tuberculosis	1.50 million
Additional funds for Radiological Health	1.05 million
All other increases	.97 million

There was a technical decrease of $2.16 million which has no significance.

Limitation on Purchases in Iron-Curtain Countries for Defense Education Program. Upon motion of Senator Bridges, an amendment was included in the Act which reads as follows: "Provided further that no part of this appropriation shall be available for the purchase of science, mathematics and modern language teaching equipment or equipment suitable for use for teaching in such fields of education which can be identified as originating in, or having been exported from a Communist country unless such equipment is unavailable from any other source." This amendment was opposed by D/HEW, Commerce, and the State Department.

No. 54
June 29, 1959

H. R. 7509, PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS BILL
As Passed by House

Direct appropriations included in the 1960 Public Works Appropriations Bill passed by the house totaled $1,177,177,000, an increase of $500,000 over the total amounts included in the 1960 budget.

The relatively small difference in total appropriations does not reflect the significant changes made in the construction programs of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. The bill as passed includes about $41 million for 44 unbudgeted new starts: 35 new river and harbor and flood control projects, 7 new reclamation projects, and 2 new reclamation loans. These have an estimated total cost of about $500 million. About $80 million would be required to continue work on these projects in 1961, with larger amounts in succeeding years. The House-added starts are listed in the following tabulation.

These new projects were added without a corresponding increase in the total budget estimates by reducing estimates for going construction and related activities by about $24 million, and by anticipating $17 million additional savings and slippages on going construction work.

H.R. 7509, Public Works Appropriations, FY 1960
Corps of Engineers - Bureau of Reclamation
New project starts in bill as passed by House
($ in thousands)

	Estimated total cost	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1961
CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
Construction, general			
Beaver Reservoir, Ark (MP) (resump)	$ 56,100	$ 1,500	$ 5,000
Mill Creek, levees, Calif (LP)	1,740	500	1,133
New Hogan Dam, Calif (Res)	19,300	1,500	6,000
Redwood City Harbor, Calif (Chan)	1,380	1,378	-
Hall Meadow Brook Res, Conn (Res)	2,210	250	1,790
Mad River Res, Conn (Res)	5,970	275	3,400
Apalachicola Bay, Florida:			
Channel at eastpoint (Chan)	39.1	39.1	-
St. George Island (Chan)	43	43	-
Drury drainage dist, Ill (LP)	1,520	540	896
Henderson River diversion, Ill (LP)	1,750	550	750
Hunt & Lima Lake drainage dist, Ill (LP)	5,420	1,000	2,500
Red Rock Reservoir, Iowa (Res)	71,400	1,113	5,000
Council Grove Reservoir, Kans (Res)	12,700	300	1,000
No. 2 Barren River Res, Ky (Res)	23,500	1,000	4,000
Jefferson-Plaquemine drainage dist, La (LP)	1,420	1,420	-

	Estimated total cost	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1961
CORPS OF ENGINEERS			
Construction, general (continued)			
Boston Harbor, reserve channel, Mass(Chan)	$ 829	825	-
Westville Reservoir, Mass (Res)	7,450	1,800	4,600
Grand Marais Harbor, Mich (Chan)	1,020	300	695
Pascagoula Harbor, Miss (Chan)	1,248	1,242	-
Des Moines & Miss. R levee dist #1, Mo (LP)	1,690	500	447
Gering & Mitchell Valleys, Nebr (LP)	1,400	350	500
Two Rivers Res, N. Mex. (Res)	6,900	75	500
Ohio St Bridge, Buffalo, N. Y. (Bridge)	4,520	2,000	2,520
Hudson R Chan to Albany, N. Y. (Chan)	36,300	500	5,000
Wilkesboro Reservoir, N. C. (Res)	8,350	1,000	2,500
West Branch, Mahoning R Res, Ohio (Res)	6,940	525	1,500
Brookville, Pennsylvania (LP)	1,340	500	500
Shenango River Res, Ohio & Pa (Res)	28,000	500	3,000
Proctor Reservoir, Texas (Res)	17,100	300	2,000
Channel to LaQuinta, Texas (Chan)	959	954	-
Pound Reservoir, Virginia (Res)	17,700	2,500	5,000
East Rainelle, West Virginia (LP)	840	500	270
Summersville Res, West Virginia (Res)	46,800	2,000	6,000
33 projects	$393,878.1	$27,779.1	$66,501
Mississippi River and Tributaries			
Wolf River and Tributary, Tenn	2,025	300	300
West Tennessee Tributaries, Tenn	8,400	200	200
2 projects	10,425	500	500
Total Corps of Engineers 35 projects	$404,303.1	$28,279.1	$67,001
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION			
Construction & Rehabilitation			
Greater Wenatchee Div, Chief Joseph Dam project, Wash	$ 7,579	$ 724	$ 2,080
Missouri River Basin:			
Cedar Bluff Unit, Kans	4,625	700	1,900
East Bench Unit, Mont	20,597	1,000	2,600
Red Willow Dam & Reservoir, Nebr	6,597	525	2,850
4 projects	39,398	2,949	9,430
Upper Colorado River Basin Fund			
Smith Fork Project, Colorado	4,420	730	1,700
Hammond Project, New Mexico	3,280	500	1,400
Seedskadee Project, Wyoming	37,885	1,554	3,500
Upper Colorado, 3 projects	45,585	2,784	6,600
Total, construction starts, 7 projects	84,983	5,733	16,030
Loan Program			
Chowchilla Irrigation Dist, Calif	2,633	2,633	-
Saucelito Irrigation Dist, Calif	4,384	4,384	-
Total, new loans, Reclamation	7,017	7,017	-
Total, new Reclamation starts	$ 92,000	$ 12,750	$ 16,030

FILE

STAFF NOTES

June 25, 1959

Bob Kleberg was with the President for about an hour. He left the attached documents which tell of his conversation with the President. He asked for the appointment on the ground that he could tell the President (and no one else) certain things.

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Robert J. Kleberg, Jr.　　From: Michael J. P. Malone

Re: Meeting with his Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman at the Cardinal's Residence, 452 Madison Avenue, New York, on June 22nd, 1959.

The Cardinal stated that he had been visited by many people concerning the Cuban situation, and that he was greatly concerned over it and its effects, not only in Cuba but in the other Latin American countries.

A group of the Clergy had come to him to ask for money for Cuba and wanted him to arrange to have a collection taken up in the United States on a national basis. He told them that this was impossible but that if they needed help and would tell him what they wanted the money for he would make some funds available. They said that they needed funds for food and clothing for many of the people out in the country who had suffered greatly in the revolution. Accordingly, he gave them $10,000.00. The Cardinal also stated that some food and clothing was being sent through the Catholic War Relief Service.

In response to a question, the Cardinal frankly stated that he thought that Fidel was crazy and that you just could not work with somebody like that.

He then reviewed the various Catholic Clergy in Cuba as Follows:

He stated that Cardinal Arteaga was senile. That the Auxiliary Bishop Diàz in Havana had made an unfortunate statement about the Agrarian Reform and after making this statement he had contacted the Cardinal and asked him his advice. The Cardinal's rejoinder was that he said this, people heard and read what he said and that he would have to get out of it himself. This Auxiliary Bishop is acting for Cardinal Arteaga and has wide powers.

Of the Papal Nuncio Centoz the Cardinal said that he was a "weak sister" and could not be depended on. The Cardinal professed not to know much about the Archbishop of Santiago but I believe that he wanted more to hear what we had to say. He was very interested in the statement of Perez Serante on Agrarian Reform.

After hearing Mr. Kleberg's detailled account on the history of the ranch in Cuba the Cardinal asked frankly what we wanted him to do.. He said that he would contact the Papal Nuncio and send him a copy of the Archbishop Perez Serante's statement although he presumed that he had already seen it. Secondly he would put us in touch with Monsignor Tanner in Washington so that the Catholic News Service in the United States and Latin America would have the benefit of whatever information we had. Thirdly, encouragement would be given to the Archbishop of Santiago.

It was evident that the Cardinal was extremely worried over the Communism in Cuba as well as the pattern that was evolving in Latin America.

MEMORANDUM ON THE CUBAN SITUATION

June 25, 1959

Cuba is being dominated and run by agents of Soviet Communism. It doesn't matter whether Fidel Castro is a Communist or is being used by them -- he has been a Dictator since January 1, 1959.

Russia is challenging the United States in our own hemisphere and we must take the necessary steps to keep the hemisphere free.

Castro's Agrarian Reform Law seems a deliberate Communist effort to block the flow of American capital to all Latin America, create eventual chaos and soften the hemisphere for Communism.

This so-called Agrarian Reform is ill-conceived and has no chance to succeed. It takes long experience to handle land and make it productive. To take land from those who have cultivated, maintained and financed it, and turn it over to others to work under State direction can only lead to disaster. We can soon expect chaos which would undoubtedly wreck the Cuban economy and cause serious famine in the Island.

No consideration has been given to the fact that large areas of Cuba do not lend themselves to cultivation. Therefore, the figures stated as to land available in Cuba are misleading. Some is savannah land; certain large areas are subject to flooding; and much of the land is already infested by Marabu (a very serious tropical pest -- extremely difficult to eliminate permanently). This land can only be made productive by keeping the Marabu shaded out by sugar cane or certain introduced grasses for cattle, since no ordinary crops can be grown on it.

If the Castro Government is permitted to get away with the confiscation of American property, it will have a serious effect on all existing American investment in Central and South America. It is a pattern which is already unfolding throughout the entire hemisphere. It could bring to a standstill the flow of American investment capital to the Latin and South American countries, as well as other areas of the world.

Furthermore, the United States Government must look with alarm on the Cuban Government's attempt to seize American property without "adequate, just and prompt" compensation, and without any recourse to Judicial Review. (The Agrarian Reform Institute allows no appeal from its decisions and is valuing land at ancient and absurd levels. Payment is to be in twenty-year Cuban peso bonds (whose worth is open to serious question). These acts are contemptuous of all accepted standards of International Law and the Cuban Constitution.

We urge our Government to stand behind its citizens who have invested in Cuba. The United States has extended for generations a protective umbrella to Cuba by sharing with Cuba the benefits of our economic system and our Sugar legislation. This has raised the Cuban standard of living, trade has increased, and good for all has resulted.

Now, however, such actions as the nationalization of land by the Agrarian Reform and other drastic measures recently promulgated, are having the effect of orienting Cuba away from the free enterprise system in such a way as would ruin the Cuban economy, lower wages, make the Cuban citizens servants of the State, and rip asunder the historic ties with the United States.

Unless the Cuban Government promptly implements the principals of International Law and respects American rights, we could withdraw the benefits of our economy from them, remove their sugar quota, cut off any present or future aid, and impound their funds to pay for this confiscated property.

It is, however, hoped that Cuba will soon become a truly democratic nation and seek to maintain its close historical ties with the United States in order to promote a safer and more stable hemisphere. The United States capital, which has played such an important part in Cuba's development, really hopes for the opportunity to continue to do so and to be of assistance to Cuba and its people.

Not only in Cuba, but throughout the hemisphere our country at the present time appears to be the subject of the strongest and most sinister attack that Communism -- both Russian and home-grown -- has yet mounted against us. It is, therefore, paramount that we command respect and exert leadership in the Americas -- with tact and friendship whenever possible, but with intelligent firmness of purpose when this is called for in any special situation.

MEMORANDUM OF A MEETING HELD IN NEW YORK ON JUNE 23, 1959

MATTHEWS

The meeting commenced with a discussion of the situation in Country X. No. 1 said that the top man of this country was ammoral and that he had gone back on many promises that he had made to various groups. The discussion then shifted from this country. We said that we had come to ask No. 1 about Country K, since he knew the leader of this country better than anyone else.

CUBA

MATTHEWS

No. 1 said that the program was bad and that he was both worried and confused. He stated that numerous people from various social status had talked to him, and that they had given him conflicting stories. As a result, he has plans to go to Country K to find out for himself, on or about July 3, and will spend approximately ten days there. (We understand that the head man of his organization has ordered this trip).

CUBA

MATTHEWS

No. 1 then went on to talk further about the program and said that if this were to fail, it would mean economic ruin and that the revolution as a result would fail and the consequences for this country would be dire. He repeated again that if the program of No. 2 was not successful, it would be tantamount to a catastrophe for the country.

CASTRO

The question was raised as to whether or not what was happening in No. 2's country might not be a Moscow pattern -- a pattern that would act toward the shutting off or cutting down of the flow of private American capital to countries south of the Border. The man made a very definite negative answer to this and said it was simply an affair of Mr. No. 2's country, and confined to this country. However, he did point out that if the program of No. 2 were to fail and to bring about economic chaos, that the Moscow group would benefit from this, and as a result you might have a spread of this disease to other countries, but No. 2 could not be blamed for this.

CASTRO CASTRO

We talked of the fact that Mr. No. 2 wanted to bring large numbers of people to his capitol for a demonstration, and was this not a Moscow pattern? The reply of Mr. No. 1 was that it resembled something that Moscow might like to do, but he did not think that it applied in this particular case.

MATTHEWS

CASTRO

We talked about No. 2 and his appraisal of the man. No. 1 stated that he considered the man to be young, headstrong, immature, and, at times, irrational -- especially when he was using communications such as radio or television. We asked about Communism in the country of No. 2 and if No. 2 could be considered one, and the response of the man was that No. 2 was not one and that he did not have very many Moscovites around him, and that in his opinion there were really no first-class Moscovites in the country of No. 2.

MATTHEWS

CASTRO

CASTRO

We talked of certain changes that had taken place in No. 2's government recently. He said "Yes, there have been some changing around, but some good people were still with the man, particularly from the viewpoint of banking and economics".

CASTRO

His opinion of the popularity of the No. 2 man was that he was still quite high with an overwhelming majority of the people of his country.

MATTHEWS

Mr. No. 1 said that the people of means and conservatism who had backed No. 2 were really more anxious to get rid of the previous governmental figure than they were in seeing No. 2's — CASTRO program furthered, and that when the change in government came, the conservative people thought that their government and country would be pretty much as they had been in the past.

MATTHEWS

Mr. No. 1 said that, however, this was a true social revolution and that the conservative group had gotten more than they bargained for. During the course of the interview, No. 1 — MATTHEWS said several times that we had to keep in mind that this was a revolution. This man indicated that from the way things were going, he thought that the country of No. 2 was headed for trouble, and that the outcome as a result would suit the Moscovites very much.

We reviewed for No. 1 the background of our company and its entry into the country of No. 2. No. 1 was very interested in this, but it was evident from the answers and from the questions he raised that he knew very few of the details of the program of CASTRO — No. 2, and as a result could not be familiar with the dire consequences that would take place as a result.

CASTRO
MATTHEWS

It appears that No. 1 was quite shaken in his ideas about No. 2. Another thing which we noted was we doubt very much that No. 1 speaks the language of No. 2, which, of course, can make a considerable difference; nor does he appear to know too much about the country and its people.

MATTHEWS

It was interesting that the superior of No. 1 sat through the entire interview with us. He had very little to say, but watched his man intently. In a sense, it seemed to us that No. 1 was defending his views on the country of No. 2 to his superior.

At the conclusion of the interview, his superior asked one of our people if he would be available when No. 1 returned from his visit so as to hear first-hand what his new impressions might be.

#1 MR MATTHEWS OF N.Y. TIMES SUPERIOR - MR [illegible]

#2 FIDEL CASTRO

X ARGENTINA

K CUBA

664 - Today's papers published another dispatch from Santiago de Cuba with the following statement made by Monsignor Perez Serantes on the Agrarian Reform Law and in reference to previous statements he made on this subject a few days ago.

FIRST: We said that we approved the Agrarian Reform, and we will approve it insofar as it tends to redeem the peasant from the deplorable state in which he finds himself, which more than poverty is, in many cases, of true misery in this privileged country where no one should feel the pangs of hunger.

SECOND: We also said that we congratulated, and we do congratulate, the maximum revolutionary leader for the inspiration he has had and for the marked purpose he maintains to carry the revolution and its benefits to the economic field, not hesitating, as was the general custom of other politicians, and trying, in this manner, to serve the vital interests of the people in material things.

THIRD: We also said, and we repeat, that nothing of the above mentioned would imply that the agrarian reform, as a humane work, is free of defects, some of which are of considerable importance, but which can be easily remedied in time, knowing, as we rightly think there is, the greatest desire to succeed, to construct and not to destroy without real necessity.

FOURTH: Nothing was said regarding the success of said agrarian reform nor of the manner to carry it out; nothing of the success which depends on many and varied factors, as we lack knowledge to judge on such a complicated matter; but we surely desire that this Agrarian Reform does not suffer the same fate as similar ones which have preceded in other countries. Nothing was said on the manner to carry it out, which we do not find as well adjusted as we would desire with views towards a better result, therefore coinciding, in some points, with other persons well authorized through their knowledge, capability and honorability, who, having carefully studied the Agrarian Reform Law reject it in its written form, precisely due to the defects of its form. In all cases, well versed experts in communistic doctrine as revealed in Cuba for the Cubans, discover in the form, I mean, in the mentioned Agrarian Reform, a similarity and affinity - some of them say - with the thoughts of the faithful and disciplined disciples of Moscow, so much so that they suspect that these (the Moscow disciples) and the editors of the Agrarian Reform have drank of the same fountain, which is not, they emphatically assert, neither that of the Gospel nor that of the learned encyclicals of Leon XIII or Pius IX. Dr. Castro, foreign to the orientations of the Moscovitas, surely should know perfectly well that such orientations do not favor in the least the success of the revolution.

Having stated this, we must add that, had we the least authority to do so, we would advise to try to carry on the agrarian re-

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form on a plan of the most perfect harmony between the interested parties, without harshness and without provoking unnecessary collapses in the construction of the magnificent economic structure, fortunately designed, and to which structure, no doubt, would contribute those who today are justly alarmed and threatened.

In this way we would all profit, joining voluntarily, adding and not substracting; and the dissatisfied, which we well know whom they will be, should not be of concern to the triumphant revolution that only looks towards the common welfare, to the good of Cuba and to the stability and continued advancement of the economy and welfare of the people.

Lastly, should it be of any use, we repeat what we said on Jan. 3rd in a public document addressed to the new government:

"It is necessary to make the peasant love the land and to make him feel at home in the country, which so many hate today. Little does it matter to give a piece of land (even though with rightful ownership as we say today) to one who does not love it and hates the country".

The solution of this problem is more practical than theorical and a solution must be given to it.

ENRIQUE, Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba

June 17, 1959

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UPI-132

(CUBA)

HAVANA--THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT TODAY EXPROPRIATED 2,370,000 acres of grazing lands in Camaguey PROVINCE, CUBA'S SO-CALLED "BEEF BELT."

UNDER DIRECT ORDERS FROM PRIME MINISTER CASTRO, TO BREAK UP LARGE LANDED ESTATES IN THE AREA, RURAL GUARD UNITS SERVED EXPROPRIATION NOTICES ON THE RANCHERS. EACH RANCHER IS ALLOWED TO RETAIN 335 ACRES.

THE CAMAGUEY EXPROPRCATIONS WERE THE FIRST TO BE CARRIED OUT ON A LARGE SCALE SINCE ENACTMENT OF THE CONTROVERSIAL AGRARIAN REFORM LAW SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

SOME 400 RANCHERS OWNED BY 131 PERSONS WERE AFFECTED IN TODAY'S ACTION.

H THE EXVROPRIATED LANDS WILL BE USED TO ESTABLISH CATTLE COOPERATIVES WHICH WILL ENABLE CUBA TO EXPORT BEEF WITHIN FIVE YEARS, CASTRO SAID.

RAUL CASTRO, CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES AND A BROTHER OF THE PREMIER, ASSERTED IN A SPEECH AT CAMAGUEY CITY TODAY THAT ONLY A "SECTARIAN MINORITY" WAS OPPOSED TO THE REVOLUTION, WHICH HE SAID WAS "AS CUBAN AS OUR PALM TREES."

THE ONLY ENEMIES OF THE REVOLUTION, HE SAID, ARE THOSE WHO WERE "CHASEDNFROM POWER," UNITED WITH "INTERNATIONAL OLIGARCHIC INTERESTS."

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION, HE ADDED, "CANNOT BE CONSIDERED AS SOLELY CUBAN BECAUSE IN REALITY IT SIGNIFIES THE AWAKENCNG OF LATIN AMERICA. CUBA...HAS BECOME THE BEACON AND GUIDE OF THE CONTINENT WHICH SOONER OR LATER MUST BECOME ONE GREAT COUNTRY."

6/25--GE&EG330P

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SHERATON-CARLTON HOTEL
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

IMMEDIATE STEPS AVAILABLE

1. Suspend Cuban Sugar quota as of July 15, 1959 unless properties, now seized, are returned intact before that date.

2. Immediaitely seize all Cuban assets in the United States (government and private).

3. Require passports and visas for Cuba, and issue no tourist visas.

4. Order fleet on routine Caribbean maneuvers.

5. Announce that in 1898 we fought to free Cubans from tyranny-we will not stand by now and allow Communism to permanently destroy this freedom.

MANIFESTATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CATTLEMEN OF CUBA

The National Cattlemen's Association of Cuba, with a strong feeling of patriotic responsability and of social welfare, repeats once again, their approval of an agrarian reform program which would bring the welfare and happiness to the rural population by a balanced adjustment of all the factors involved. This would produce a desired social justice, away from the narrowness of concepts and the enfringements of human rights. We are in favor of a reform that would benefit the agrarian population within a system of free enterprise as corresponds to a country of democratic principles like ours.

We are opposed to the Agrarian Reform Law in the form that has been published because it destroys the rigth to own private land and because it strangles the freedom of the producing classes in order to change it for a system of government controlled production, which is contrary to the democratics ideals of our nation. In the long run, this would cause more harm than good to the general public which it is trying to help.

Before the Agrarian Reform Law is put into effect, we would like to be given a reasonable length of time, so that the government could obtain the opinion of the economists and of the producing classes affected, in order to put forth an Agrarian Reform Law that would not damage either national interest or established production. While filling an important economic function to furnish the people with their basic foods, the cattlemen of Cuba have made major advances in animal husbandry through years of hard work.

WE REJECT THE LAW

1. Because it is an attack against the fundamental principles of our Constitution of 1940.

2. Because it destroy our system of private property.

3. Because it annuls free enterprise.

4. Because the economic crisis that has already begun in Cuba is due to the law has been presented. This crisis should never be blamed on the cattlemen or on the rest of the producing sectors of our economy.

5. Because contrary to what the Maximun Leader of the Revolution Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz has stated, the land will not belong to those who work it, but to the State through the National Institute of Agrarian Reform. (I.N.R.A.)

6. Because it puts the land and its economy in the hands of the I.N.R.A., which is turned by this law into a monstrous superstate Organis which subjects all labor, managements, and owners to its mighty will. This organism will be both judge and part, and in a very short time absolute dictator and ruler of the lands in Cuba.

7. Because it disrupts our National Economy, especially in its most important sectors like sugar, cattle, tobacco, rice, coffe, etc. and in consecuence production will fall and unemployment will increase.

8. Because it creates a state of economical insecurity which has paralized all private investments, intensifying the contraction of national capital and provoking the departure of foreign investments.

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Because it subjugates almost all business, contracts and also the use, the availability and the value of rural property to the absolute unppealable decisions of a State Agency, the I.N.R.A., or of the Land Courts.

10. Because it confiscates private rural property, lawfully acquired, worked and developed by individuals, expropiating the lands without paying a just price in cash, In this way the State, without Agricultural experience, without technical knowledge and without enough working capital, becomes absolute and omnipotent owner and latifundist.

11. Because basing its principles on the Constitution of 1940 which prohibits the latifundium, it violates the other principle sacred in this fundamental text, and also establishes that, in cases of expropiation, payment must be made in cash and not in bonds.

12. Because it pretends to pay in bonds according to the value of assesment with full knowledge that this value is based on declarations made 20, 30, or 40 years ago, and because it ignores the real value, disregarding the investments, the employments, and the improvements created by the propictor.

13. Because it divides and subdivides agricultural units almost all of them in full production, to constitute forced government communes where the rural worker looses his individual initiative and the guarante of permanence on the land, to become a servant of the local I N R A, representative.

14. Because the land which is to be redistributed and presented to the rural workers, will not be transfered as private property, but will be given under government control converting these men into government servants.

15. Because it destroys agricultural units in full production and economic prosperity in order to create forced government controlled communes of doubtful success, eliminating individual iniciative and guarantee of permanence on the land.

16. Because it prohibits free enterprise to the people which it tries to benefit. It leads us forcibly to a regime of State controlled economy typical of totalitarian countries.

17. Because according to the law, only the oldest son can inherit the property or its use; the Agrarian Reform, the way it is now, tends to disrupt the harmonious unity of the family.

18. Because in unnecessarily creates a climate of social resentment and a state of hostility between labor and management which can be the beginning of violence and mob action.

19. Because this law does not make an exception of the small farmer, who in some cases will be deprived of his birth rights; nevertheless it protects and grants land to squatters.

20. Because we are sure that the support given until now by the cattl dustry and all the producing sectors to the Agrarian Reform proyect, es not mean the acceptance of the present law, which was not known unt now. The backing that we all have been giving this program, was in a decided support of the revolution and of an Agrarian Reform that would be constructive, just, and operative.

This is the opinion of 145,000 cattle men and their families not counting their employees which would bring up the total to half a million people.

PLEASE READ AND PASS ON TO YOUR FRIENDS

ANTONIO VARONA — HAD BEEN PRIME MINISTER UNDER PRIO

COLONEL BARQUIN

THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL PAGE(S) IS (ARE) OF POOR QUALITY. UPA HAS MADE EVERY TECHNICAL EFFORT TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE REPRODUCTION.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 29, 1959

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On June 24 at 5:30 p.m. the President met in his White House study with Senators Lyndon Johnson, Richard Russell and William Fulbright. The undersigned and Mr. Gordon Gray were also present.

The President stressed to the Senators the importance of the processes of the National Security Council and the extensive use he has made of it since 1953. He referred to a resolution by Senator Jackson which would probe into the deliberations of the Council, expressing grave concern over the damage likely to grow out of such an investigation.

Senator Fulbright mentioned a study being conducted under the auspices of his own Committee in contract with the Brookings Institution, and thought that this study would traverse much the same area as Senator Jackson proposed to cover. Senator Fulbright read from a letter which he had sent to Senator Johnson on this matter, recommending that the Jackson Resolution be tabled at least until the Foreign Relations Committee study had been completed.

Senator Russell stated that Senator Jackson had talked with him about this matter last February and had proposed the establishment of a select committee to make such an investigation, to which Senator Russell had responded that it would be a mistake to follow this procedure and that any such inquiry, if indeed necessary, should be made by a standing committee. At this point Senator Russell read his own letter to Senator Johnson recommending that if such a study should be made, it should be made by the Government Operations Committee, but also stating that such a study should probably not be made at all.

Senator Johnson stated that the Jackson Resolution would be before the Senate Democratic Policy Committee for action on Tuesday, June 30, that he (Johnson) had been holding up this Resolution for a month, that he had talked with Senator Mundt urging him to oppose the Resolution and had also discussed the matter with Senator Dirksen as well as Senators Russell and Fulbright. Senator Johnson said that if this should be done at all, it should be done by a standing committee, preferably the Foreign Relations or Armed Services Committees.

The President commented on the ever-present tendency of the Congress and the Executive Branch to fall apart on basic issues under our system of government, and that if the Jackson Resolution is adopted it will surely harmfully affect matters now going pretty well. The President said that to his knowledge no responsible leader in Congress on either side of the aisle has been basically opposed to any particular security policy, and the President thought it would be unfortunate indeed if anything were done at this time which would force a Congressional-Executive fight on security policy, especially when it is quite unnecessary for this to occur.

Senator Russell thought the President might well write a letter to Senator Johnson or to Senator Fulbright stating that this is a poor time to conduct such a study, and to this the President responded that he was eager to do anything that the group thought would be helpful in the circumstances to prevent further action on the Jackson Resolution. The President stated that inherent in the Jackson Resolution is an implication that the Congress is suspicious of the President and Secretary of State, and he felt this was an inaccurate implication which would be unfortunate for the Senate to embrace. At this point a brief and somewhat light discussion ensued in respect to the mutual security program, the President stating that he had vainly sought for six years to persuade Senator Russell to support the program, to which Senator Russell replied that obviously the President had over-sold Senator Fulbright since Fulbright now supports the program far larger than the President is willing to support. The President also briefly adverted to the potential crisis in our fiscal situation, and tossed out the idea that the Congressional leadership should hold up each year all the appropriation bills and perhaps also the authorization bills to the very end of each Session so that a coherent program could be adopted and priorities accurately established. He also mentioned the item veto proposal, to which the Senators smilingly responded that the President in effect already exercises this power by withholding appropriations after they have been approved by Congress. Senator Johnson stated that a letter from the President on the Jackson Resolution would be very helpful and that copies should be furnished to the other Senators present as well as to the Republican leadership. The President suggested that he mention in the letter the study being conducted by Senator Fulbright's

Committee, but the consensus was that this would be inadvisable. Senator Russell wanted the "gravity" of the situation discussed, it being stressed that an inquiry at this time would generate serious differences between the Executive and Legislative Branches. The President thought it unwise to stress the current gravity of the situation because this might invite such an inquiry later on rather than right now. Senator Russell responded that, nevertheless, the immediate problem is to kill the Jackson Resolution; stressing the dangerous world situation would help accomplish this.

The President commented on the tradition of the Executive Branch to approve all appropriations for the Legislative Branch without questioning any of them, and that he felt Senator Jackson should be equally respectful regarding strictly Executive Branch responsibilities. The President promised to get the suggested letter to Senator Johnson the following day.

A brief discussion then ensued on the difficulties of passing the excise and corporation tax extension bill in the Senate before the June 30 deadline. There was a brief, humorous reference to the Proxmire effort to amend the White House appropriation so as to reduce the number of "White House lobbyists."

The President then urged Senator Johnson to talk with Secretary Anderson about the fiscal situation which, the President repeated, is reaching critical proportions.

The meeting thereupon adjourned at 6:25 p.m.

BH

Bryce Harlow

The Resolution discussed, with Committee report, and a copy of the letter written pursuant to this meeting, are attached.

Calendar No. 289

86th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. RES. 115

[Report No. 302]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

May 5, 1959

Mr. Jackson, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

May 20, 1959

Reported by Mr. Hennings, without amendment

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 134 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Government Operations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, from the date of approval of this resolution through January 31, 1960, to make studies as to the efficiency and economy of operations of all branches of the Government with particular reference to—

(1) the effectiveness of the present organizational structures and operational methods of agencies and in-

strumentalities of the Federal Government at all levels in the formulation, coordination, and execution of an integrated national policy for the solution of the problems of survival with which the free world is confronted in the contest with world communism;

(2) the capacity of such structures and methods to utilize with maximum effectiveness the skills, talents, and resources of the Nation in the solution of those problems; and

(3) development of whatever legislative and other proposals or means may be required whereby such structures and methods can be reorganized or otherwise improved to be more effective in formulating, coordinating, and executing an integrated national policy, and to make more effective use of the sustained, creative thinking of our ablest citizens for the solution of the full range of problems facing the free world in the contest with world communism.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from date of approval of this resolution to January 31, 1960, inclusive, is authorized—

(1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable;

(2) to employ upon a temporary basis and fix the compensation of technical, clerical, and other assistants

and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority of the committee is authorized at its discretion to select one such person for appointment, and the person so selected shall be appointed and shall receive compensation at an annual gross rate not less by more than $1,200 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; and

(3) with the prior consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize on a reimbursable basis the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any department or agency of the Government.

SEC. 3. Expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed $60,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

Calendar No. 289

86TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 115

[Report No. 302]

RESOLUTION

To authorize studies as to the effectiveness of present governmental organization and procedures for the development and execution of national policy for survival in the contest with world communism.

By Mr. JACKSON

MAY 5, 1959

Referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration

MAY 20, 1959

Reported without amendment

Calendar No. 289

86th Congress, 1st Session } SENATE { Report No. 302

STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURE IN THE CONTEST WITH WORLD COMMUNISM

May 20, 1959.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Hennings, from the Committee on Rules and Administration, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. Res. 115]

The Committee on Rules and Administration, to whom was referred the resolution (S. Res. 115) authorizing the Committee on Government Operations to make a study of the effectiveness of governmental organization and procedure in the contest with world communism, and providing additional funds therefor, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the resolution be agreed to by the Senate.

This resolution would authorize the expenditure of not to exceed $60,000 by the Committee on Government Operations from the date of approval of the resolution through January 31, 1960, to make studies as to the efficiency and economy of operations of all branches of the Government with particular reference to—

(1) The effectiveness of the present organizational structures and operational methods of agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government at all levels in the formulation, coordination, and execution of an integrated national policy for the solution of the problems of survival with which the free world is confronted in the contest with world communism;

(2) The capacity of such structures and methods to utilize with maximum effectiveness the skills, talents, and resources of the Nation in the solution of those problems; and

(3) Development of whatever legislative and other proposals or means may be required whereby such structures and methods can be reorganized or otherwise improved to be more effective in formulating, coordinating, and executing an integrated national policy, and to make more effective use of the sustained, creative thinking of our ablest citizens for the solution of the full range of

problems facing the free world in the contest with world communism.

The study contemplated by this resolution will be concerned with the appropriateness and the adequacy of current governmental machinery for producing and implementing the integral national policy needed to cope with the Sino-Soviet challenge. The study will involve analysis and evaluation of organizational structures and operational methods of government rather than the substance of national policies as such. The Committee on Rules and Administration is aware that collateral substantive issues reside within the jurisdictions of other Senate committees, but has the assurance of the Committee on Government Operations that the objectives within the scope of this resolution will be pursued with the full cooperation and coordination of committees of the Senate primarily endowed with related substantive jurisdiction. In this way duplication of effort, unnecessary expense, and multiple recommendations can be avoided.

Additional information relative to the purposes and scope of the proposed study is contained in a letter authorized by the Committee on Government Operations, to Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration, from Senator Henry M. Jackson, chairman, Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery of the Committee on Government Operations, which letter and accompanying budget are as follows:

U.S. Senate,
Committee on Government Operations,
May 5, 1959.

Hon. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

My Dear Senator: Reference is made to Senate Resolution 115, 86th Congress, 1st session, which was introduced in the Senate on May 5, 1959, requesting funds for studies as to the effectiveness of present governmental organization and procedures for the development and execution of national policy for survival in the contest with world communism. The requested funds would cover the period from the date of approval of the resolution to January 31, 1960. Prior to submitting this resolution to the Senate, it was reported favorably by the Committee on Government Operations.

Attached hereto is an estimated budget for this study. It is estimated under this budget that it will require $60,000 to carry on this study during the present year.

Many have questioned whether our Government has appropriate machinery for producing and implementing the integral national policy needed to cope with the overall challenge of Soviet power and the cold war. Time and again we substitute last-minute trial and error decisions for orderly planning. In one critical field after another we fail to think ahead. Where problems cut across many fields, we end up with poorly coordinated and often conflicting policies.

There is general agreement that the ability and skill to produce national policies equal to the Sino-Soviet challenge are here. But in large part this talent is not being focused on the burning issues of national policy. Our country contains an invaluable reservoir of talent, now going largely untapped.

Our shortcomings in these respects have long been apparent and cannot be placed at the door of any one administration. Today, however, the life and death contest in which we are engaged no longer permits the luxury of second-rate policymaking or policy implementation.

Members of the Government Operations Committee believe that a highly useful purpose can be served by a thorough, objective, and nonpartisan review of our present governmental mechanisms for national policy development, coordination, and execution.

The study will try to do three things:

Review the effectiveness of present organizational structures and operational methods of agencies and instrumentalities of the Federal Government at all levels in the formulation, coordination, and execution of an integrated national policy for the solution of the problems of survival by which the free world is confronted in the contest with world communism;

Review the capacity of such structures and methods to utilize with maximum effectiveness the skills, talents, and resources of the Nation in the solution of those problems; and

Recommend whatever legislative and other means, methods, and action may be required whereby such structures and methods can be reorganized or otherwise improved to be more effective in formulating, coordinating, and executing an integrated national policy, and to make more effective use of the sustained, creative thinking of our ablest citizens for the solution of the full range of problems facing the free world in the contest with world communism.

The study is being made by the Government Operations Committee in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, providing that the committee shall have the duty of—

* * * * * * *

"B. Studying the operation of government activities at all levels with a view to determining its economy and efficiency;

"C. Evaluating the effects of laws enacted to reorganize the legislative and executive branches of the Government * * *."

I shall be available to give the committee any further information desired.

Thanking you for your cooperation and with kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Jackson,
Chairman, Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery.

Budget

Position	Number	Base salary (per annum)	Gross salary (per annum)	Monthly salary (gross)	Total for period of budget (gross)
STAFF					
Staff director	1	$8,040	$15,044.83	$1,253.73	$10,656.60
Consultants	5–10	(1)	(1)	(1)	7,000.00
Editorial and research: Staff members	2	12,360	24,008.04	2,000.66	17,000.00
Administrative and clerical:					
Chief clerk	1	3,000	6,308.12	525.67	4,467.80
Assistant clerk (secretary to director)	1	2,880	6,082.04	506.83	4,308.00
Stenographer	1	2,880	6,082.04	506.83	4,308.00
Subtotal, staff expense					47,740.40
ADMINISTRATIVE					
Contribution to civil service retirement fund (6½ percent of total salaries paid)					2,400.00
Reimbursable payments to agencies					4,000.00
Travel (inclusive of field investigations)					2,500.00
Hearings (inclusive of reporters' fees)					2,100.00
Stationery, office supplies					500.00
Communications (telephone, telegraph)					500.00
Contingent fund					259.60
Subtotal, administrative expense					12,259.60
Total					60,000.00
Fund requested, S. Res. 115					60,000.00

[1] Temporary as required on a consultants' fee basis.

○

O.F. 72-F

RECEIVED
CONGRESSIONAL
JUN 27 1959 BRIEFED
CENTRAL FILES

June 25, 1959

Dear Senator Johnson:

I have, as President, sought consistently to refrain from interjecting my views in respect to such Congressional matters as Senate or House Resolutions which in our system do not contemplate Presidential participation. Senate Resolution 115, however, raises considerations so significant to our country that I feel I must call it to your attention in the hope that it can be withdrawn or further action withheld.

Although I realize its declared purpose is to inquire only into national security procedures, this Resolution would inescapably thrust Congressional investigative activities deeply into the Nation's highest national security and foreign policy deliberative processes which traditionally as well as Constitutionally have remained within the province of the Chief Executive. Such an undertaking at a time of delicacy and danger in international relations could not avoid harmful consequences, for it would thrust the Executive and Legislative Branches into needless controversy over jurisdictional issues which have been argued throughout our history and cannot now be resolved without either Congressional or Executive concessions which over the years neither has been willing to make. An embroilment of this kind in our government in the present state of world affairs would be poorly timed to say the least; it would surely trouble our own people and sorely perplex our allies throughout the world.

XOF 133
XOF 99-D
XOF 116
XOF 102-S
XOF 99

Aside from such general considerations as these, I should remind you that the National Security Council, though a statutory body, has only an advisory function. It convenes and deliberates as the President may direct on such national security matters as he may specify. More than 300 meetings of this body have been held these past six and a half years -- a much greater use of it, I am informed, than was previously the practice, a fact which I cite only to highlight my conviction that this machinery has great value in assisting a

XOF 72-F

CROSS CARD FOR-STAFF SECRETARY

President in reaching decisions on the Nation's security policies. I would regret very much to see any arm of the Congress so impinge upon this process as to incline me or any of my successors to avoid its use or incline the Council's members to withhold, in these weekly meetings, frank and vigorous expressions of their convictions on our critical security concerns. I do not doubt that a Congressional probing into this advisory process -- an effort not heretofore undertaken by the Congress - would dispose future Presidents to avoid its use entirely, or would inhibit and constrict the Council's deliberations. Either result would be injurious to our security and, indeed, directly contrary to the ends which I am advised the Resolution itself is designed to serve.

I would additionally point out that through the great volume of testimony steadily taken in the open and executive sessions of the Foreign Relations, Armed Services, Atomic Energy, and Appropriations Committees of the Senate and House, all relevant information on the nation's security problems is provided unhesitatingly to the Congress by the top security officials of the Executive Branch. I believe this system has functioned satisfactorily over the years in keeping the Congress adequately advised of our security plans and programs. May I add also that I have highly valued the cooperation in these fields that Congressional leaders have accorded to the Executive during these past six years and more.

xOF99-E

xOF99-V

For such reasons, sensitive though I am to Congressional prerogatives in such a matter as this, I feel compelled, in the interest of our national security, to suggest that further action on Senate Resolution 115 be indefinitely withheld.

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

x PPF 1335

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

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June 25, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 25, 1959 - following NSC

Others present: Secretaries Herter, McElroy, Gates, Admiral Burke, General White, General Lemnitzer, General Pate, Mr. Allen Dulles, [redacted] Mr. Gordon Gray, General Goodpaster

The President said he feels some concern over our activities in West Berlin, specifically those in the fields of intelligence and propaganda. This is something that the Soviets are most sensitive to. The question in his mind is what are we getting out of it, and does the return justify the cost. Also, he wondered whether we are too elaborate in our whole set-up in the area. [redacted]

[redacted]

The President told the Chiefs that there was in his opinion a great opportunity for the services having technical and expert personnel in the area [redacted]

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 78-124 #10
By DJH Date 12/5/80

~~SECRET~~

PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
State 9/1/78; CIA 1/10/79; NSC 10/10/8
NLE Date 12/5/80

[redacted] What he had in mind was to streamline our whole intelligence organization, cutting out duplication. Admiral Burke said this is being done to a great extent. The President then said that the JCS should require the experts to come before them and state their case as to what they are doing and what can be done to streamline. [redacted] Mr. Dulles cited some examples of very close cooperation, through committees in some of the centers overseas, and through the USIB here in Washington. The President asked if after coordination the agencies in the overseas centers sent a single report back to Washington or whether they sent back separate reports. Mr. Dulles acknowledged that this was a very key point and said he would have it studied, since he thought there might be something that could be done in the way of improvement in this area.

The President said that all the processes of collection, evaluation in the field, transmission, and evaluation back here should be reviewed by the JCS to see what could be done to reduce duplication between the services. He would value their judgment in this regard.

[redacted]

Mr. McElroy said he would see reason for agreeing to curtail our activities on a basis of reciprocity with the Soviets. The President commented that subversive activities are inherently something that can't be checked as to performance of any agreement reached. He thought that unilateral statements were about all that could be accomplished.

Mr. Herter noted that the Soviets have never mentioned the matter of refugees during the discussions. They have talked only

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about radio and subversive operations. RIAS in fact is carrying out very little broadcasting that could be called propaganda -- two very short programs only, the elimination of which would be inconsequential. Mr. McElroy said that the RIAS has a very great morale value, and should be kept up, perhaps even broadcasting to West Germany.

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 3-204
MR 80-179 #1
By DJH Date 1/18/81

~~SECRET~~

June 25, 1959

MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT
June 24, 1959

Others present: Secretary Herter
General Goodpaster

Secretary Herter said that he is not concerned as much about the problems that might arise in West Berlin requiring "contingency" actions as about the effect of indirect pressures on the city. The President agreed and said that one of the things that has weighed heavily on his mind is that the Communists could put a kind of cordon around the city, causing progressively atrophy, widespread unemployment, etc. This is a nagging fact in the background of all of our consideration of this problem.

Mr. Herter next showed the President a suggested reply to Macmillan's last letter to the President, which he described as avoiding very much substantive content. He also showed the President a draft that has been prepared in State of a possible "communique" for issuance at the end of the next Foreign Ministers meeting, stating how far the West might go toward accommodation. The President thought he would like to go a little further in his answer to Macmillan. Mr. Herter said that although the draft communique has been put together, the State Department is still split regarding the basic idea of a moratorium. Some think it will be taken as a surrender of principle by the West. Others take the view that if we do not have an agreement with some kind of time element in it, the Soviets will sign a treaty with East Germany and leave us to do whatever we can.

[redacted]

Mr. Herter stated that a moratorium of a couple of years would take us beyond the British and German elections which are very much on our minds. The President, after reading the draft communique, said if the Foreign Ministers were to agree on something like this,

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PORTIONS EXEMPTED
E.O. 12065, Sec. 1-301 (b)(d)
NSC letter, 1/5/81
RLE Date 1/19/81

he thought we would have the basis for a summit meeting. Mr. Herter said that the thinking in the communique runs parallel to the British thinking, although it is stiffer than they would prefer to be. However, there will be a very considerable problem with the French and the Germans about it. Also, he repeated, the State Department is not itself completely agreed on the matter. The President commented that if the British won't stand with us in keeping West Berlin and West Germany secure, then their action essentially leaves us alone to adopt a "fortress America" posture.

Mr. Herter said he wanted to note particularly two points in the communique. First, it protects Western access to the civilian population of Berlin. The second is a military question, whether we will be in better or worse relationship to the Soviets than now at a time two or three years in the future, when the matter would come up again. Discussion on this point was not conclusive. The President commented on the vulnerable situation in which the West finds itself in West Berlin -- through being so subject to Soviet pressures.

Mr. Herter said the Soviets keep stressing that the specific time set is not a matter or importance or principle, but is intended simply to keep the present situation from dragging on indefinitely. He said Von Brentano had indicated that he personally would accept an arrangement such as Mr. Herter was describing, although it is by no means so sure regarding Adenauer. Sooner or later Mr. Herter felt the Germans themselves will have to find the answer to their reunification. Regarding the document, the President stated that if Couve de Murville and Von Brentano would agree to it, it seemed to hold promise. The time factor becomes simply one of scheduling a further meeting to consider the situation. Technically, Governor Herter said he did not suggest laying the proposal on the table at once, since the Soviets would think we had a further "fall back" position. He said the essential point is to make clear that the time factor is employed in the sense of a moratorium rather than an ultimatum. The President saw value in this, since he thought the West and the East cannot wholly compose their differences now. They will have to take a longer time, and adopt measures which give a start toward resolution of the difficulties.

Mr. Herter commented that the Soviets, in complaining about "subversive" activities in West Berlin, have never mentioned the flight of refugees to the West. They seem to be embarrassed about this. [redacted]

A. J. Goodpaster
Brigadier General, USA